



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
NAROK
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,
HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

NAROK COUNTY PHYSICAL & LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2032





APPROVAL PAGE

CERTIFICATION

Certificate: I certify that the plan has been prepared as per The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019 and section 110 of the County Government Act 2012,

Sign

Date: 20/02/2023

Recommended by

Sign

Date: 20/02/2023

Hon. Vivian Sereti Mpetti

CECM Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development

Approved by

Order paper No034..... Date21/2/2023.....

Sign

Date

21/2/2023

Hon. Davis Solia Dikir

Speaker, Narok County Assembly

Endorsed by

Sign

Date

21/2/2023

H. E. Patrick Keturet Ole Ntutu

Governor, Narok County Government

Development Plan Ref No: NRK/CP&LUDP/1/2023



FOREWORD



Narok County is endowed with immense resources encompassing both natural and manmade assets that the County can leverage on to enhance the living standards of the residents and the Country as a whole. To achieve the aforementioned, it's imperative that the County undertakes an integrated Spatial Development Plan for space within her jurisdiction to ensure optimal and sustainable use of resources. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 bestows the mandate of County Planning to County Governments. Section 110(1)a of the County Governments Act, 2012 stipulates that the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan shall give effect to the principles and objects of county planning and development contained in section 102 and 103 of the same Act.

The 10 year Geographical Information System (GIS) based County Physical and Land Use Development Plan provides a broad framework for organizing and distributing resources and activities in the County to achieve both national and county development objectives. It also serves the purpose of enabling the County Government to strengthen the coordination of sectoral projects and programmes and further mitigates duplication of efforts and waste of resources.

The Plan draws its aspiration from the people of Narok who desire to have “a prosperous gateway county with high quality of life anchored on modern agriculture, tourism and conservation.” The County will realize this Vision by focusing on four pillars namely; leveraging on tourism and conservation, promotion of food security, urban development and infrastructure development to enhance connectivity.

The Plan preparation process embraced a multi-disciplinary and multi sectoral approach. Intensive stakeholder engagement was undertaken including resident consultations in the 30 wards. The issues were mapped out and interventions proposed in the plan. The plan further provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to solve the problems of rural and urban development, industry, infrastructure and human settlement, tourism and sustainable environmental management. The plan has also phased out projects to ensure proper implementation of the projects.

I therefore wish to commit my Government to the full implementation of the plan in collaboration and partnership with all the stakeholders for purposes of realization of the vision of making Narok County a prosperous gateway county with high quality of life anchored on modern agriculture, tourism and conservation.

H.E. Patrick Ole Ntutu

The Governor

County Government of Narok



ACKNOWLEDGMENT



The County Physical and Land Use Development Plan is a ten-year integrated GIS based plan prepared to provide a spatial framework to guide development in the county. The plan is pivotal in the realization of the potential of the County including providing interventions to the myriad development challenges. The preparation of this plan involved various stakeholders drawn from the County Government, National Government, development partners and the public.

My sincere gratitude goes to H.E. The Governor and the County Executive Committee Members for their unwavering support in undertaking the plan preparation. Furthermore, I wish to thank the Members of Narok County Assembly for their active participation and allocation of resources towards realization of the plan. We recognize the technical input of the National Director of Physical Planning and oversight role of the National Land Commission in preparation of the plan. Much appreciation to the technical officers from National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and Narok County Government for their support during data collection, plan proposals and validation of the various outputs.

Am also grateful to the residents of Narok County for their invaluable contribution and active participation in the formulation of vision statements and plan proposals. The plan preparation also benefited from the County Lands Department technical team spearheaded by Daudi Naisho (Chief Officer, Physical Planning & Urban Development), Eunice Naishorua, Hillary Sitienei, Plan. Erastus Mutuku, Plan. Vincent Osewe, John Sangare and Wycliffe Limanye. Its worthy to recognize the contribution of Sammy Muyeyia the Regional Coordinator for South Rift for his tireless efforts towards realization of this plan. I also recognize immense technical guidance and contribution in plan preparation by Plan. Titus Musungu, for his wealth of experience and knowledge which was pivotal in the completion of the plan.

Special thanks to our key partner World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) led by Mr. Mohamed Awer (Chief Executive Officer), Mr. Zachary Maritim (Spatial Planning Manager) and other partners including Kenya Wildlife Trust (KWT), Mara Elephants Project (MEP) for their invaluable financial and technical support.

We look forward to the support of every stakeholder in the implementation of the plan.

Hon. Vivian Sereti Mpetti

CECM- Lands, Housing, Physical Planning & Urban Development

County Government of Narok



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY COUNTY DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL PLANNING



Narok County Physical and Land Use Plan, 2023-2032 is the first GIS based spatial plan prepared by the County. The purpose of the plan is to provide a clear strategic direction for the development of the County over the next 10 years with the flexibility for review every 5 years. The plan provides a spatial framework upon which the people's aspirations expressed in the vision of "a prosperous gateway county with high quality of life anchored on modern agriculture, tourism and conservation." will be realized through implementation of strategic policies, strategies, programs and projects embedded in the plan.

Based on community aspirations and detailed planning analysis, the plan provides a county-wide context within which resource specific and ward-based planning, policies and projects can be implemented.

The plan proposals revolve around 4 pillars namely; promotion of food security through modern agriculture, tourism and conservation, enhancement of connectivity and linkages through infrastructure and transport development and urban development to create habitable settlements.

The plan identifies the resources that the County and National Government together with other stakeholders can leverage to enhance the living standards of the residents. The identified resources include agricultural, ecological, wildlife, cultural, energy, and mineral assets, among others.

The plan also highlights key development areas of high potential, among them, alternative tourist attractions, agricultural produce value addition ventures including livestock and crop processing, fertilizer production, and animal feeds processing, among others.

Further, the plan provides a breakdown of proposed priority projects across all the county's thirty wards, among them, the modernization of the transport system and construction of water supply projects including dams, water pans, boreholes and spring water pumping stations.

Economic enabling proposals have also been flagged, among them, surveying and titling of urban areas, preparation of zoning plans for rural areas to protect agricultural land, provision of key infrastructure and services including sewer systems and waste management facilities, and the creation of neighborhood associations.

Strategic interventions have also been proposed to provide solutions to challenges facing the County, including environmental degradation, unplanned settlements, diminishing arable land, poor connectivity, and inadequate social and physical infrastructure.

A plan implementation framework is provided, encompassing agriculture, tourism, human settlement, education, health, water, mining and industrialization and governance.

The plan is structured into 16 chapters. Chapter 1 and 2 provides the background and planning context for preparation of the plan, while Chapter 3 to chapter 11 explains the existing situation through thematic analysis. Chapter 12 highlights a summary of planning issues and possible development models (scenarios); Chapter 13 details the County spatial structure depicting the desired land uses and development standards, while Chapter 14 and 15 highlight the policies, strategies and projects necessary for actualization of the vision. Chapters 16, 17 and 18 provides for the implementation framework, capital investment plan and monitoring and evaluation respectively.

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County Director of Physical Planning





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination
CESA	Critical Ecologically Significant Areas
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPLUDP	County Physical and Land Use Development Plan
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ESA	Ecologically Significant Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWT	Kenya Water Trust
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCG	Narok County Government
NLP	National Land Policy
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NSP	National Spatial Plan
OSR	Own Source Revenue
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VTC	Vocational Training Colleges



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PART 1

INTRODUCTION





CHAPTER 1.0: BACKGROUND

0.1 Overview

The Narok County Physical and Land Use Development Plan is a long-term Physical and Land Use Development Plan that gives a spatial framework for development of the county in a period of ten years (2023-2032). The Plan will be implemented through short, medium and long-term development programmes. It shall be subjected to a mid-term review after five years and the reviewed proposals approved by the county assembly. At the end of 10 years, the Plan shall undergo a comprehensive revision with the revisions being approved by the County Assembly.

0.2 Guiding Principles

These principles were developed in the context of Narok County to guide the preparation of the plan. The principles were arrived at through a consultative process with Sector heads and the people of Narok County as well as through the identification of key planning issues arrived at by carrying out a reconnaissance survey.

The principles include:

i Promotion of environmental conservation/securing Ecologically Significant Areas (ESAs)

The County is endowed with some of the country's most ecologically significant areas, which include the Mau Forest Complex, the Loita Forest, the Maasai Mara National Game Reserve, The Mara Conservancies, The Mara River, wildlife corridors (migratory routes) and the wildebeest migration. The CPLUDP will endeavor to ensure that these ecologically significant yet environmentally sensitive areas are protected from unsustainable exploitation by developing strategies that guarantee their sustainable use and continued preservation.

ii. Protection of valuable Agro-pastoral land

Protection of productive agricultural land from encroachment by urban land use is one of the objectives that this plan will seek to accomplish. The county is known for the production of a variety of agricultural products, which include wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, tea, beef and milk.

iii. Promotion of controlled urban and peri-urban development

The principle of controlled urban and peri-urban development seeks to control urban sprawl and ensure that urbanization does not expand in an uncontrolled way into agricultural land or ecologically valuable areas. Urban areas should not grow unrestricted but instead use the current urban space in a more effective and spatially concentrated manner. Examples of urban areas that have strongly outgrown their initial boundaries include Narok, Ololulunga and Kilgoris.

iv. Rationalization of rural settlement

This principle aims to have orderly development in rural areas so that land is optimally used and public services (such as power, water, sewage and waste management) are provided efficiently. In Narok, specifically in rural areas, settlements are dispersed and this makes it difficult to provide essential services efficiently. Rationalization will promote more concentrated development in rural areas, also reducing conflicts with other land use options and ecosystem services (such as agricultural production, nature conservation, and water provisioning).

v. Restoration of degraded areas

This principle will promote the restoration of land that has lost value and ecosystem services as a result of human activity. The county is dotted with such areas like the Maasai Mau and Nyakweri Forests, and overgrazed rangelands in the Mara Ecosystem.

**vi. Integration of transport modes to increase/enhance efficiency and connectivity**

Transportation of people and goods can be done by road, rail, water and air. For transportation to be effective and efficient, these modes must be integrated better, which is currently not the case in Narok. Increasingly remote technologies will begin to play a role in the distribution of goods and services throughout the country.

vii. Promotion of efficiency and integration across all economic sectors

The economy of the County is made up of contributions from multiple sectors. In Narok County these sectors include large and small-scale agriculture, pastoralism, tourism, industrialization, mining, trade and commerce. In order to ensure that the County's economy continues to flourish, there is a need to promote efficiency across all the economic sectors and ensure that the necessary infrastructure is provided and more sustainable practices implemented. Good spatial planning can help deliver cross-sectoral synergies, instead of competition and trade-offs between sectors.

viii. Improved quality of life through sustainable development

The overall aim of long-term spatial planning is to improve the quality of life of the people for many years to come. This plan therefore endeavors to improve human well-being by formulating strategies that aim to improve the local economy, improve health and education, housing, and reduce inequality and poverty while protecting nature and the environment.

ix. Good governance

Good governance is key in the administration of public affairs. Good governance has eight major defining characteristics: participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. Good governance ensures that inefficiencies, elite capture and other forms of corruption are minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making.

o.3 Vision Statement

“A prosperous gateway county with high quality of life anchored on modern agriculture, tourism and conservation.”

The Vision statement was informed by participatory visioning exercise undertaken in the thirty (30) wards to capture the aspiration of the people. The themes of each of the ward are outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1: Vision Statements by Ward**

S/No.	WARD	DEVELOPMENT THEME
1.	Narok town	An economic hub with high quality infrastructure and services driving a robust manufacturing, retail and service sectors.
2.	Olpusimoru	An agro-industrial ward driven by good infrastructure and services
3.	Olokurto	A leading agriculture driven economy that sustains local livelihoods through crop and livestock farming
4.	Nkareta	A middle-income economy supported by good infrastructure and services with high agriculture yields.
5.	Olorropil	A middle-income economy supported by good infrastructure and services with high agriculture yields.
6.	Melili	Accessible, reliable, sustainable connectivity and leadership of coexistence for improved lifestyle
7.	Mosiro	Access to secure and reliable services for sustainable development
8.	Suswa	A ward with conserved environment, well-planned settlements, improved access to reliable services as well as open economy under transparent and answerable leadership
9.	Keekonyokie	Access to improved services, sustainable use of resources and transparent governance
10.	Maji-moto naroosura	To Expand the marketplaces, equipped medical facilities, have improved communication network, 100% transition to electricity and promote conservation.
11.	Ololulunga	Ololulunga envisions that County Spatial Plan will support the ward in the conservation and management of its forest, wetland, rangeland, cropland to its maximum potential. This will be through support of infrastructure (education, hospitals and roads) development that will spur the growth of settlements (rural and urban) and livelihood
12.	Ildamat	A transparent, accountable, representative leadership that will lead to better living and sustainable use of resources.
13.	Mara	To be a leading wildlife conservation, have access to well-equipped health facility, improved access water supply and roads for tourism, improved education and improved livelihood.
14.	Siana	To be a leading wildlife conservation, have access to well-equipped health facility, improved access water supply and roads for tourism, a leading production of wind and solar energy for the County and improved livelihood.
15.	Naikara	To be a leading ward in education, have quality breed in livestock production, proper security, improved transportation, Proper health care, ecosystem conservation and become an Immigration Centre to improve socio-economic development.
16.	Loita	To conserve Naimina Enkiyo Forest, to be a leading ward in production of beef meat, have quality education, equipped health facilities and improved road networks.
17.	Ilmotiok	To be a strategic, innovative, competitive and self-reliant Ward.
18.	Melelo	High living standards with development of roads, social amenities and improved local economy.
19.	Angata Barikoi	To be an agricultural processing hub for all farming products that Angata Barrikoi has the potential to produce.



S/No.	WARD	DEVELOPMENT THEME
20.	Lolgorian	to achieve 10% forest cover by 2030 and ensure an end to environmental degradation
21.	Kimintet	To ensure we live in an environment that is favorable and conducive for human survival in our centres and homesteads
22.	Kapsasian	a productive agricultural ward having value addition with Improve standards of living in a Clean Environment
23.	Mogondo	A well connected, productive, industrialized ward with well provided infrastructure and improved living standards
24.	Olomasani	To be well accessed and connected, highly productive, industrialized with high standards of living
25.	Ilkerin	Modernized agriculture, industrialized, easily accessible with a high standard of living
26.	Shankoe	To be the leading ward in reduction of poverty among citizens in the next ten years
27.	Keyian	To become a leading agricultural and industrialized zone in the next ten years
28.	Kilgoris central	Modernized agriculture, industrialized and well protected and conserved environment
29.	Sagamian	Environmental sustainability through conservation and management of forest and infrastructure development.
30.	Sogoo	Improved infrastructure stimulating and maintaining self-reliant communities in areas of commercial, social and environmental conservation.

0.4 Objectives of the Plan

The County Physical and Land Use Development Plan aims to achieve the following objectives;

- i. To spur socio-economic development.
- ii. To regulate uncontrolled human settlement
- iii. To protect and conserve nature and the environment
- iv. To ensure the continued co-existence of people and wildlife
- v. To integrate and enhance connectivity of the transport network
- vi. To provide appropriate infrastructure
- vii. To promote good governance

0.5 Justification

Spatial planning is an important lever for promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources, balanced accessibility and participation, and improving the quality of life. The justification for preparation of the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan includes:

1. County Physical and Land Use Development Planning provides a framework for equitable distribution development across all sectors.
2. The spatial plan will make the economic blueprint of the county spatially explicit.



3. It is a constitutional and legal requirement to prepare and implement County Physical and Land Use Development Plans

o.6 Problem statement.

Narok County has never had a spatial plan covering the entire county. The lack of a framework to guide development has led to various challenges. These challenges include physical, environmental, social and economic elements, which are elaborated below:

a. Urbanization and Human Settlement

Urban areas within Narok are characterized by a myriad of challenges which include but are not limited to: rapid urbanization, urban sprawl, unplanned urbanization, proliferation of unplanned peri-urban areas, slums and informal settlements, inadequate infrastructure and services, poor housing conditions, poor drainage and flooding, inadequate waste management, water and air pollution, congestion, unsightly developments, inadequate recreational facilities and open spaces and inadequate land for public utilities. These challenges will be alleviated through well-articulated strategies and plans aimed at improving the standards of living and stimulating urban economies.

b. Land and Environment

The County is well endowed with natural resources such as wildlife and forests, forming a globally unique natural heritage. However, these resources have continually faced challenges from human activities, including: Deforestation (most notably of the Nyakweri and Maasai Mau Forests), destruction of water catchment areas, pollution of water bodies (for example, Enkare river), encroachment, fragmentation and degradation of wildlife habitats, illegal and unsustainable offtake of plant and animal species, blockage of migratory routes by fencing, human settlements and infrastructure, soil erosion and land degradation, overgrazing, etc.

In addition, there has been accelerated land fragmentation especially in the agriculturally productive areas and across the Mara ecosystem causing decline of mobile wildlife (such as migratory wildebeest, zebra and gazelles) as well as degradation and loss of traditional pastoralist livestock systems and grazing areas.

c. Transportation

Narok County has a history of poor road connectivity and maintenance of existing roads. For example, there is no direct road that links Narok Town (the headquarters of the County) with Transmara East and West. For some sectors (agriculture, industry, services), this has slowed economic growth potential, but for other sectors (preventing forest protection, keeping space for wildlife and ecotourism) it has acted in a more positive direction by slowing the rate of land use change in more remote areas. Other challenges include poor road conditions, disorganized and inefficient urban transportation networks and inadequate pedestrianization. The plan will endeavor to favour development of public transportation systems versus the furthering of privatisation of the transport sector. This will enhance efficiency and functionality in and between urban developments. Rural infrastructure will be planned in such a way that it does not spur unwanted land transformations and loss of ecological connectivity.

d. Social, cultural and physical infrastructure

The county faces challenges in providing adequate social, cultural and physical infrastructure, including water, electricity, schools, health facilities and housing, community and cultural centres and museums and urban parks and green spaces.

e. County Economy- Tourism, Agriculture and industrialization

This sector faces a multiplicity of challenges including: overreliance on wildlife tourism and rain fed agriculture, high unemployment rates, low technology uptake and imbalanced development and poor livelihood diversification of rural households especially in terms of opportunities for women, with an important role for improved education.



f. Population and Governance Issues

The county grapples with challenges relating to a fast-growing and youthful population, marginalization, insufficient empowerment of women, loss of cultural heritage, poor institutional capacity and coordination, and negative impacts of climate change, high maternal mortality rates, HIV, COVID and other communicable diseases.

Table 2, summarizes the planning issues within Narok County.

Table 2: Summary of Planning Issues

Base/Feature	Constraints/Problems/ Challenges	Benefits of dealing with problem/challenge	Example where problem/challenge is observed now
Towns and villages	Random peri-urban development and unplanned urban sprawl	Less competition with other land uses, more efficient urban and peri-urban areas	Narok town Ololulunga
	Low functionality, un orderly urban areas	Functionality, orderly and livable urban areas	All urban areas in Narok
	Regulate rural fragmentation, people living widely scattered everywhere	Synergy among urban, agricultural and natural land use instead of trade-offs, competition. Well planned urbanization also helps to optimize the roll out of health, education, infrastructure (water and electricity) and other community services provided by government	County wide
Forests	Deforestation	Zone out forests and implement strategies to protect them, leading to improved ecosystem services (climate regulation, water provisioning) and biodiversity	Nyakweri, Maasai Mau
Agriculture	Urbanization	Zone out agricultural land and protect it from urban sprawl and scattered human settlement through appropriate policies	County wide
Transportation	Lack of integration of different modes and poor road network and maintenance	Integration of transport modes, leading to improved synergies to support community services and prevent undesired spatial developments	County wide
Industrialization	Absence of factories for value addition	Promotion of industrialization, leading to jobs and economic growth	Areas zoned for industrialization across the County
Rivers	Encroachment on riparian reserves and catchment areas, deforestation of catchments	Protection of groundwater sources, promoting water provisioning to dryland wildlife and livestock, drinking water provisioning to larger towns, biodiversity conservation.	County wide, with special attention for the larger rivers such as the Mara River and its tributaries but also the many smaller rivers and springs bringing water to the surface



Base/Feature	Constraints/Problems/ Challenges	Benefits of dealing with problem/challenge	Example where problem/challenge is observed now
Wildlife	The current conflicts between Kenya's iconic wildlife (that generates much of the county and country's foreign exchange) and local land uses such as intensive and extensive agriculture and grazing	Enhanced spatial planning for co-existence can lead to income generation and jobs in the wildlife tourism industry in addition to other land uses	Previously seen throughout areas bordering the MMNR and now clear evidence of the success of numerous Conservancies
Land	Underutilization of land, strong negative interactions among different land uses due to their ineffective spatial arrangement	Put the land into its best use in an improved spatial arrangement, building synergies rather than conflict between different adjacent land uses	County wide
Economy	Low economic growth rate, high rate of unemployment, low income, high poverty, risk from low-income diversification and poor consideration of gender-based development alternatives	Inclusive economic development, improve income, employment, increase productivity and diversification across all sectors	All sectors of the economy

Other accruing benefits include:

- Improving the use and management of land
- Promoting synergy to minimize duplication of efforts and trade-offs
- Creating functional, orderly and livable environments
- Reducing conflicts between wildlife and people
- Spurring economic development, improving income, creating employment, increasing productivity and diversifying agriculture
- Strengthening and promoting revenue generation through a diversified tourism industry
- Promoting industry
- Improving trade and commerce
- Strengthening urban planning and contributions to development alternatives
- Integrating transport network
- Improving connectivity of transportation
- Protecting and conserving the natural environment
- Promoting sustainable and environmentally compatible development
- Providing appropriate infrastructure to improve the living standards of the people



0.7 Purpose

The purpose of the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan (CPLUDP) is to provide a spatial framework and guide socio-economic growth of the County. In addition, the CPLUDP will aid in:

- a) Identification of Capital Investment Projects (CIPs) for implementation by the County Government,
- b) Prioritization, Budgeting, and Implementation of projects through County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs),
- c) Provision of a framework for monitoring,
- d) Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning,
- e) Forming a basis for sectoral coordination, planning and programming,
- f) Forming a basis for environmental/landscape restoration,
- g) Assisting the continued co-existence of wildlife and people
- h) Forming a basis for development control,
- i) Forming a basis/framework for attracting investment,
- j) Source of centralized geospatial information for all sectors and actors,
- k) Basis for proper planning and forming a basis for implementation of the National Spatial Plan.

0.8 Geographical and Temporal Scope of the Plan.

The County Physical and Land Use Development Plan covers the entire Narok County measuring approximately 17,921 km². It provides a spatial framework to guide development and acts as a platform to inform investment.

The County Physical and Land Use Development Plan is a 10-year GIS-based plan and an integral part of the County Development Plan.

0.9 Approach and Methodology

0.9.1 Approach

a) Participatory and Consultative

The public was involved in the County Spatial planning process. The stakeholders were engaged in a deliberative process to influence key decisions in the planning process. The category of stakeholders involved included: local communities, state agencies, private sector, civil society, special interest groups, political leadership, youth, women, professionals, service providers, business community, etc. Public participation takes place during the preparation, implementation, monitoring and review stages.

In the preparation of this Plan, public participation was done through gazetting the Notice of Intention to plan and publishing in two local dailies on 16th April, 2016. The notice invited stakeholders to give views and/or participate in the plan preparation. The visioning exercise was carried out between 6th July, 2021 and 10th July, 2021 was also participatory through involving residents of the different wards. The planning team formed six groups as per the six sub-counties to ensure that the visioning exercise occurred simultaneously throughout the six sub-counties. At the end of the visioning exercise each team came up with a report which was compiled to form the visioning report. The report is attached to the plan as an annex.

**b) Multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary**

A multi-disciplinary approach to spatial planning involves drawing appropriately from multiple professional disciplines within and across sectors to redefine problems outside normal boundaries and develop solutions based on a nuanced understanding of complex systems, such as intra- and intersectoral blending of data, assumptions, goals and practices. The planning process benefits from the wide range of ideas from the team members with varied but complimentary experiences, knowledge and understanding of the local context, qualifications, and skills that contribute to the achievement of the plan's specific objectives. The planning team coordinates other professionals to aid in the identification of key planning issues, analysis and formulation of the plan's proposed solutions. The disciplines include urban planning, urban design, transport planning, environment and conservation, sociology, economics, agriculture, rangeland management and water management, etc through a geographic information framework.

c) Evidence based

The planning process is transparent and evidence-based. The transparency aspect implies that processes followed and choices made are documented, e.g., visioning reports, minutes, photos, reconnaissance visit reports, etc. The evidence-based aspect implies that the identification of problems and proposed solutions are based on the best available scientific, administrative and public data, including the consultation of specialists in different fields.

d) Integration

The County Physical and Land Use Development Plan integrates all other development plans that were prepared earlier so that they are implemented, for example, the Narok zoning plan, the CIDPs and other local development plans that are approved.

e) Subsidiarity

The general aim of the principle of subsidiarity is to guarantee a degree of independence for a lower authority in relation to a higher body or for a local authority in relation to the central government. It therefore advocates that issues that can be dealt with at the local level, that are consistent with their resolution, should be done at that level.

f) Unity, Harmony and Equitability

The plan promotes unity and harmony as it enhances balanced development across the county and a fair, just and equitable sharing of resources and opportunities.

g) Partnership

The County collaborated with various agencies during the preparation of the plan. Key among the partners is the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), which provided both financial and technical support. The National Government through the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure and Urban Development and the National Land Commission provided technical support. In addition, the civil society provided crucial data that was used in preparing the plan.



0.9.2 Methodology

The Planning Process is cyclic and follows the following steps: Scoping of Context, Identifying Key Planning issues, Mapping of important features, Spatial Optimization process (integrated maps), Developing a Zoning Map with priority land use categories, Formulating Land Use & Land Management guidelines, Approval of Land Use Plan, Development of Supporting Strategies, Final review, Approval and Launch of Integrated Narok County Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

a) Scoping of context

Scoping involved gathering and analyzing information that the planning team required to use during the plan preparation process. It entailed conceptualizing the whole planning process and identifying key stakeholders. In addition, fundamental issues based on thematic area and opportunities were identified at this stage.

b) Identifying key spatial planning issues

This stage involved a systematic process in determining and addressing planning needs, or gaps between the current situation and the desired future/situation (Visioning). The Planning Team carried out literature review, engaged stakeholders, carried out a transect survey (ground truthing) and made some field observations.

Stakeholders played a key role through contributing to the visioning process and in accepting the general underlying principles and values that should guide the preparation process of the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

c) Mapping of important features

Mapping involved identification and spatial mapping of specific areas important for key social development, economic development and environmental protection and conservation. Regarding Economic development, key areas mapped include areas needed for urban expansion, industrial or agricultural expansion; identification of natural resources that underpin economic development and/or represent important ecosystem services, and unique natural heritage that require protection for its intrinsic value.

Regarding social development, areas mapped include: Key landscape areas on which traditional livelihoods depend.

In terms of environmental protection and conservation, areas mapped include key areas for biodiversity conservation and the delivery of ecosystem services such as water catchments, other forests, perennial ground water sources, breeding grounds and movement corridors habitats of rare, threatened and endemic species of plants and animals and other areas important for supporting economic, cultural and recreational values.

The key sources of spatial data were satellite imagery and ground surveys. Old maps were geo-referenced and digitized. The output of this process was an array of GIS basemaps depicting layers such as cadastre, land uses, topography, vegetation structure, water bodies, and human settlement and population.

d) Spatial optimization process (integrated maps)

Integrated maps of critical, sensitive and valuable environments were produced. Maps of critical areas for social and economic development were prepared. Stakeholders were involved in integrating maps of the critical, sensitive and valuable environments and current spatial conflicts between different land uses were mapped.

**e) Develop zoning map with land use categories**

A limited number of clearly defined land use zones were delineated and mapped.

A desired state was developed for each zone, i.e., what the technical team and stakeholders accepted to be the long-term priority land use for each zone.

f) Land use guidelines

A clear set of land use guidelines was developed for each zone. A matrix of compatible and incompatible land use activities for each zone was drawn. Stakeholders were involved to ensure buy-in and a clear understanding of the implications of the zoning and subsequent guidelines.

g) Land management guidelines

Land management guidelines were formulated to specify additional land management activities for a zone – e.g., regarding the subdivision and fencing of formerly open mixed livestock and wildlife grazing lands, forest management and designated agricultural lands).

h) Approval of land use plan

A Stakeholder process was undertaken to review the Land Use Plan before the administrative and political sign-off.

i) Development of supporting strategies

Various development strategies were formulated on the basis of thematic areas. These include:

- Economic Development Strategy,
- Urbanization and Human Settlement Strategy,
- Environment and Natural Capital Strategy,
- Rural Development Strategy,
- Transportation, Infrastructure and Services Development Strategy,
- Implementation Strategy and,
- GIS and Land Information System Strategy

Each strategy was carefully reviewed for compatibility with the land use plan.

j) Final review, approval and launch of integrated Narok County Spatial Development Plan

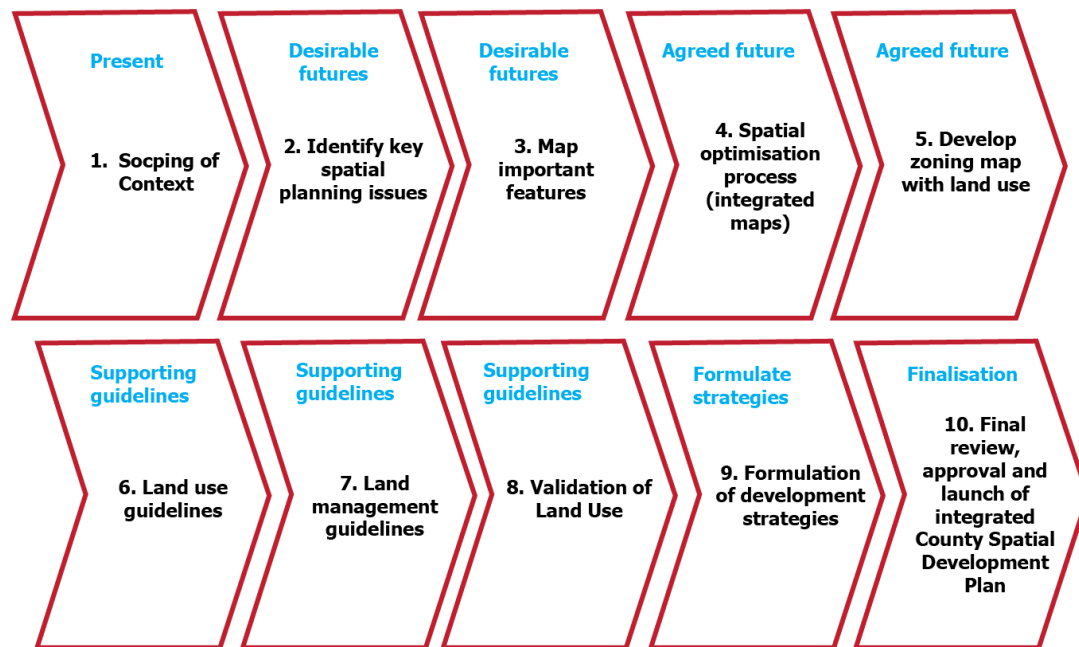
A final stakeholder workshop was held to review the Integrated County Spatial Development Plan. The County held a session with all the key stakeholders and members of the public to celebrate the launch of the Spatial Plan. It was then forwarded to the County Assembly for approval and adoption.

Figure 1, summarizes the planning process.



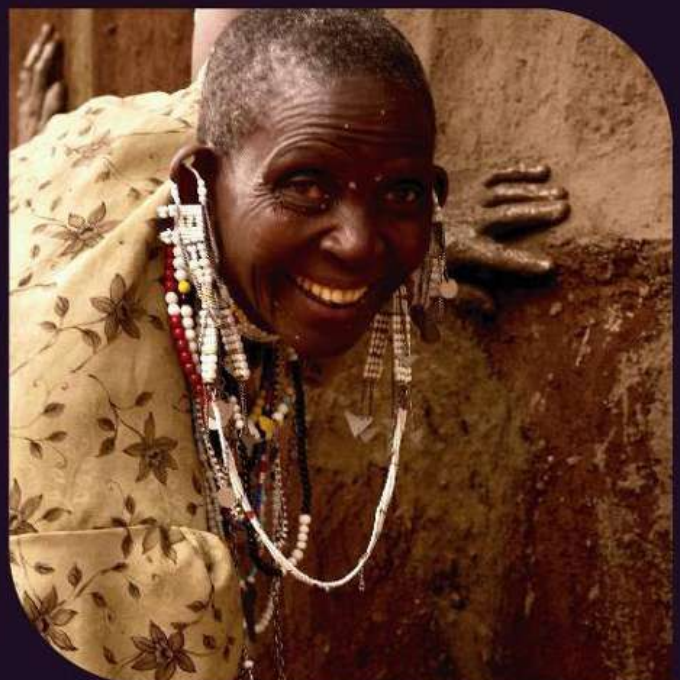
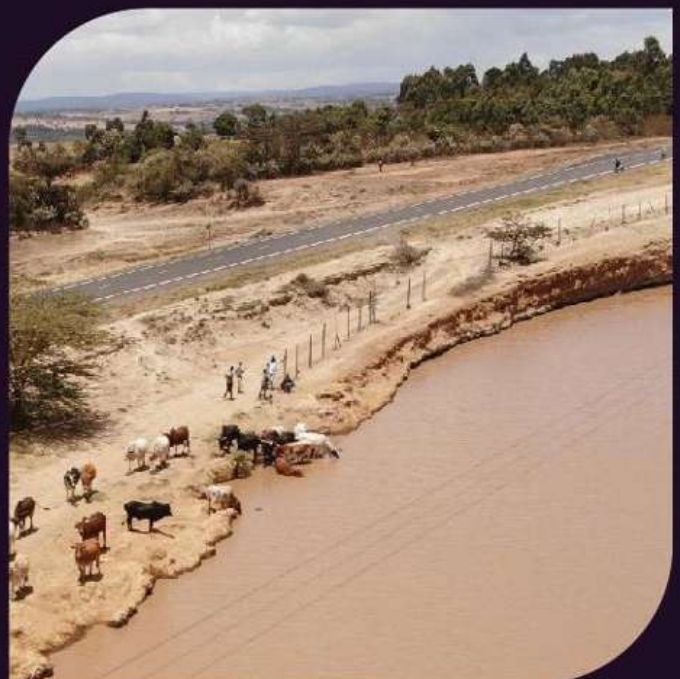
Figure 1: Planning Process

Typical Process of preparing CSP



PART 2

SITUATION ANALYSIS





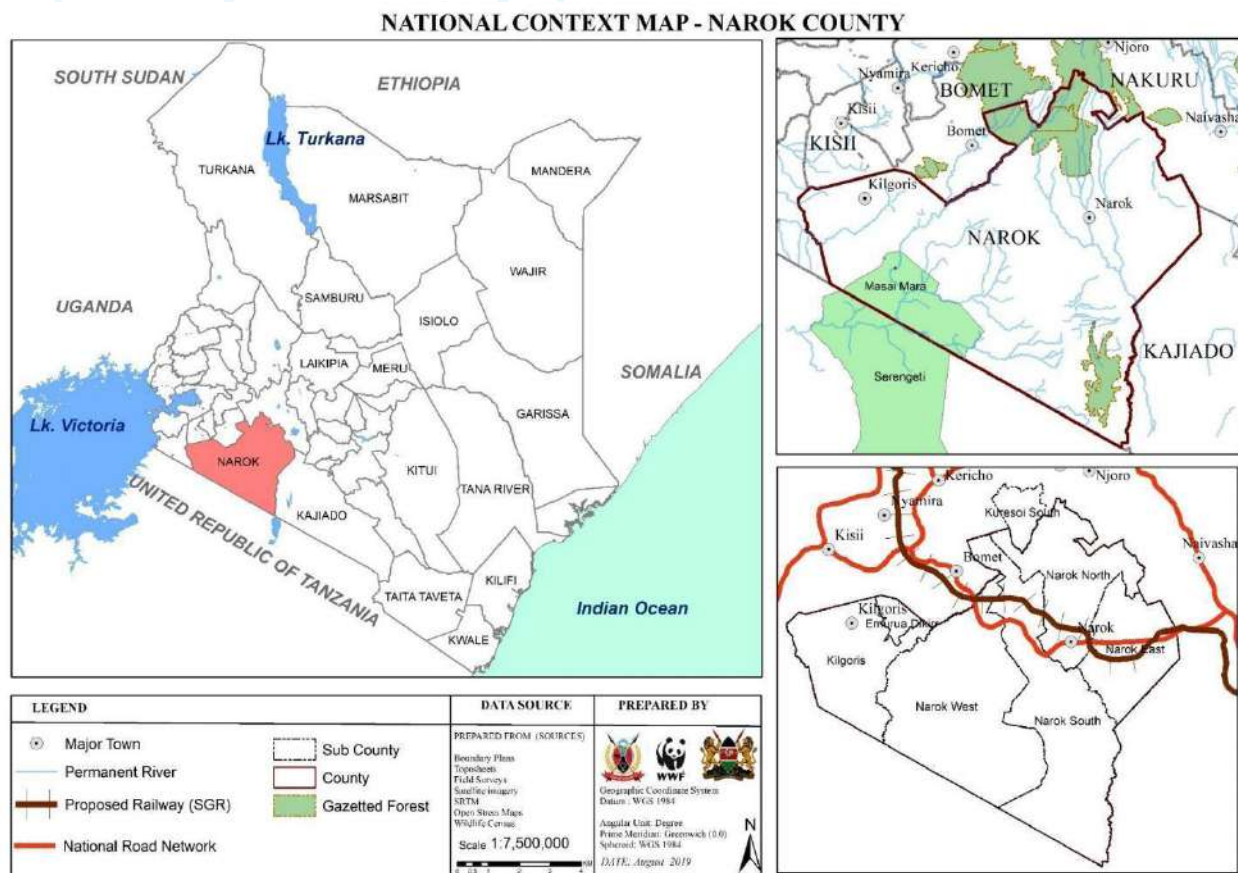
CHAPTER 2.0: PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Locational Context

2.1.1 National context

Narok County is one of the 47 counties created by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The county lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 50'$ and $1^{\circ} 50'$ South and longitude $35^{\circ} 28'$ and $36^{\circ} 25'$ East. It is located in the South Western region of the country and borders the United Republic of Tanzania to the South. The County is also located on class B3, Mai- Mahiu-Narok-Sotik-Kisii national trunk road as shown in Map 1 below.

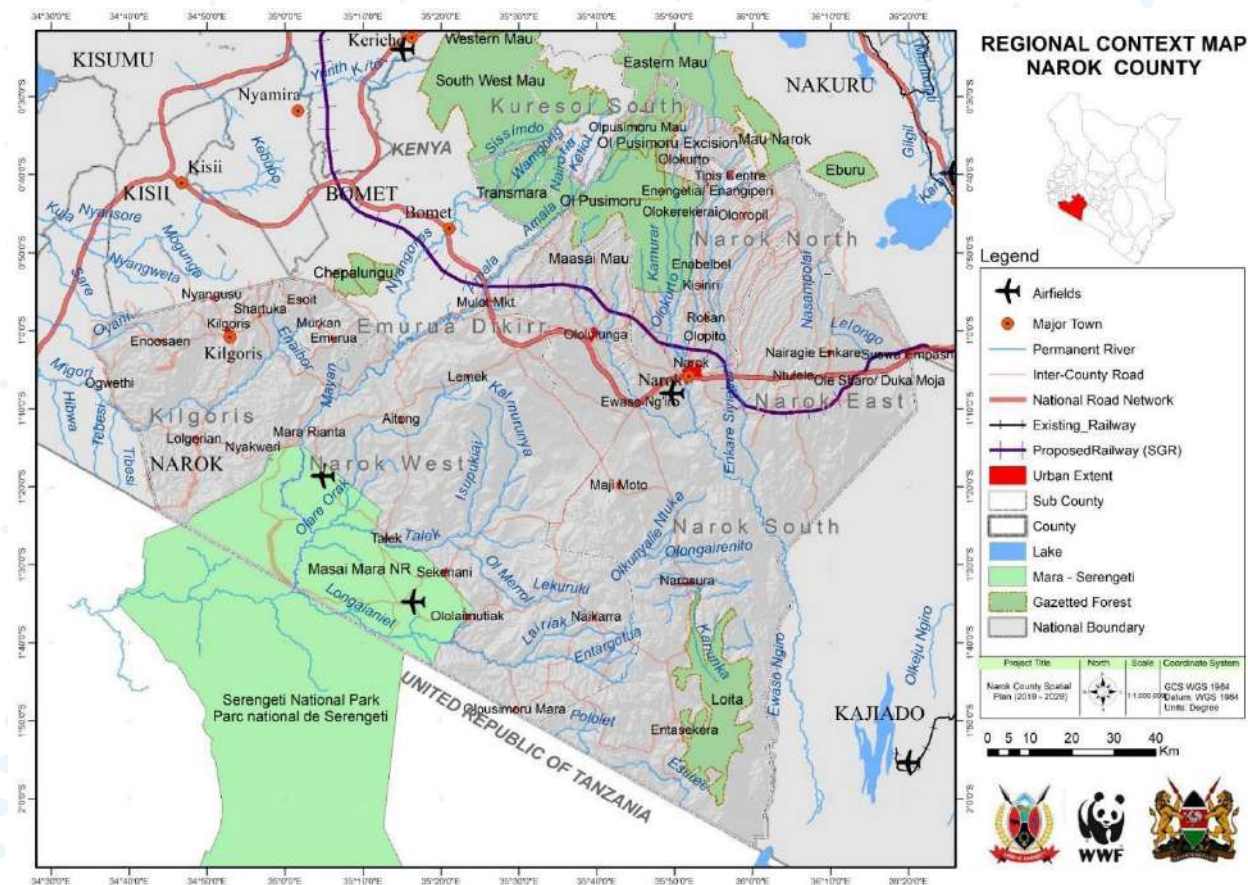
Map 1: Narok County in the national context



2.1.2 Regional Context

Regionally, Narok County is bordered by Kisii, Migori, Nyamira and Bomet counties to the West, Nakuru County to the North and Kajiado County to the East as illustrated in Map 2. The B3 road connects the county to Nakuru, Bomet and Kisii counties. The county is also connected to Nakuru county via Mau Narok through a class B18 Road. Narok County is further endowed with regional/transboundary resources which it shares with other counties and the country. These include Mara - Serengeti ecosystem, Mau complex, community conservancies, Ewaso Ng'iro, Mara and Mugor Rivers.



**Map 2: Narok County in the Regional Context**

2.1.3 Locational advantages of the county

Narok county covers an area of 17,921.2 km² representing 3.1 per cent of the total area of Kenya and hence is the eleventh largest county in the country. The County is strategically located as a gateway to Mara-Serengeti ecosystem a world-renowned tourist attraction and the United Republic of Tanzania. The county is also a transit to Western Kenya and South Rift regions.

2.1.4 Administrative context

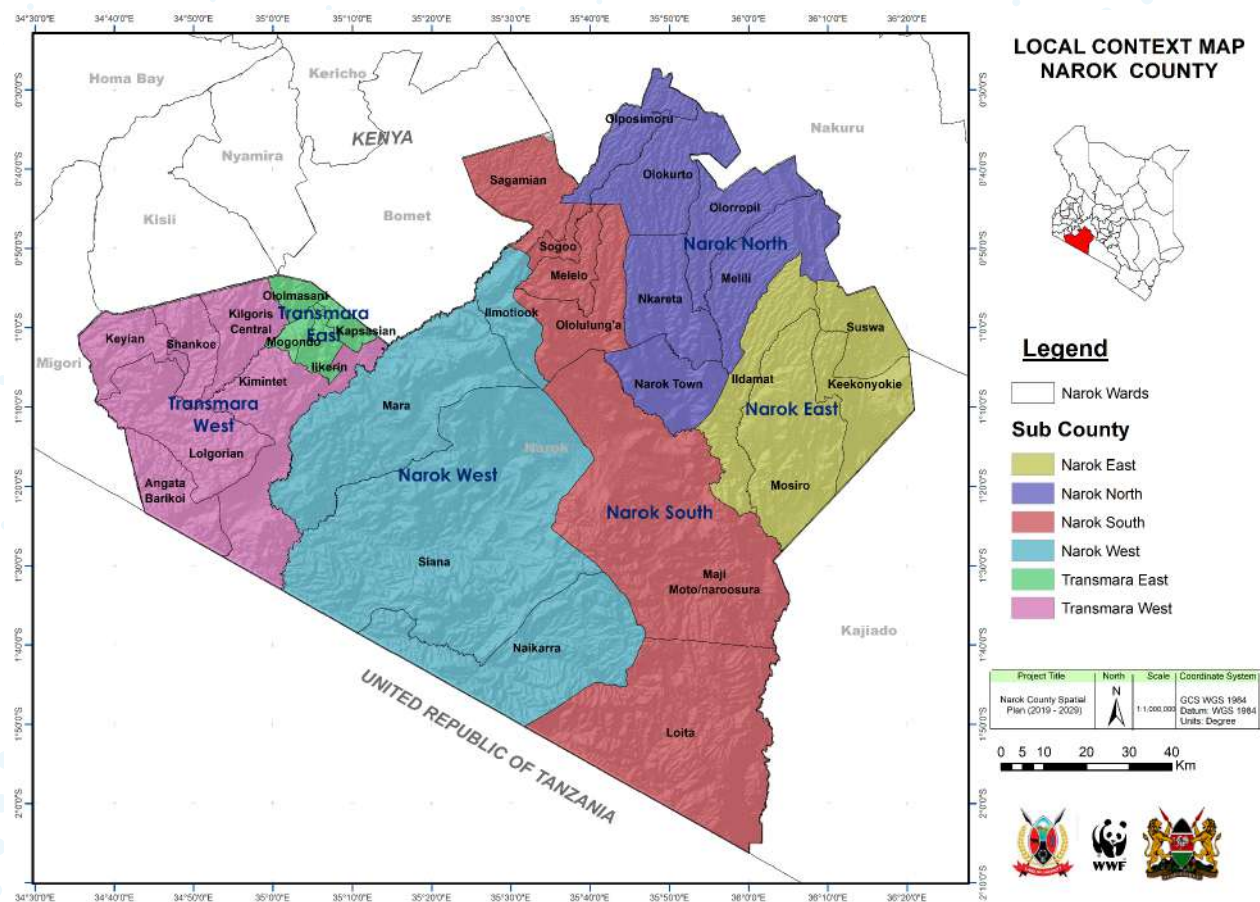
Narok County is administratively divided into six sub-counties/constituencies namely; Narok North, Narok East, Narok West, Narok North, Transmara West (Kilgoris Constituency) and Transmara East (Emurua Dikir Constituency). Two more Sub-counties have been created and gazetted namely; Narok Central and Transmara South. The county is further subdivided into thirty wards. Table, 3 lists the different sub-counties, their wards and geographical coverage in square kilometres while Map 3 spatially show the location of the administrative units.



Table 3: Administrative Units in Narok County

Constituency	Number of Wards	Wards Name	Area (KM ²)	Area (Km2)
Kilgoris	6	Kiligoris Central	305.8	2526.0
		Keyian	270.3	
		Angata Barikoi	315.2	
		Shankoe	220.5	
		Kimintet	813.5	
		Lolgrian	600.7	
Emurua Dikirr	4	Ilkerian	96.7	320.5
		Ololmasani	83	
		Mogondo	62.4	
		Kapsasian	78.4	
Narok North	6	Olposimoru	270.2	2,603.3
		Olokurto	527.6	
		Narok Town	373.7	
		Nkareta	462.9	
		Olorropil	412.2	
		Melili Ward	556.7	
Narok East	4	Mosiro	867.9	2059.5
		Ildamat	474.8	
		Keekonyokie	408.2	
		Suswa	308.6	
Narok South	6	Maji Moto	2139.2	4,959.2
		Ololulung'a	444.6	
		Melelo	214.4	
		Loita	1675.6	
		Sogoo	84.1	
		Sagamian	401.3	
Narok West	4	Ilmotiook	279.1	5,452.7
		Mara	1318.2	
		Siana	2802.8	
		Naikarra	1052.6	
Total	30			17,921.2



**Map 3: Narok County Administrative Units**

2.2 Legal context

a) Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution assigns county government's county planning function under schedule 4. County planning includes preparation of different plans such as a County Physical and Land Use Development Plan. The supreme law outlines national values and principles of governance (Article 10) that guide all activities including making and implementing public policy decisions. Key among the values and principles that impact on the CPLUDP are social justice, inclusiveness and protection of the marginalized.

The Constitution also outlines the principles of Land Policy under Article 60. It provides that land be used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. The Constitution gives the State the mandate to regulate the use of any land and property in the interest of land use planning among others as stipulated in article 66; this gives preparation of the CPLUDP Constitutional basis. CPLUDP will provide a framework for regulating land uses and actualization of these principles.

b) Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019 (PLUPA)

This is the primary statute that provides for planning, use, regulation and development of land. The Act gives provision to the types of plans to be prepared, their contents, the process and how they should be approved. County Physical and Land Use Development Plan, a mid-term plan for a period of 10 years, is one of the plans provided for in the Act.

c) County Governments Act 2012

The Act provides for powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services by County Governments. Under Section 104, the Act mandates County Governments to carry out the planning function at the county level. The planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly should be the basis for appropriating public funds and binding on all sub-county units for developmental activities.

**d) Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011**

It is an Act that provides for the classification, governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities; criteria of establishing urban areas, principles of governance and participation of residents. The CPLUDP provides for the identification of urban areas within the county and guides the preparation of lower level plans.

e) National Land Commission Act, 2012

The Act expounds the Constitutional function of oversight and monitoring the preparation and implementation of the County Physical and Land Use Development Plans vested with the National Land Commission.

f) The Land Act, 2012

The Act provides for sustainable administration and management of land and land based resources in the country. The preparation of Physical and Land Use Development plans is one way of actualizing provisions of this Act.

g) Community Land Act, 2016

The Act provides for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land and the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land. The Plan identifies community land and land resources in the county whose registration will be undertaken in accordance with this Act.

h) Other relevant legislations

Other relevant legislations in the preparation and implementation of CPLUDP include; Water Act, 2016, Forest Conservation and Management Act No. 34 of 2016, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 and Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015. The Acts provide for thematic areas of consideration in the preparation of the plan.

2.3 Policy Framework**i. The Kenya Vision 2030**

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims at making Kenya a newly industrializing middle income country with high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030. The Vision identifies land reform through improved spatial planning as one of the foundations for the realization of the Vision. Several flagship projects were identified under land reforms. Key among them and related to sustainable land use planning is the preparation of the first National Spatial Plan (NSP). CPLUDP is an implementation framework for NSP at the county level.

ii. National Spatial Plan

The National Spatial Plan (NSP) is a national spatial vision that guides the long term spatial development of the country. It aims at achieving an organized, integrated, sustainable and balanced development of the country. It provides a framework upon which lower level plans including CPLUDP should be anchored.

iii. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy (NLP)

The Policy sets out the goals and direction for the administration and management of land and sets out measures and guidelines to be adopted to achieve optimal utilization and management of land in the country. It identifies lack of physical and land use development plans as one of the challenges for effective management of land. The NLP served largely as the precursor to Chapter Five of the Constitution on land matters and consolidation of land laws.





iv. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy (NLUP)

NLUP provides legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land and land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner in the country. The CPLUDP is one of the instruments that will be used to ensure optimal utilization and productivity of land and land related resources in the counties.

v. National Urban Development Policy, 2016

The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) aims to strengthen development planning, urban governance and management, urban investments and delivery of social and physical infrastructure in urban areas throughout the country. This CPLUDP provides anchorage for the preparation of urban plans within the county.

2.4 Past Planning Initiatives

a) Draft Regional Physical Development Plan for Trans Mara District

The plan was prepared but was never finalized and approved.

b) Urban development plans for towns within the county

The county has one special municipality (Narok), one town (Kilgoris) and sixteen market centers according to the classification by the Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019. Narok Municipality and Kilgoris town have approved local physical development plans. The sixteen market centers have draft plans which have not been approved.

- **Kilgoris Local Physical Development Plan (1998-2003)**

This plan was intended to guide physical development in Kilgoris town. However, the plan is outdated although it was not fully implemented.

- **Narok Town Zoning Plan (2016 -2021)**

This is a short-term plan that was intended to guide development of the town for a period of five years. The objectives of this plan included; formulation of zoning regulations for development control, developing measures to protect environmentally sensitive areas, provision of a framework for issuance of ownership documents and a basis for infrastructure development in the town.

- **Narok County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) (2013-2018 and 2018-2023)**

CIDP is the County Government's five-year master plan that provide for socio-economic development of the county by identifying projects that should be undertaken in the county for a period of five years. Narok County has had two CIDPs. The CIDPs were not based on a CPLUDP which is a necessary framework for their preparation and implementation.

Lessons learnt from previous planning efforts

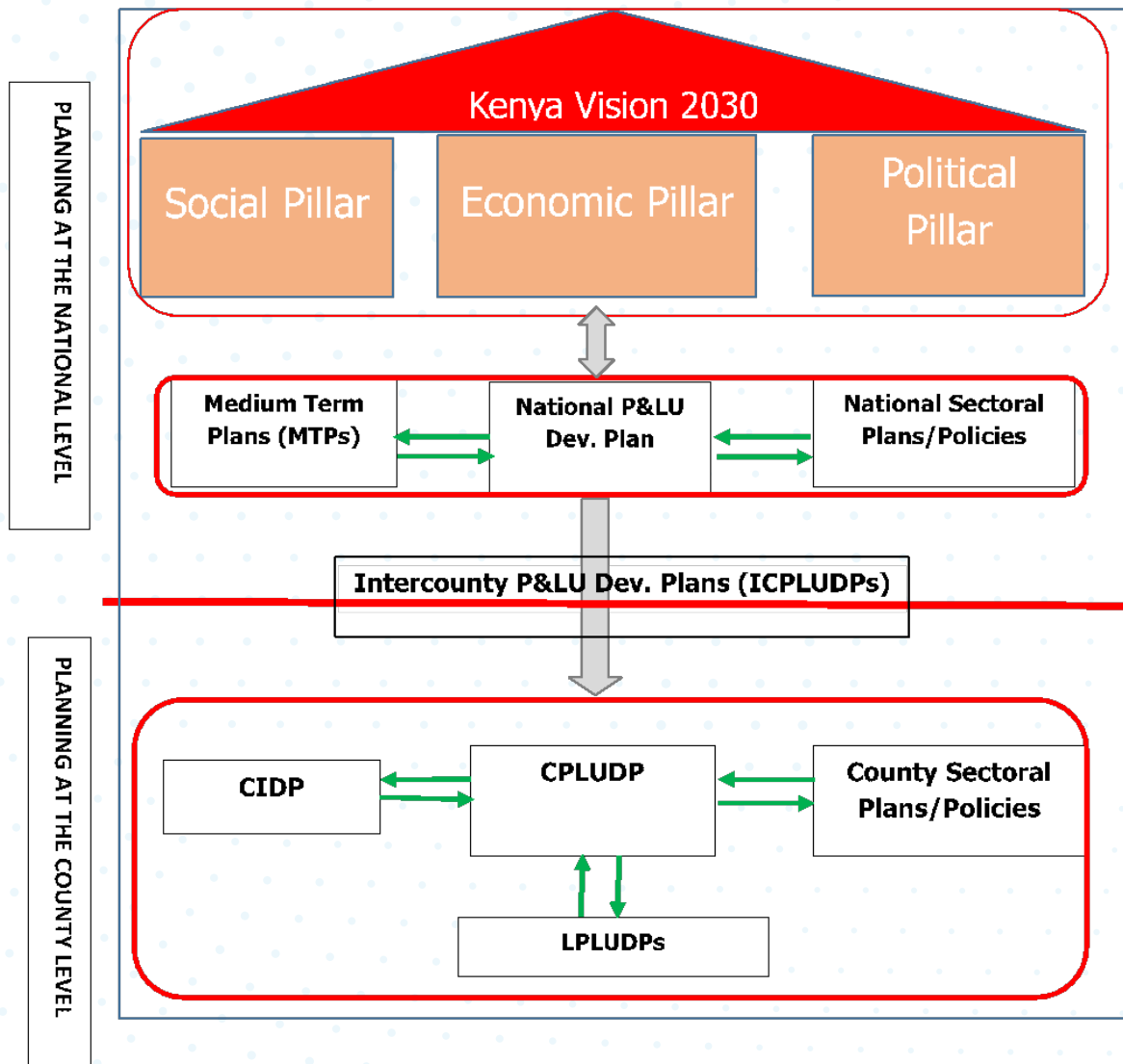
The plans were prepared to address the various land related challenges facing the county. Some lessons from these previous planning efforts include; the successive CIDPs should be based on a CPLUDP framework, the need to mobilize resources to ensure physical and land use plans are fully implemented, revision of outdated physical and land use development plans should be timely.



2.5 Linkage of CPLUDP with other Plans

The CPLUDP mainstreams the policies and strategies of the National Physical and Land Use Development Plan which is prepared in line with the Kenya Vision 2030. CPLUDP informs the preparation of lower level plans namely; the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan and the Special Area Plans. The preparation of the CPLUDP is further supposed to integrate county sectoral plans as well as the CIDP. Figure 3 illustrates the linkage between the CPLUDP and other plans.

Figure 2 :CPLUDP Linkage with Other Plans



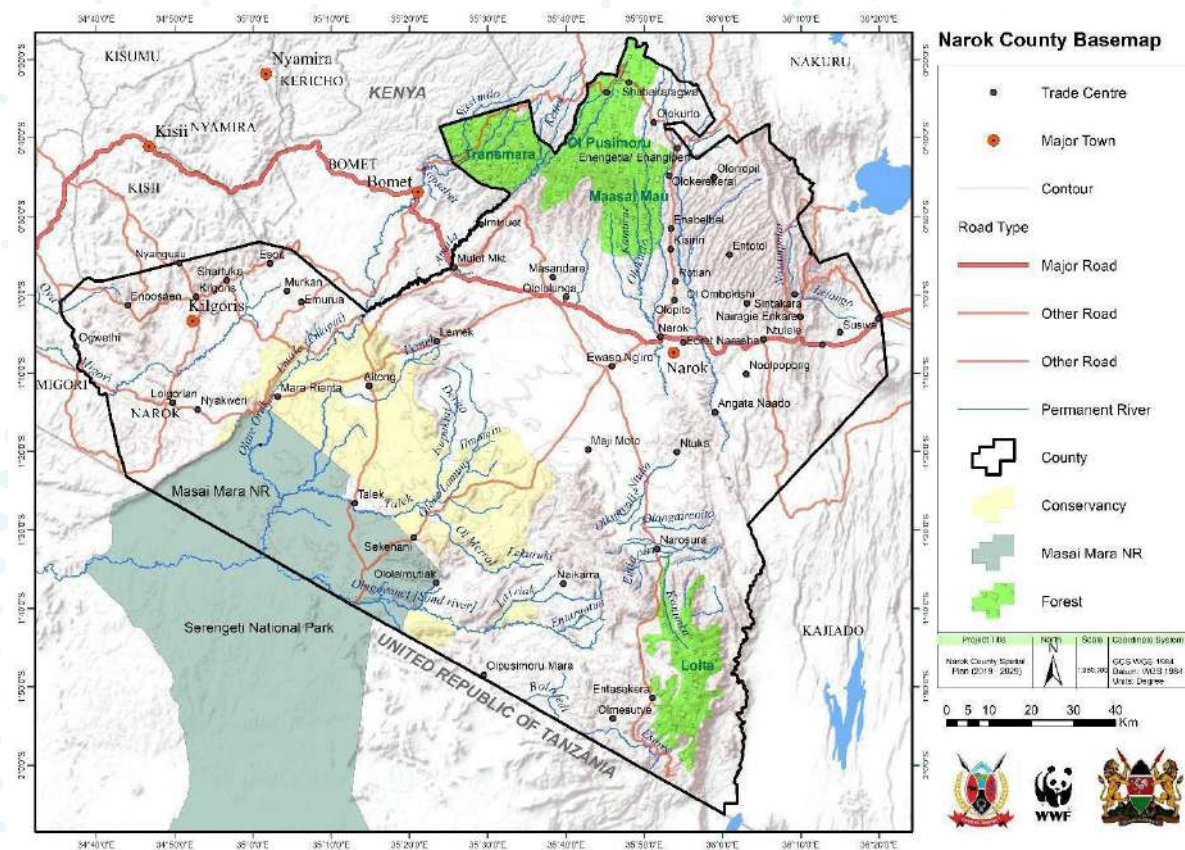


CHAPTER 3.0: PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Basemap

The Narok County basemap is a representation of both natural and physical features within Narok County (Map 4). In terms of natural features such as elevation, rivers and wetlands, forests and wildlife habitats were captured. Physical features included mainly roads and urban areas.

Map 4: Narok County Basemap



3.2 Topography

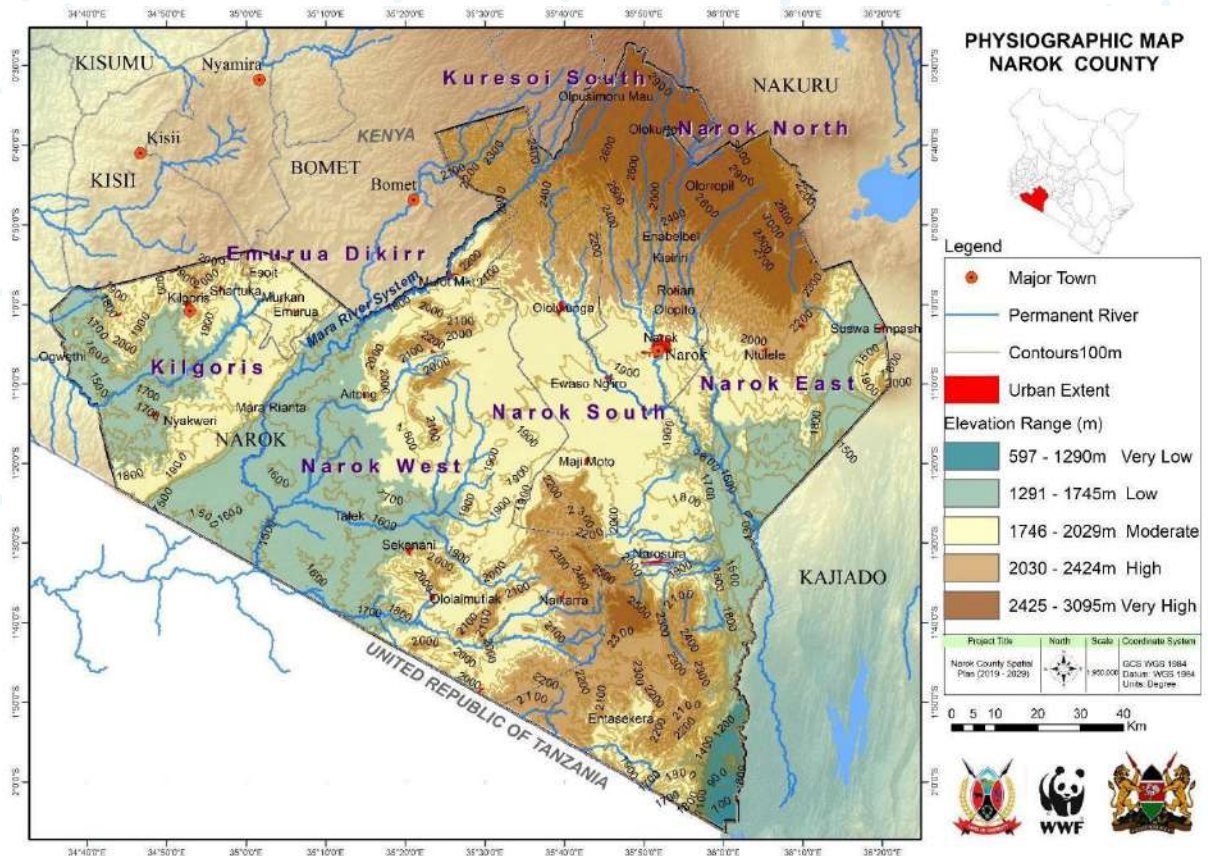
The county lies within the Great Rift Valley. The height slopes gradually from North-South east and West-South direction. The county is serviced by several rivers, flowing from highlands through arid and undulating landscapes. It is home to numerous volcanic landforms with areas of prominent geothermal activities. The lowest point of the lowland areas of Mosiro, Maji-Moto and Maasai Mara reserve areas slopes to an attitude of 597m above sea level. The area is characterized by Savannah plains and woody shrubs which provide and ideal home for the 95 species of mammals, amphibians and reptiles and over 400 bird species found in the park and its environs. These areas are essential for ranching, acts as wildlife corridor and game reserve.

The highland areas of Mau escarpments, rising to an attitude of 3,100m above sea level provides fertile ground for farming and source to major rivers like Mara and Ewaso Ngiro with Mara River being the single major river that passes through Maasai Mara Game Reserve and ultimately draining into Lake Victoria.

Map 5 shows the physiographic features in Narok County.



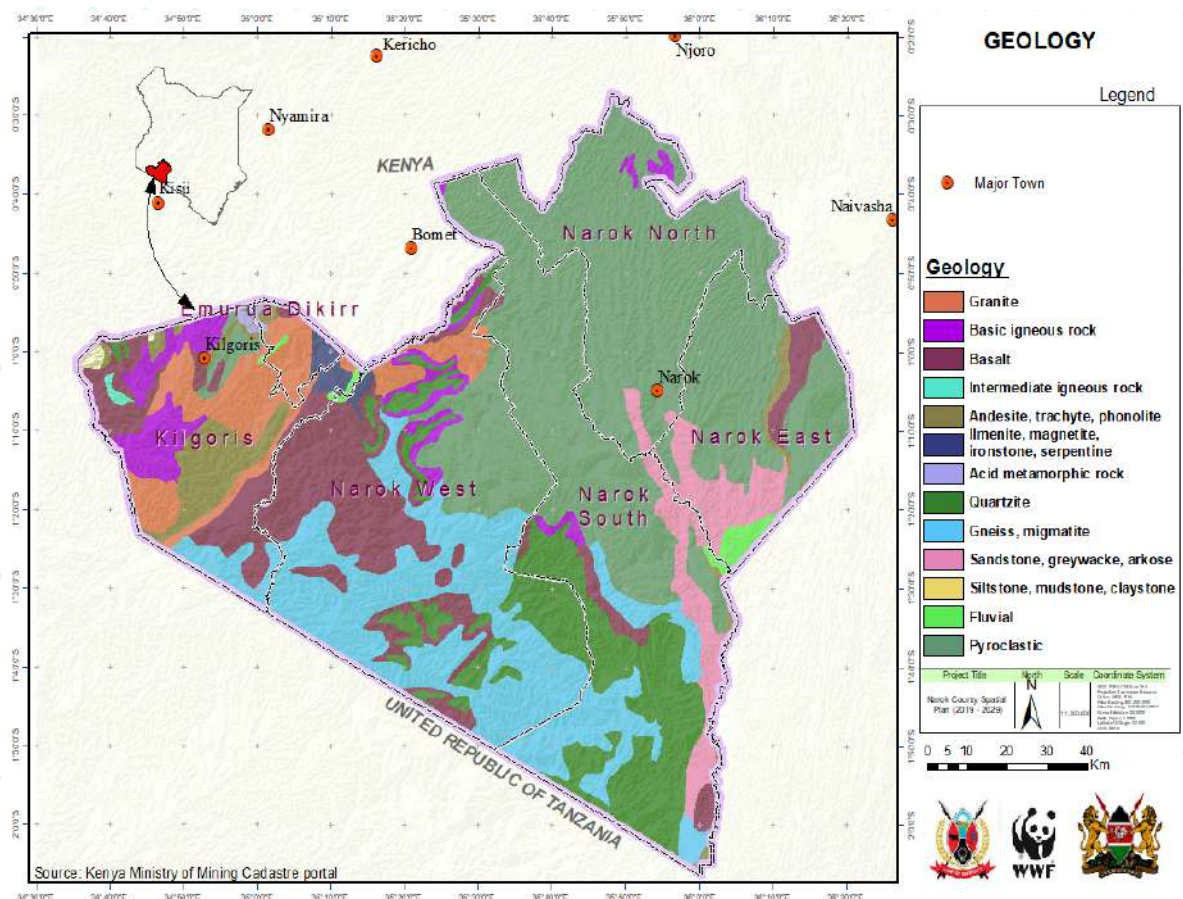
Map 5: Physiography of Narok County



3.3 Geology

The geology of Narok is influenced by the volcanic activities of Mt Suswa. As shown in Map 6, greater part of Narok county is covered by pyroclastic and gneiss rocks which are mainly used as building material such as flooring, ornamental and graves stones.

Map 6: Geology of Narok County





3.4 Vegetation

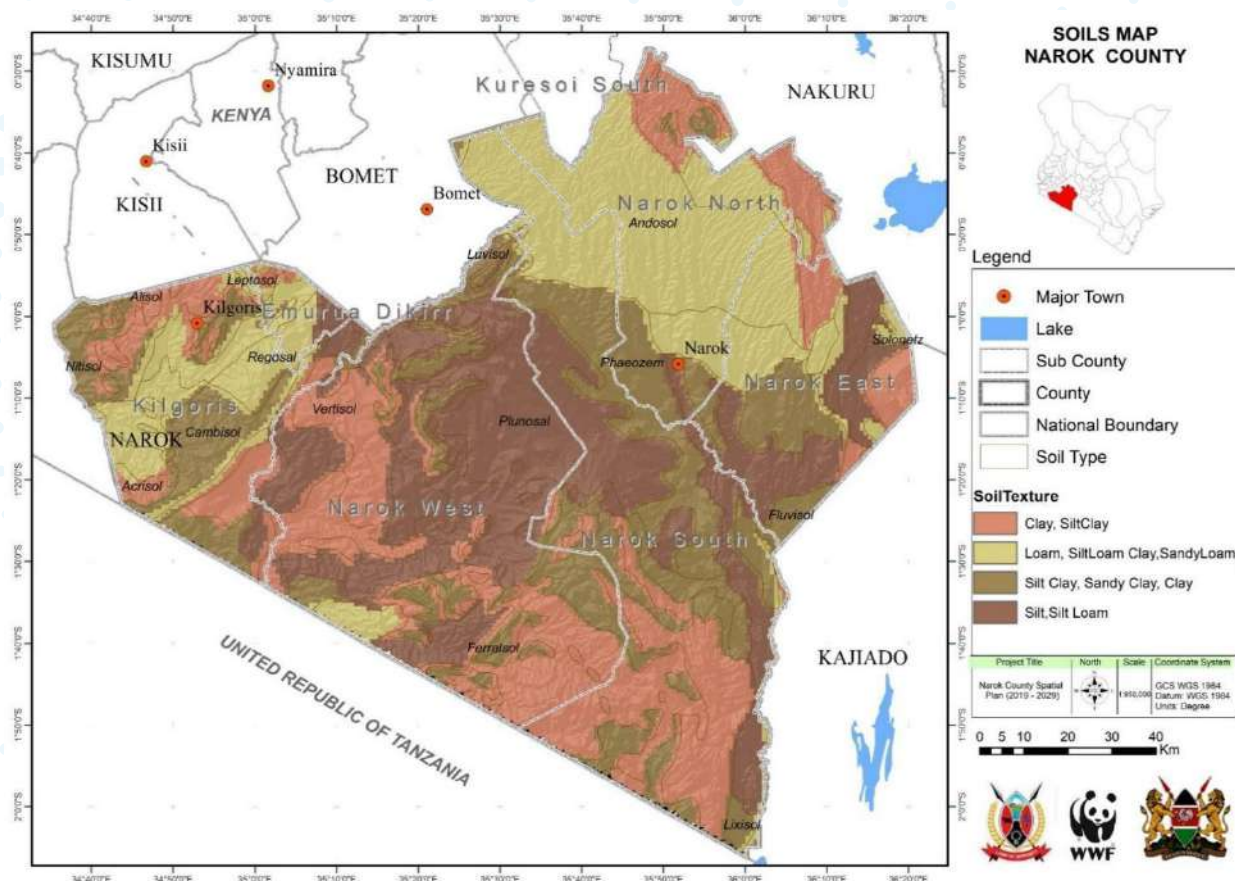
There are two dominant vegetation types in the county include dense forest land in the Mau area North of Narok, grasslands and shrubs in the lowland areas of Suswa, in Narok East, Osupuko and Loita in Narok South as well as the Mara sections in Transmara. Grasslands are suitable for livestock rearing and wildlife survival.

3.5 Soils

Soil types in Narok County are determined by characteristics of the underlying basement rock and range from those developed on mountains to those developed on plains and swamps. Loam, silt loam, clay and sandy loam soils are characterized by deep and well-drained. The areas with these soils include the hilly and mountainous areas of Mau escarpment, Ngorengore, Shartuka, Suswa, Kilgoris and Loita hills which are in the Northern (Narok North) and western (Kilgoris) part of the county.

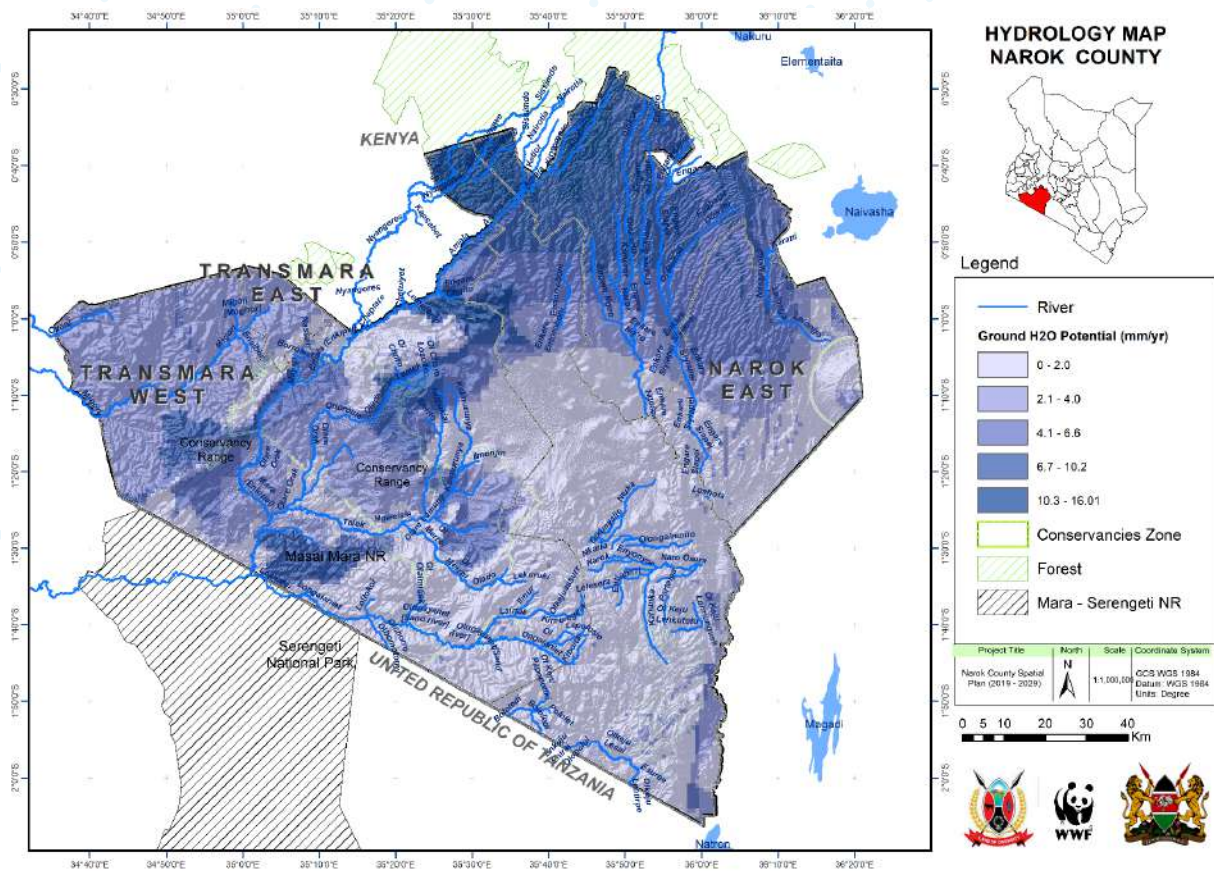
Shallow and poorly drained clay, silt and silt clay soils are found in the southern and eastern part of Narok County, majorly, Masai Mara, East and South East from Narok town to Ngurumani Escarpment and on the surrounding hilly and swampy areas.

Map 7: Soils of Narok County



3.6 Hydrology

The Mau Forest area has some of the largest water catchment area in Kenya. Numerous rivers originate from this forest including; Ewaso Ng'iro river (south), Enkarre, Narok River, Mara River and Mogor river hence the main catchment of critical lakes and wetlands in the rift valley. The main drainage systems are Lake Victoria South and lake Natron catchment basin.

**Map 8: Hydrology of Narok County**

3.7 Climate

Narok County has a semi-arid kind of climate. The county has a varying pattern of rainfall distribution with the western and northern side experiencing a higher amount of rain than the eastern and southern part.

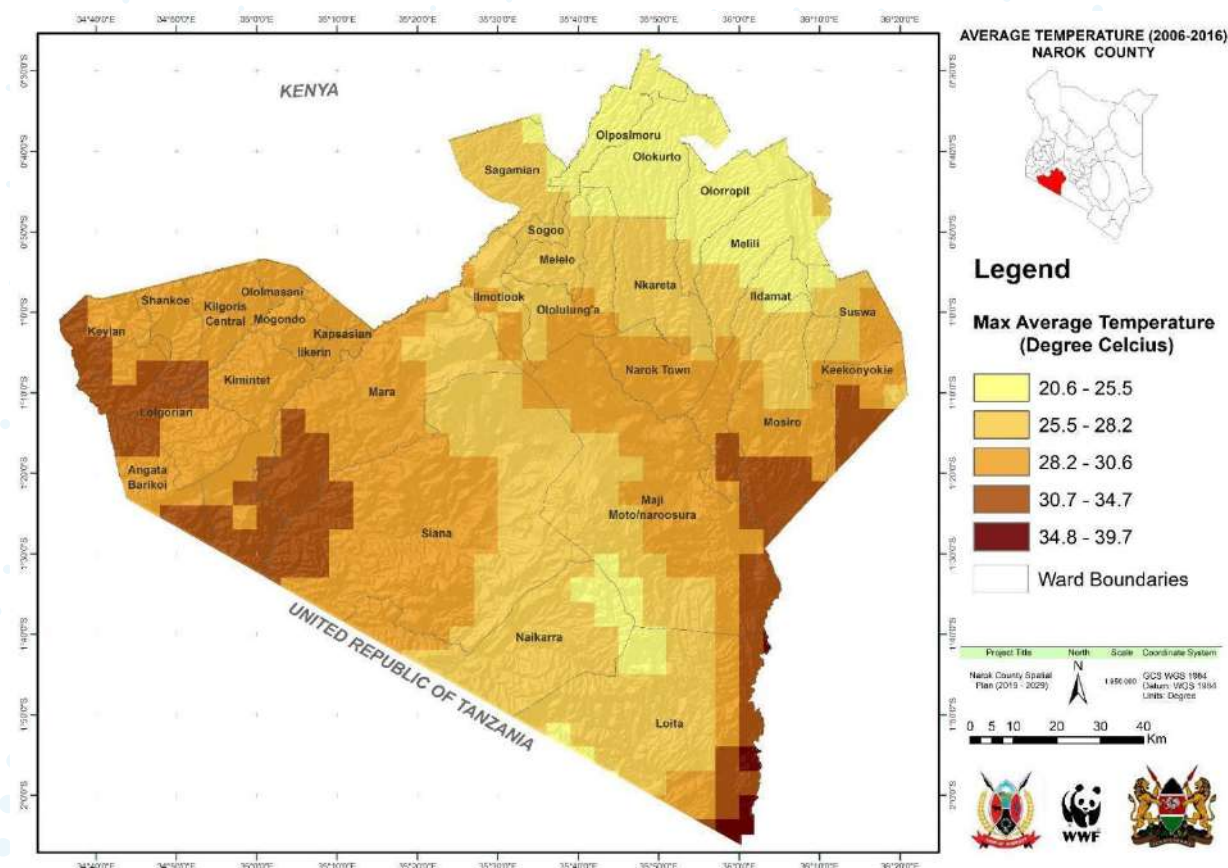
3.7.1 Temperature

Surface temperature trend in Narok County ranges from 20°C to 39°C, the eastern part of the county is significantly drier and hotter than the rest.





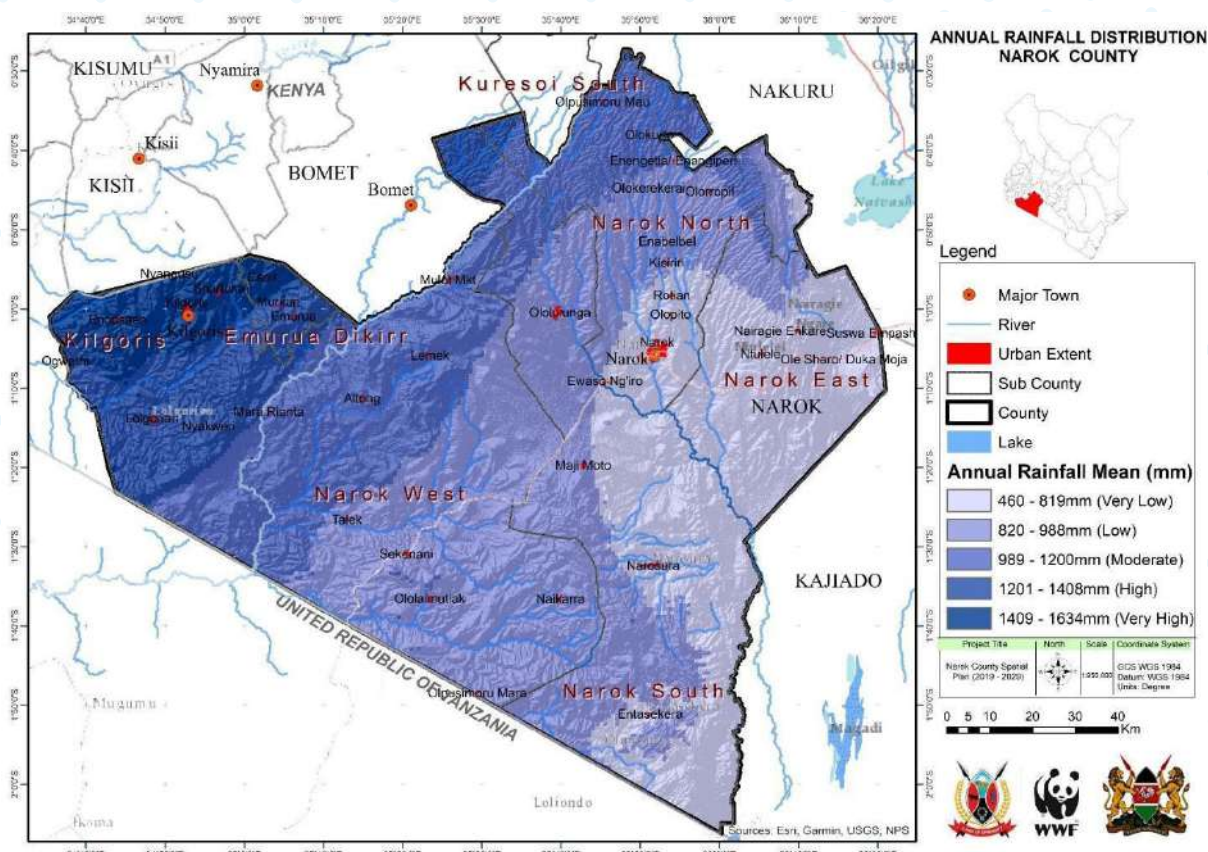
Map 9: Average Land Surface Temperature of Narok County



3.7.2 Rainfall

Narok County receives an average of 460mm and 1634mm of rainfall per year. The north-western region of the county receives more than 1500mm of rainfall per year. The north usually receives most rain annually. The distribution of rainfall in the county is illustrated in Map 10.

Map 10: Annual Rainfall Distribution of Narok County





3.8 Agro-ecological Zones

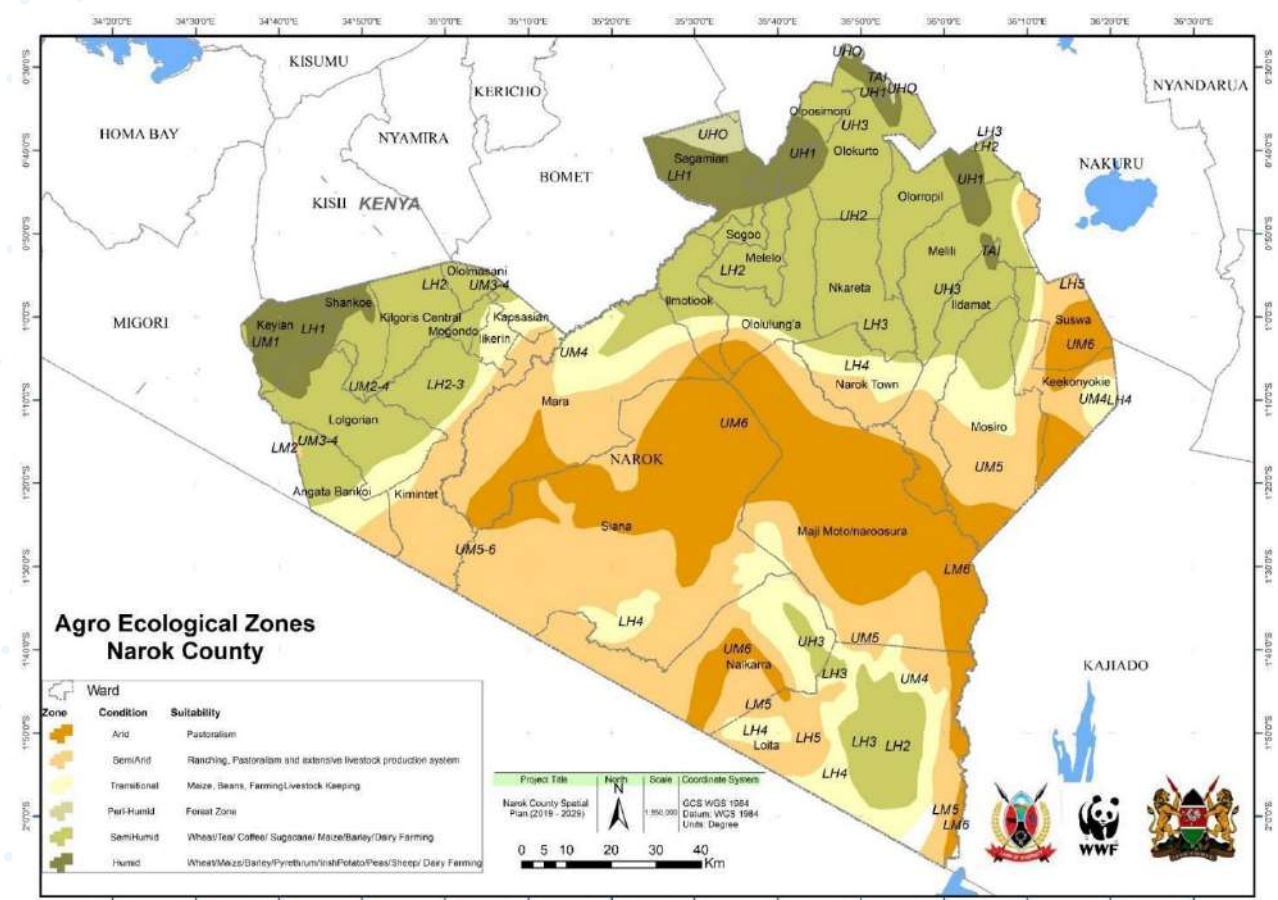
An Agro-ecological Zone is a land resource mapping unit, defined in terms of climate, landform and soils, and/or land cover, and having a specific range of potentials and constraints for land use (FAO 1996). The essential elements in defining an agro-ecological zone are the growing period, temperature regime and soil mapping unit.

Agro-ecological zoning (AEZ) is one of the most important bases for agricultural developmental planning because survival and failure of particular land use or farming system in a given region heavily relies on careful assessment of agro-climatic resources.

In Kenya there are five agro-ecological zones; Agro-alpine zone, high potential zone, medium potential zone, semi-arid, arid, very arid zones and waters. Narok County falls under semi-arid, high potential zones and arid zones. The county is divided into three broad agro-ecological zones, namely; The Uplands water tower zone, The Midlands agriculture zone, and the Lowlands Mara zone.

Map 10 shows different agro-ecological zones found in Narok County. They are divided into 6 namely; arid zone, semi-arid zone, transitional zone, peri-humid zone, semi-humid zone and humid zones as shown in Map 11. These zones are further explained on the map base on the suitable agricultural areas where they can be practiced without any constrain.

Map 11: Agro-Ecological Zones in Narok County





CHAPTER 4.0: POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

4.1 Overview

According to the 2019 population and housing census, Narok County had a total population of 1,157,873 persons with 579,042 males and 578,805 females as illustrated in Table 4. By 2021 the population of the county was estimated at 1,269,271 persons which is projected to rise up to 2,009,190 by the end of planning period in 2031. Infant mortality rate stands at 39/1000 live births and children under five mortality rates is 52/1000 which are national average figure. The gradual rise in population will have an impact in terms of service and infrastructure provision and economic development in the County.

The rural population of 1,057,491 constitutes 90% of the total population in Narok County. The major urban areas are Narok Town, Kilgoris and Lolgorian, which accommodate 9.45% of the population. This implies that the County is less urbanized.

Table 4: Population Statistics

Item	Figures
Population size (2019 census)	1,157,873
Population density	65 persons/km ²
Household size	4.8
Average annual population growth rate	4.7%
Crude birth rate (per 1000 people)	33.1
Crude death rate (per 1000 people)	9.6
Maternal Mortality rate (per 100,000 births)	191
Child Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	58
Average annual in-migration rate	17.3%

Source: KNBS, 2019

4.2 Population density and distribution

The population density in the county according to 2019 Housing and population census report was 65 persons per square kilometre with Transmara East Sub-County having the highest population density of 359 persons/km² and Narok South Sub County having the lowest population density of 52 persons/km². Narok North Sub County has the highest population of 251,862 persons with Transmara East being the lowest with 111,183 persons. The high population in Narok North Sub-County is attributed to the concentration of Towns and Market centres including Narok Town.

The population density and distribution is illustrated Table 5 and further displayed in Map 12.

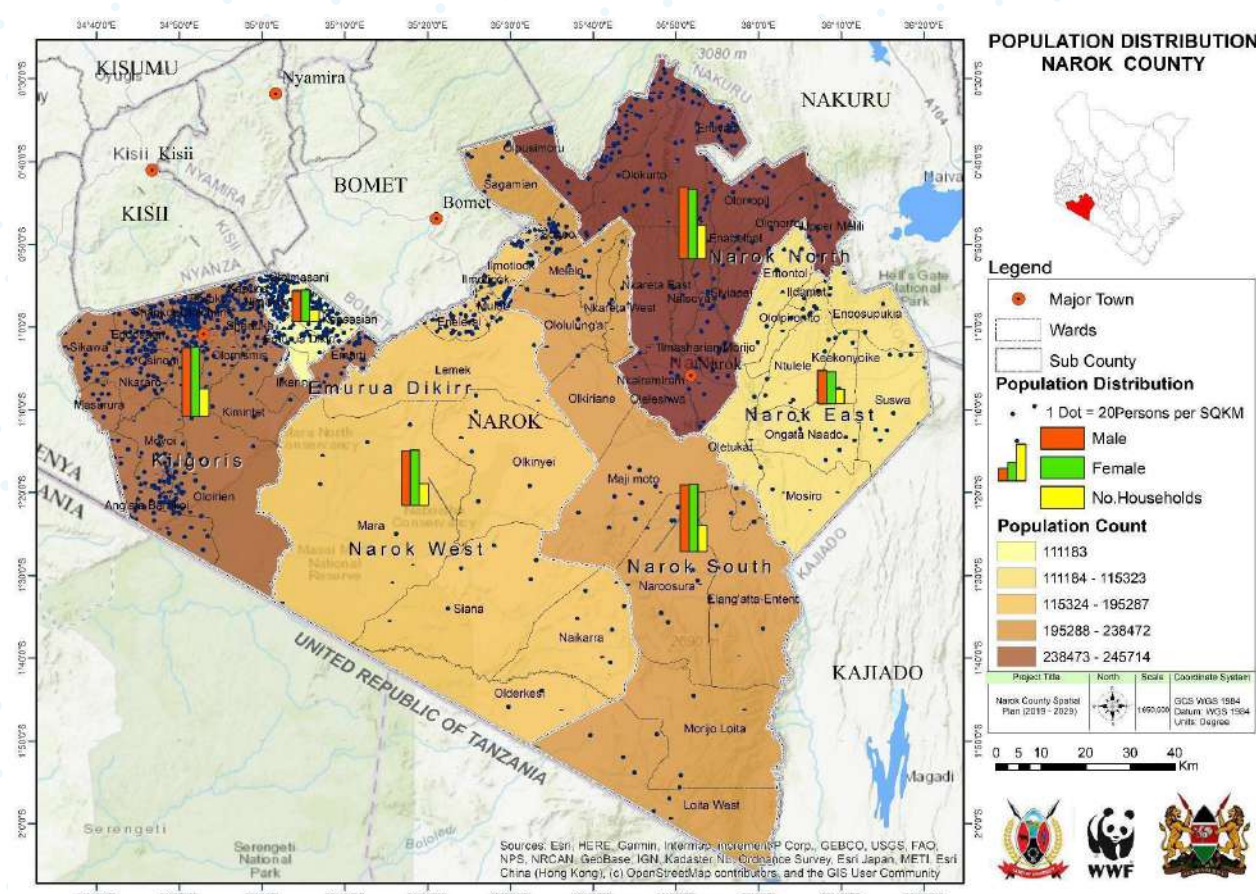
Table 5: Population by Sub-County

No	Sub County	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Land Area (Km ²)	Density (Km ²)
1	Narok East	58699	56617	7	115323	2042	56
2	Narok North	128024	123829	9	251862	2159	117
3	Narok South	118441	120029	2	238472	4577	52
4	Narok West	97085	98198	4	195287	5563	35
5	Transmara East	54545	56637	1	111183	309	359
6	Transmara West	122220	123491	3	245714	2545.9	97
7	Mau Forest	28	4		32	752.9	0





Map 12: Population Density and Distribution of Narok County



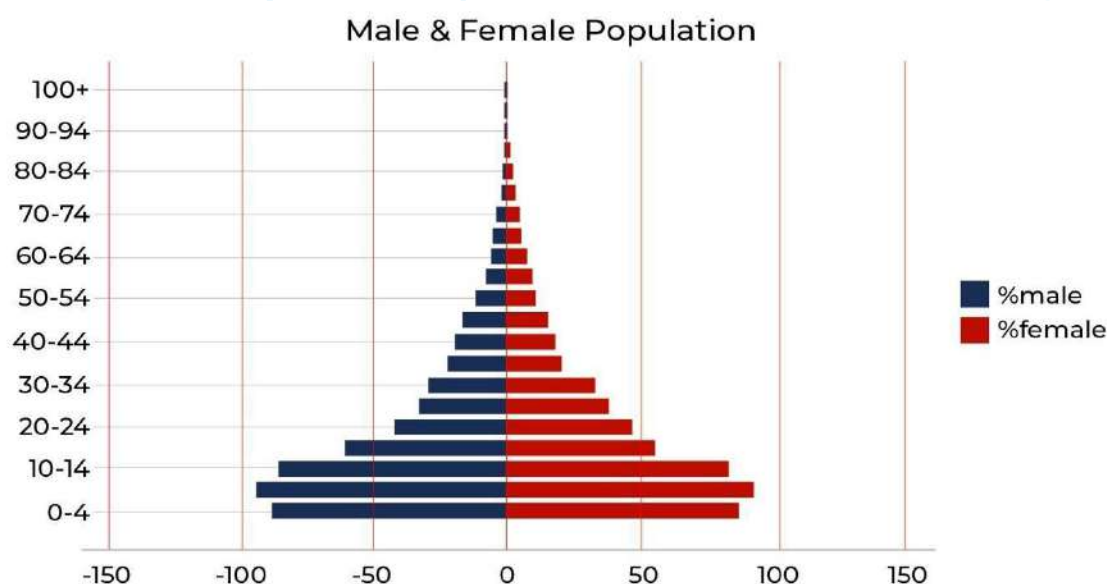
4.3 General Population Structure

The County has a rich child population (below 14 years of age) of 566,350 persons which accounts for 48% of the entire population out of which 5 – 9 year- olds constitute 17% of the total population based on the 2019 population and housing census. About 22% of the population is 19-34 years old representing the youthful population engaged in various economic development activities in Narok County. The percentage contribution to the total population decreases sharply from the age of 65 years upwards. This age and above is considered a vulnerable population segment. The age distribution of the population also indicates that the current rate of population growth of 4.7% per year is unlikely to decelerate in the next decades.

Table 6: Population structure for special age groups

Group	Male	Female	Total
1 year and below	33,671	33,295	66,967
Less than 5 Year	94,411	93,485	187,896
Pre-school age (3-5)	63,188	62,057	125,245
Primary school 6-13	154,318	150,600	304,918
Secondary school 14-17	58,364	54,459	112,823
Youth Population 15-29	151,039	224,550	375,589
Labour force (15-64)	279,478	275,588	555,066



**Figure 3: Population Pyramid**

Source: KNBS, 2019

4.4 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) measure is developed by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite index. The HDI for Narok is 0.51 and compares with the national estimate of 0.52. Using poverty as an indicator of development, the 2015/2016 Kenya Integrated Budget Household Survey indicated the overall poverty incidence for Narok County to be 22.5%. This estimate is lower than the national level average of 36 %. According to this indicator, Narok ranks 5th among the counties with the least overall poverty. Using the same indicator, the county accounts for 1.5% of all the poor individuals in the country.

Table 7: Poverty Index

Constituency/ Wards	Total Population	Headcount index: percent of individuals below poverty line	Standard error of Headcount index	Poverty gap as per the percent of poverty line	Standard error of Poverty gap	Severity of Poverty as percent of poverty line	Standard error of Severity of Poverty	Contribution to national poverty (%)	County ranking by Contribution to national poverty
Kilgoris Constituency	177,157	42.7	1.05	7.6	0.31	1.9	0.11	0.445	62.0
Emurua Dikirr Constituency	93,730	49.7	1.37	8.9	0.50	2.2	0.19	0.274	172.0
Narok North Constituency	171,556	29.2	0.86	4.6	0.18	1.0	0.05	0.295	160.0
Narok East Constituency	82,333	38.4	1.47	6.6	0.34	1.6	0.10	0.186	245.0
Narok South Constituency	180,764	44.2	1.88	7.7	0.63	1.9	0.23	0.470	54.0
Narok West Constituency	133,084	45.3	1.05	7.7	0.34	1.8	0.13	0.355	117.0

Source: KNBS, 2019

According to KNBS (2015-2016) data on poverty levels, Narok County had poverty incidence of 22.6% with approximately 243,000 poor people. Table 8 illustrates poverty manifestation, causes and impacts in the county.



**Table 8: Poverty manifestation, cause and impacts**

Existing situation	Manifestation	Causes	Impacts
Poverty incidence of 22.6% with approximately 243,000 poor people. Among this number, approximately 60,000 people lives under extreme or hard-core poverty.	Poor housing structures High dependency of natural capital Charcoal burning Low level of literacy Low level of income High rate Interdependency Malnutrition Land fragmentation Practice of Subsistence farming	Persistent Drought Cultural Belief (Female Genital Mutilation) Poor Planning Conflicts Floods School Dropout Early Marriages. Landlessness	High Child mortality rates Low School enrolment Poor Nutrition levels Degradation of natural environment Increase of social vices i.e insecurity, drug abuse

The county leadership is mandated to alleviate poverty through provision of services that can help the residents generate wealth. Poverty alleviation strategies should be integrated into the county policies for sustainable development.



CHAPTER 5.0: LAND

5.1 Overview

Narok County is endowed with abundant natural capital such as forests, fertile soils, shrub lands, grasslands and rivers, including the world-famous Mara River. These natural assets supply a wide range of high value goods and services locally, nationally and regionally.

5.2 Land Cover Classification

Narok County measures approximately 17,921 square kilometres. The county land cover is classified into ten categories namely; Annual cropland, closed grassland, open shrub land, open forest, dense forest, riverine, moderate forest, perennial cropland, built-up areas, open grasslands, bare land/rocky areas and irrigated lands as indicated in the table 9 and map 13.

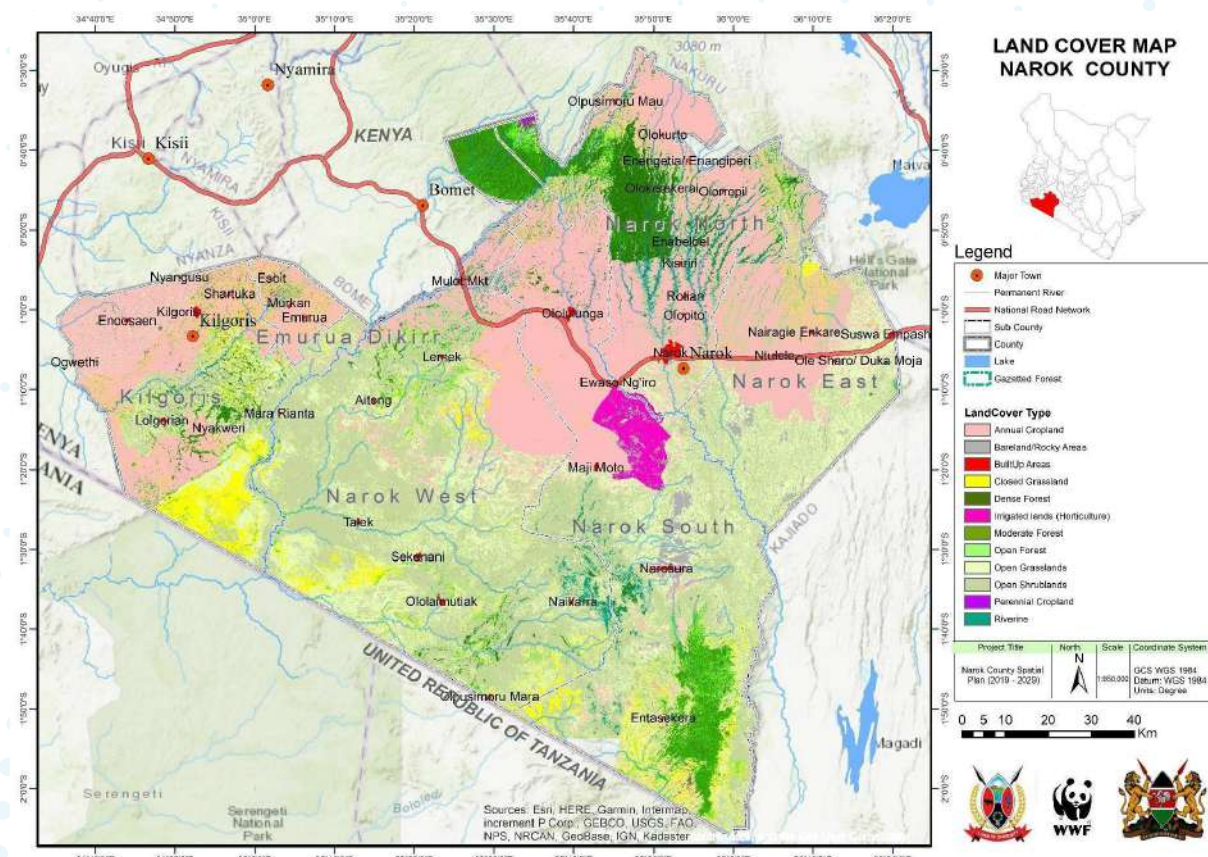
Table 9: Land Cover by Size

No.	Land Cover Type	Area in KM ²	Percentage of total area
1.	Annual Cropland	5301.8	29.6
2.	Closed Grassland	922.1	5.1
3.	Open Shrublands	6064.1	33.8
4.	Open Forest	384.4	2.1
5.	Dense Forest	550.9	3.1
6.	Riverine	365.8	2.0
7.	Moderate Forest	695.8	3.9
8.	Perennial Cropland	45.2	0.3
9.	Built-up Areas	35.0	0.2
10.	Open Grasslands	3116.9	17.4
11.	Bare land/Rocky Areas	238.1	1.3
12.	Irrigated lands	201.1	1.1
	Totals	17921.2	100





Map 13: Narok County Land Cover



Analysis of the Land Cover

Analysis of the various land covers in terms of their conditions revealed the following characteristics as depicted in figure 4 and described in Table 1.

Figure 4: Narok County Land Cover by Area

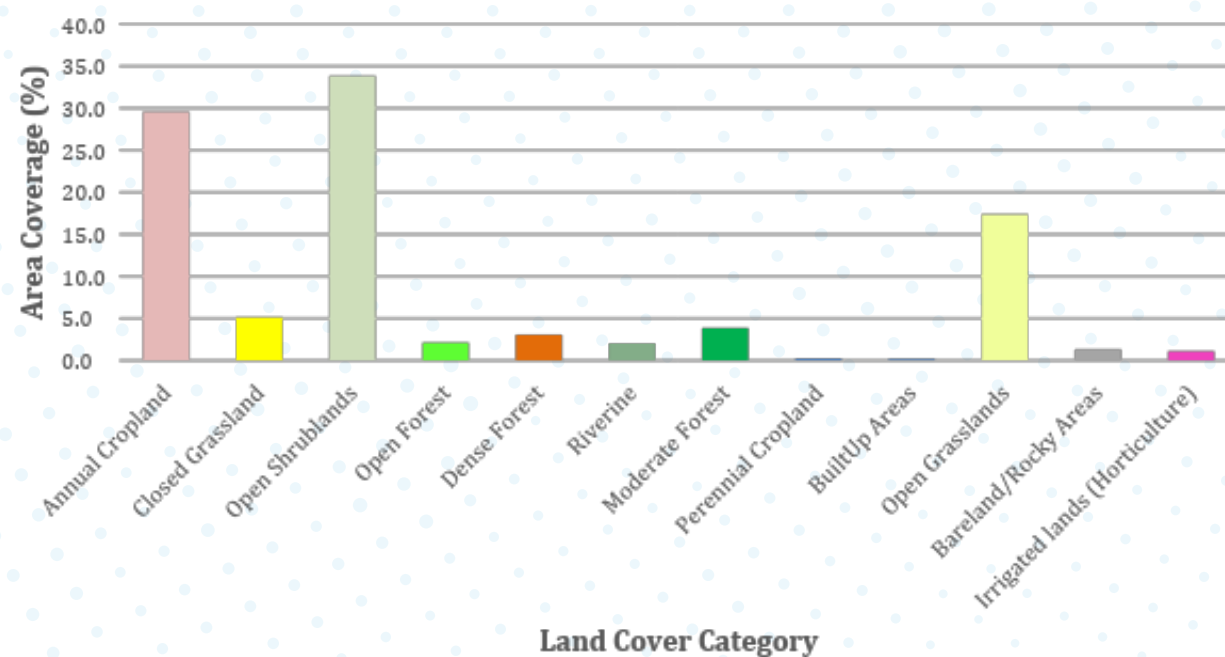



Table 10: Land Cover Characteristics

Land Cover Type	Characteristics/Conditions
Dense forest	Thick and compact forest with closed canopy cover eg parts of the Mau forest in Sagamian ward and the Loita forest in Loita ward
Moderate Forest	Thick and compact forest with open patches and modest levels disturbance as a result of grazing and charcoal harvesting, such as the Nyakweri forest in Lolgorian ward
Open Forest	A predominantly transformed open forest with patches of forest remnants which are exhibiting high levels of disturbance
Scrubland Protected	Shrub lands within protected areas are grasslands with a large woody component of a low height
Scrubland Unprotected	Shrub lands outside of protected areas are grasslands with a large woody component of a low height, and may contain limited settlements and small croplands
Grassland Protected	These are grasslands in protected areas and may include a modest woody component
Grassland Unprotected	Grasslands outside of protected areas, and may include a modest woody component
Annual Cropland	A mosaic of croplands of various types, including subsistence and commercial scale farming, and includes small areas of grasslands and farmer settlements
Perennial Cropland	A mosaic of croplands, such as timber, fruits, tea and coffee, and may include famer settlements
Waterbody	Any water bodies, natural or man-made, such as lakes and dams
Built-up Urban Settlements	Urban or dense built-up areas, containing residential, commercial, government services, extensive transport services and industrial land cover
Major River	A 60-meter-wide zone that includes the large perennial rivers and their associated river banks (including any floodplains).
Minor River	A 30-meter-wide zone that includes the small rivers and streams and their associated river banks

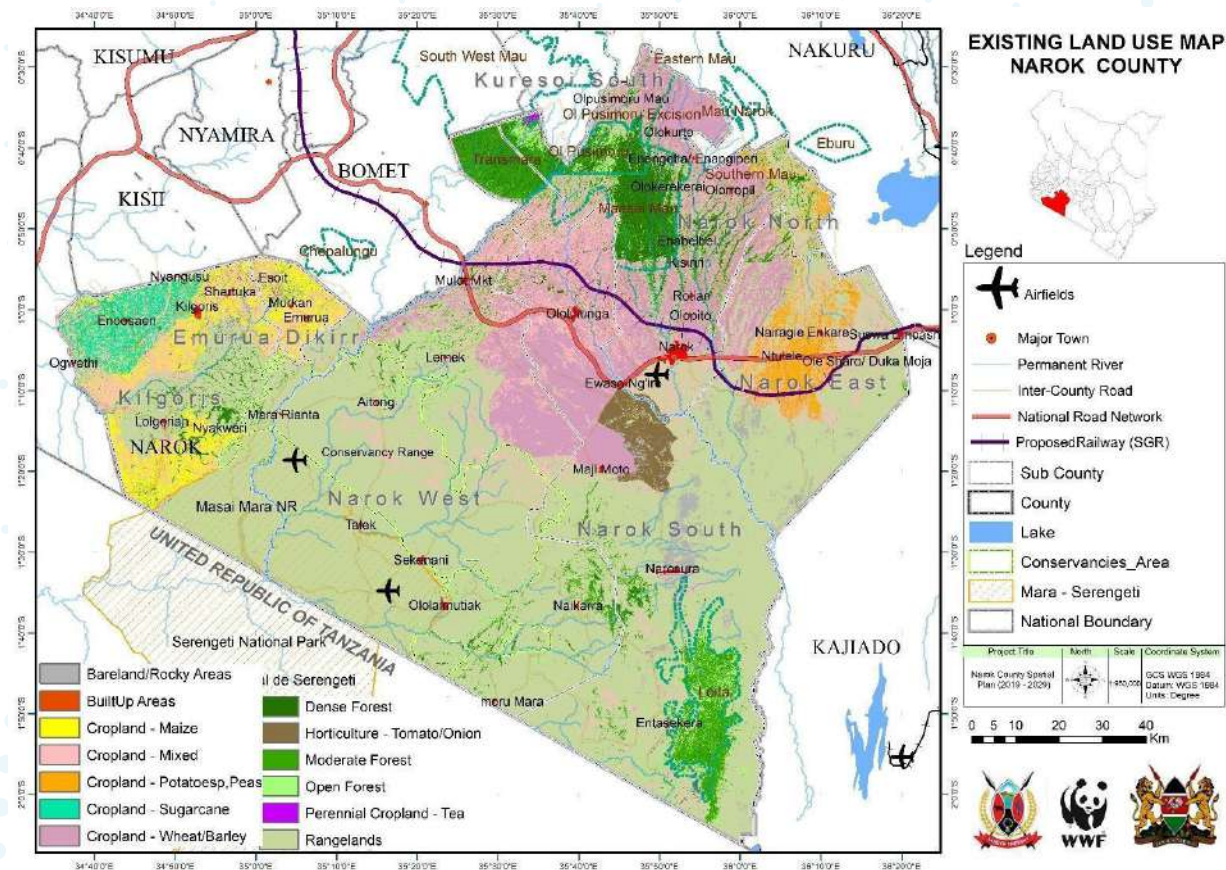
Table 11: Land Cover Changes

S/No.	Land Cover Type	Area in Square Kilometers (KM ²)		
		2010	2015	2020
1.	Built Up	112.09	149.98	128.11
2.	Forest Land	3,808.59	6,324.93	4,759.12
3.	Grass land	6,039.71	7,546.12	1,1063.56
4.	Wetland	13.66	12.22	17.04
5.	Crop land	7,281.82	3,753.61	1,669.02
6.	Other Lands	542.15	134.24	284.21
Total		17,921	17,921	17,921





Map 14: Existing land use in Narok County



5.3 Land use change

Land cover within Narok County has changed over time due to both natural and human activities which include:

Changes in land tenure – Previously, registration of land in Narok County was largely communal in form of group ranches. Over time the group ranches have been subdivided into individual holdings which have continued to be fragmented further thus affecting the land use.

Over Grazing – Over grazing has serious consequences leading to soil erosion especially in areas like Suswa where livestock rearing is practiced. Overstocking is influenced by cultural practices of the Maa community who keep large herds of indigenous cattle as a sign of wealth

Charcoal burning –this practice is a threat to forest cover. Charcoal burning is a source of livelihood for majority of the residents within the county. Charcoal burning has had serious implications on key forests like Maasai Mau and Nyakweri forest.

Extraction of wood fuel – Wood fuel is a big source of fuel especially in the rural areas of Narok County.

Cutting down of trees without replacement – this is especially due to expansion of agricultural lands some of which encroach on natural forests.

Poor farming practices – Extensive farming and use of chemicals has led to siltation and pollution of water bodies.



Climate change –Narok like other parts of the country has been experiencing extreme weather variabilities such as erratic precipitation, drought and high temperatures resulting to changes in land cover.

Land use changes have had adverse effects on air and water quality, watershed function, generation of waste, extent and quality of wildlife habitat, climate, and human health. There has been extreme environmental degradation in the Mau complex, Nyakweri, and Suswa areas of Narok County.

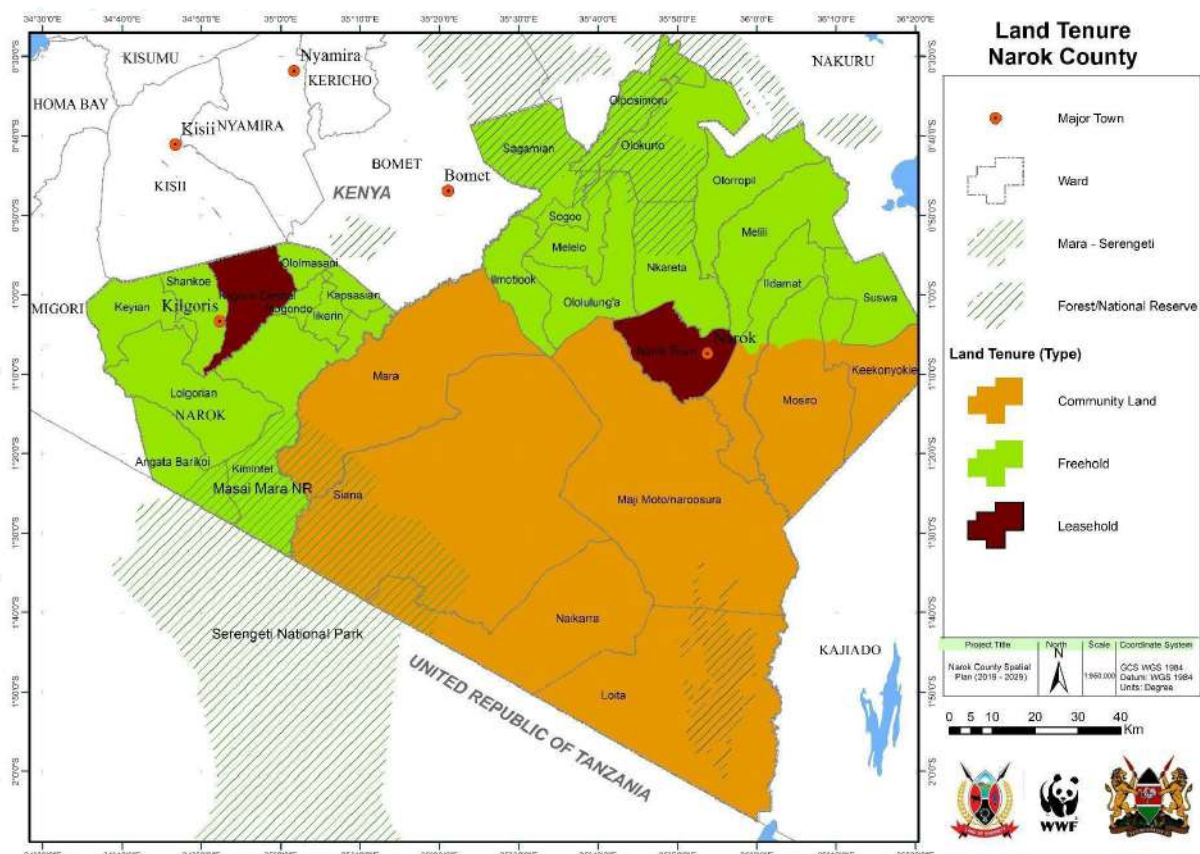
5.4 Land Tenure

Land in Narok County falls within the three main categories of land tenure, namely; community, public and private land. Community land in Narok comprises the former group ranches and unregistered community land. Due to population growth, the land under communal tenure is rapidly diminishing. Most of the former group ranches have since been dissolved and the land subdivided into individual holdings. The areas under unregistered community land are parts of Loita and Olorurto wards. In urban centres, private ownership is in the form of both leasehold and freehold while in rural areas is predominantly freehold. Public land is largely spread across the county. This includes; land held by various public institutions, protected and conservation areas, and public utilities and spaces.

Land adjudication in the County is at various stages with some sections having been completed while others are ongoing. The adjudication process has facilitated the designation of towns, market centres and farmlands in the County. This has influenced the concentration of human settlements and supporting services and infrastructure.

Map 15 depicts the different land tenure systems in Narok County.

Map 15: Land Tenure in Narok County





CHAPTER 6.0: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

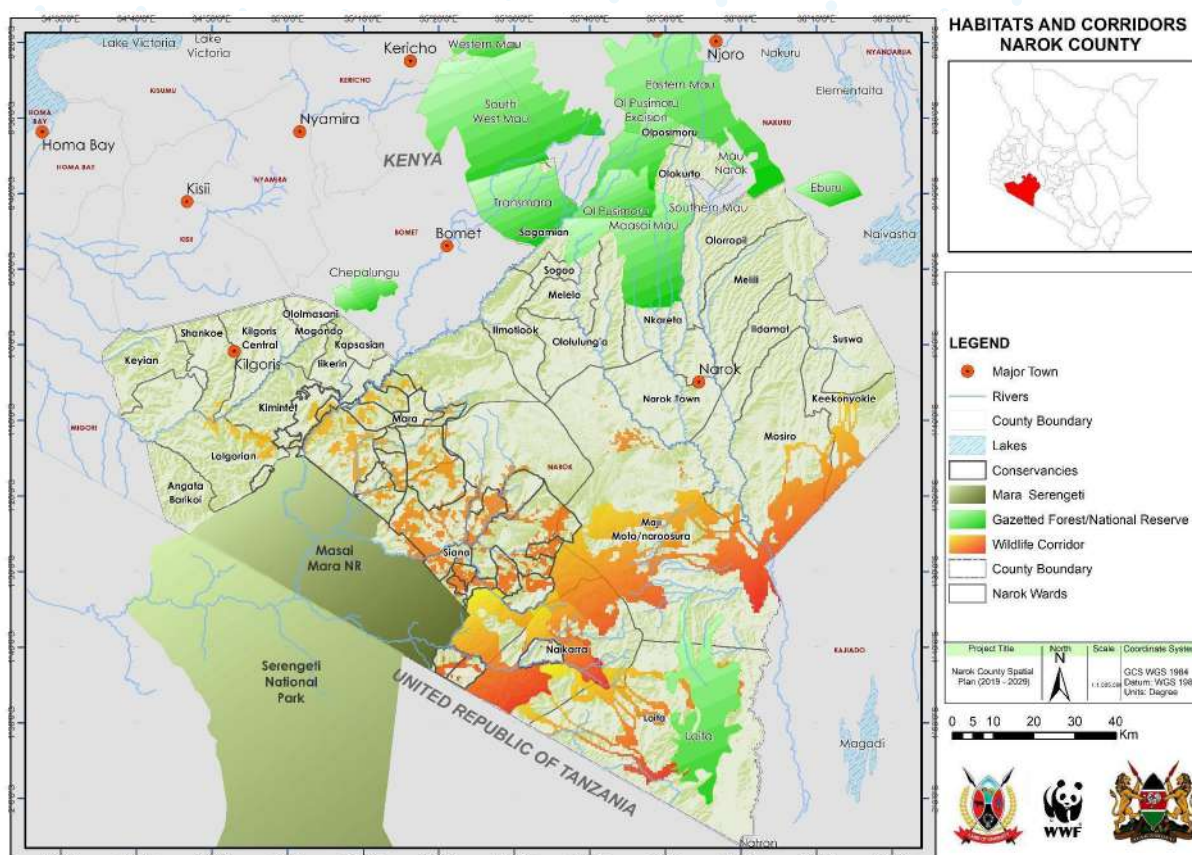
6.1 Overview

Narok County as a region boasts of a variety of natural capital assets as well as a climate that spells out the best biodiversity. The county has a robust ecological system that residents depend on for agriculture/livestock production, tourism, quarrying, sand harvesting, water and many other benefits. The county's ecological conditions are influenced by the soil type, altitude, vegetation, rainfall pattern and human activities. The County is characterized by rich natural resources which include; forests, rivers and wetlands, wildlife habitats, underground aquifers and minerals.

6.2 Distribution of Natural Resources

The distribution of natural resources within the county is as shown on Map 16.

Map 16: Environmental Resources in Narok County



6.2.1 Forests

The County has a forest cover approximately 159,289 Ha, equivalent to 9% of the county's land mass. The forest resources are under two management systems; national (52,239Ha) and County (107,050 Ha). The major Gazetted forests are Nyangores, Olenguruone, Olpusimoru, South Mau and Naroita. Table 12 provides more details about forests in the county.

**Table 12: Status of Forests in Narok County**

No	Forest Station	Gazetted Forest Areas Under KFS in Ha			Current Condition
		Indigenous	Plantations (Exotic)	Total	
1	Nyangores	13,142.40	0.00	13,142.40	<i>Intact</i>
2	Nairotia	11,016.83	0.00	11,016.83	<i>Intact</i>
3	Olenguruone	11,053.07	58.00	11,111.07	<i>Intact</i>
4	Olpusimoru	16,832.70	0.00	16,832.70	<i>Intact</i>
5	South Mau Block	136.00	0.00	136.00	<i>Needs Boundary Realignment.</i>
Sub- Total (Ha)		52,181.00	58.00	52,239.00	
Forest Areas Under Narok County Government					
1	Maasai Mau	46,278.00	0.00	46,278.00	<i>With Hotspots</i>
2	Loita	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	<i>Fairly good</i>
3	Enoosupukia	10,772.00	0.00	10,772.00	<i>Under rehabilitation</i>
4.	Nyakweri	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	<i>Adjudicated to private land</i>
Sub- Total (Ha)		96,772.00	0.00	107,050.00	
Grand- Total (Ha)		159,231.00	58.00	159,289.00	

Source: KFS Forest Status Report, 2017

Major threat to the forest cover in Narok is destruction caused by human activities including grazing, charcoal burning, extraction of wood fuel and cutting down of trees without replacement resulting in adverse ecological effects. The forest characteristics are described in Table 13.

Table 13: Characteristics of Forests

Name of Forest	Size (Ha)	Type of forest	Type of tree cover	Value by ecosystem service and geographic expanse	Threats
Nyangores	13,142.40	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Currently the forest does have immediate threats as its intact
Nairotia	11,016.83	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Currently the forest does have immediate threats as its intact





Name of Forest	Size (Ha)	Type of forest	Type of tree cover	Value by ecosystem service and geographic expanse	Threats
Olunguruone	11,111.07	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Currently the forest does have immediate threats as its intact
Olpusimoru	16,832.70	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Currently the forest does have immediate threats as its intact
South Mau Block	136.00	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Forest under threat from human activities
Maasai Mau	46,278.00	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Forest under threat from human activities
Loita	20,000.00	Community	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Minimal threat
Enoosupukia	10,772.00	Public	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Forest has been greatly degraded
Nyakweri	20,000.00	Community	Indigenous	Wildlife habitat, Water tower, Source of wood fuel	Under threat from human activities

Source: KFS, KWS, KWT, NCG, 2016

6.2.2 Rivers and Wetlands

- Rivers

There are two river basins, Mara river basin which drains to L. Victoria and Ewaso Ng'iro River basin which drains to Lake Natron. Table 14 lists the different rivers in Narok County and their statuses.

**Table 14: Major Rivers in Narok County**

Name	Permanent or Temporary
Nyangores	Permanent
Amalo	Permanent
Mara River	Permanent
Ewaso Ng'iro	Permanent
Enkare Narok	Permanent
Siyiapei	Seasonal
Enkare Ng'osor	Permanent
Enkare Oonkituak	Permanent

- Wetlands

There are several wetlands within the County with the main one's being Enapuyapwi Swamp, Nairagie Enkare and Maji Moto. Details of wetlands within the county and their status in terms of gazzement are provided in Table 15.

Table 15: Wetland in Narok County

Name	Sub County	Gazetted/Non gazetted
Enapuyapwi Swamp	Narok North	Non gazetted
Nairagie Enkare	Narok East	Non gazetted
Maji Moto	Narok South	Non gazetted
Enaenyeinye Swamp	Transmara West	Non gazetted
Olbalbal Swamp	Transmara West	Non gazetted

The conditions of rivers and wetlands are tabulated in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Conditions of Rivers and Wetlands

Water Resources	Status of water resources	Threats and challenges
Streams and rivers	Polluted, silted	Diminishing levels of water due to over harvesting of sand, uncontrolled irrigation activities, human-wildlife conflict, encroachment
Wetlands	Not gazetted	Riparian encroachment

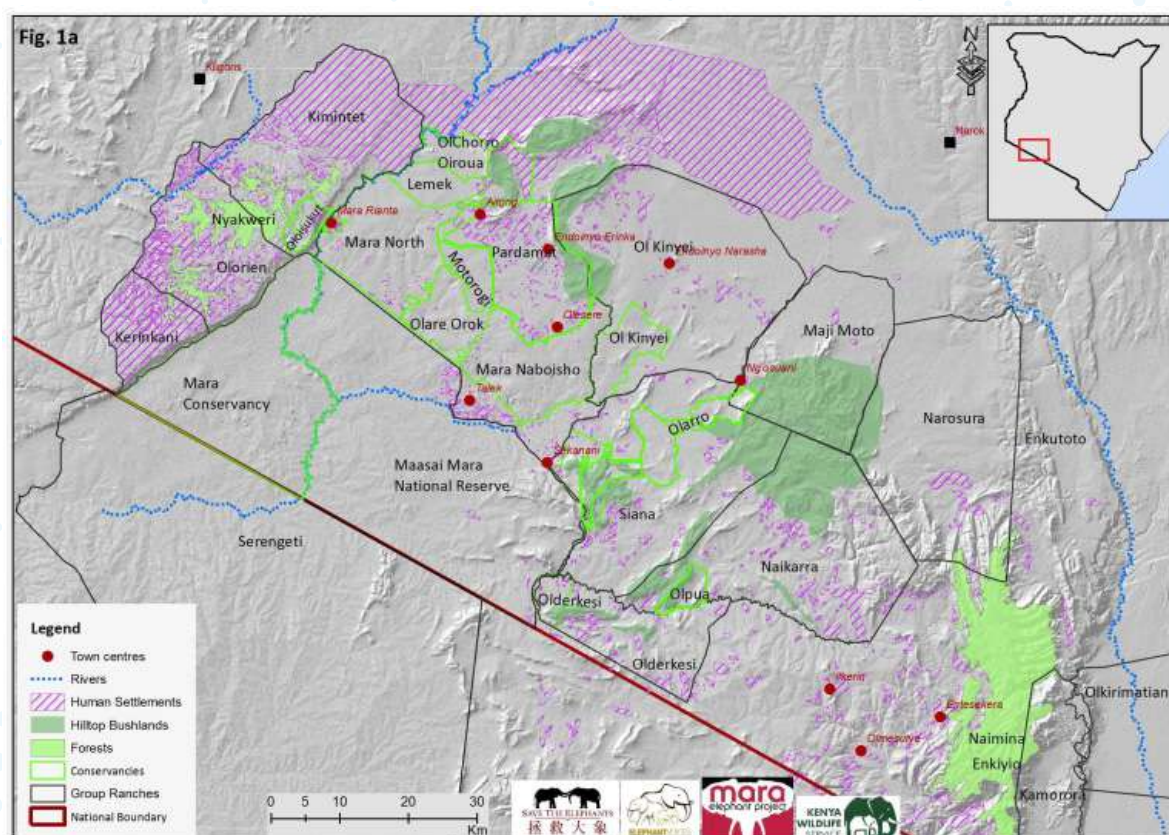
6.2.3 Wildlife habitat

Wildlife habitats in Narok County comprises of protected areas (Mau Forest and Maasai Mara national reserve), conservancies Rivers and wetlands. The main conservancies include; Mt. Suswa Conservancy, Mara North Conservancy, Siana Conservancy, Lemek Conservancy, Oloisukut Conservancy and Pardamat Conservancy. Maps 17 shows the location and distribution of the various wildlife habitats.





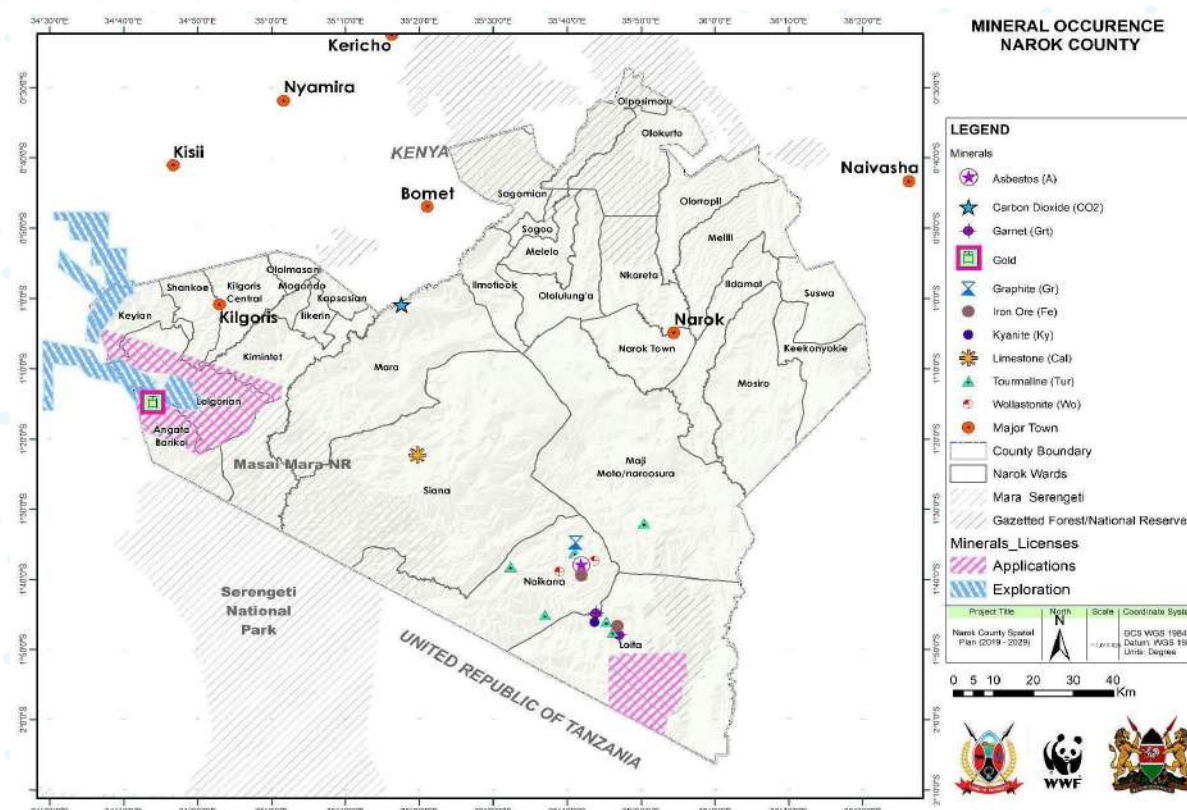
Map 17: Location and distribution of wildlife habitats



6.2.4 Minerals

The main mineral found in the county is Gold which is mined in Lolgorian as alluvial deposit. Other minerals include precious stones such as Tanzanite and Quartz. The distribution of minerals in the county is as shown in Map 18.

Map 18: Mineral Occurrence





6.3 Climate Change and Disaster Management

6.3.1 Climate change

Climate change impacts in Narok County have been experienced mainly through increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts resulting in crop failures, livestock mortality, water scarcity, landslides, soil erosion, damaged roads, infectious diseases and other outcomes with significant social, economic and environmental consequences.

A major local contributor to climate change is depletion of forest cover by unsustainable human activities. Table 17 Illustrates the causes, impacts and mitigation measures to climate change.

Table 17: Climate change causes, impacts and mitigation initiatives

Existing situation/ Manifestation	Causes	Impacts
Frequent and intense droughts and floods Rainfall extremes and increasing variability Extreme and rising temperatures	Depletion of forests cover and vegetation Emission of greenhouse gases	Crop failures Frequent floods and droughts Resource use conflicts Livestock deaths Erosion Lands slides Damaged infrastructure Water and forage scarcity Loss of life and property

6.3.2 Disaster Management

Narok County has been impacted by both natural and human triggered disasters. Some of the common disasters in the county include; flash floods, drought, fires (built areas and wild fires), infectious disease outbreaks, gullies and borrow pits, landslide and lightening. The different disaster risks in the county are listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Disaster Risks by Location

Existing situation / disaster risk	Location	Possible occurrence - high risk, medium risk and low risk
Flash floods	Narok town, Suswa and some parts of Maasai Mara	High risk
Drought	Most parts of the county Lower Suswa, Lemek, Maji Moto, Mosiro	Medium risk
Fire (built areas, wild-fires)	Maasai Mara, Mt Suswa urban areas and Mau forest	High risk
Infectious disease outbreaks	Urban and rural areas livestock rearing areas	High risk
Gullies and Borrow pits	Suswa, Narok town, Ololulunga,	High Risk
Landslides	Segemian, Melelo and parts of Suswa	High risk
Lightening	Across the county	High risk





6.4 Summary of Emerging Issues

The following are some of the main emerging issues on natural resources in Narok County:

- Encroachment into ecologically fragile riparian areas, wetlands and steep slopes
- Escalating human-wildlife conflicts as a result of widespread fencing of watering points and pasture
- Rapidly declining wildlife numbers, including collapse of the Mara-Loita migration of wildebeest, zebra, Thomson's gazelle and eland
- Fragmentation and loss of wildlife and livestock habitats through uncontrolled spread of fences and human settlements
- Degradation of wildlife and livestock habitats by uncontrolled construction of livestock watering dams
- Uncontrolled sand harvesting on river beds
- Uncontrolled and unsustainable tree harvesting for fuelwood, charcoal, timber and fence posts
- Excessive water extraction for irrigation, particularly from the Mara River
- Overgrazing and overstocking
- Unplanned and uncontrolled expansion of shopping centers or towns in critical wildlife and livestock habitats in the Mara Ecosystem, for example, at Mara Rianta, Aitong, Talek, Sekenani, Nkoilale and Maji Moto.
- Great potential for tourism and conservation
- Potential for mining and industry development.



CHAPTER 7.0: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

7.1 Overview

Human settlements play a vital role in the development of any region. Rural and urban settlements play a range of roles including; Market for goods and services, government administrative centres, source of Labour for both formal and informal industries, accommodation services and production of goods and services. Education centers and referral health facilities are found in major urban areas. Settlements also perform recreational and entertainment functions.

7.2 Urban Settlement

The urban areas within Narok County can be categorized by their sizes: Municipalities, Towns and Market centres as shown in Table 19 and Map 19.

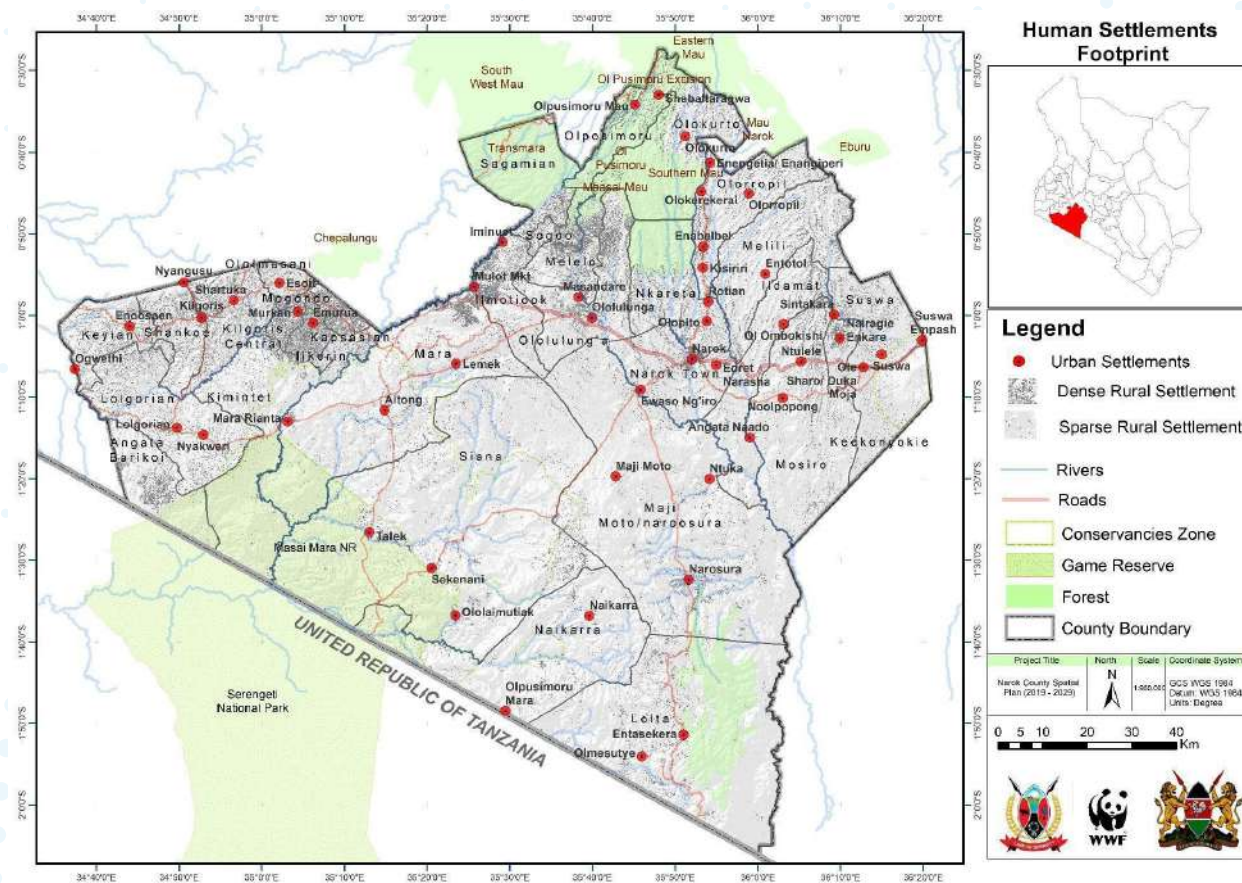
Table 19: Urban Population and projection by Town

S/No	Name of Town	Urban Population (2019)	2020	2025	2030
1.	Narok Municipality	67,744	70,928	89,238	112,275
2.	Kilgoris Municipality	24,221	25,359	31,906	40,143
3.	Ololulunga	9,990	10460	13160	16557
4.	Lemek	15,515	16244	20438	25714
5.	Emurua Dikirr	16,139	16898	21260	26748
6.	Lolgorian	9,501	9,948	12,516	15,746
7.	Nairegie Enkare	13,688	14,331	18,031	22,686
8.	Enosaen	4,443	4,652	5,853	7,364
9.	Mulot	7,897	8,268	10,403	13,088
10.	Narosura	5,285	5,533	6,962	8,759
11.	Suswa	4,738	4,961	6,241	7,853
12.	Ntulele	4,112	4,305	5,417	6,815
13.	Olkurto	3,917	4,101	5,160	6,492
14.	Sakutiek	3,851	4,032	5,073	6,382
15.	Afoo	2,913	3,050	3,837	4,828
16.	Olokirikirai	2,730	2,858	3,596	4,525
17.	Olchoro	2,517	2,635	3,316	4,172
18.	Shartuka	2,358	2,469	3,106	3,908

Source: KNBS, 2019



Map 19: Narok County Human Settlement Structure



7.3 Rural Settlement

Patterns and character of rural settlements

There are two distinct rural settlement patterns in Narok County namely; dispersed, and nucleated.

i. Dispersed Settlements:

The settlements are characterized by homesteads that are scattered interspersed with farmlands. These settlements are common in the central and southern parts of the county.

ii. Nucleated Settlements:

The settlements are confined in the highly productive areas such as Narok North, parts of Narok South, Transmara East and Transamara West Sub-Counties. The homesteads are relatively close to each other as opposed to the dispersed settlements.

Rural settlement patterns are influenced by weather patterns, soils, topography, water and pasture, land tenure and cultural practices. Other factors are security, availability of Resources and population increase.

7.4 Assessment of Rural-Urban Linkages

There exists a symbiotic relationship between urban and rural areas in terms of service provision, market, raw materials and management. There is an ineffective rural-urban linkage in Narok County. This can be attributed to inadequate infrastructure, poor service provision etc.



7.5 Emerging Issues of Human Settlement

- Nucleated settlements
- Vast arable land for mechanized agriculture
- Urban sprawl
- Lack of approved land use plans to guide development in urban areas within the county
- Ineffective development control
- Inadequate planning staff
- Lack of strong neighborhood associations
- Poor infrastructure
- Environmental degradation





CHAPTER 8.0: ECONOMY

8.1 Overview

This chapter analyzes the economy of the County in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the comparative performance of the county's economic sectors namely; Agriculture, tourism, mining, industrialization and commerce.

Narok County is currently ranked thirteen nationally and at 2.2% in terms of its economic size and contribution to the national GDP over the period 2013-2017. Nairobi takes the lead, contributing approximately 21.7% to the national GDP over the period, followed by Nakuru (6.1%), Kiambu (5.5%) and Mombasa (4.7%).

According to Narok CIDP (2018-2022), the county aspires to achieve a 6.0% growth of the gross domestic product in the next 10 years. The realization of this goal, would result in sustained economic growth, thus, improving the national ranking of the county relative to other counties. The county intends to achieve this economic growth by primarily focusing on utilization of existing capacity and improvement of efficiency of the economy as well as by attracting new investments.

Drivers of Economy in Narok County

The key drivers of the county economy are; Agriculture, Financial and Insurance, Public Administration and support Services, Real Estate, Education, Transport and Storage, Wholesale and Trade, Accommodation, Manufacturing and Information and communication. The contribution of each sector to the economy is as outlined in Table 20.

Table 20: Contribution to County GDP by Sector

Name	GCP (Million Kshs.)	% Share
Agriculture	74,762.00	48.73155
Tourism	17,145.00	11.1755
Public Administration and support Services	15,340.00	9.998957
Transport and Storage	14,511.00	9.458596
Education	9,653.00	6.292043
Real Estate	8,675.00	5.65456
Manufacturing	7,571.00	4.934948
Wholesale and Trade	5,759.00	3.753846
TOTAL	153,416.00	100

Source: County Economic Department 2022

8.2 Agricultural sector

Agriculture is the main economic driver contributing about 67% to the Gross County Product (GCP 2018). The 2019 Gross County Products shows that agriculture is a major driver of growth for the economy in Narok County and was the dominant source of employment during 2013-2017. It is on the basis of the extent of agricultural productivity that Narok is mostly regarded as a food basket for Kenya. It is responsible for most of the county's commodities traded with other counties, especially Nairobi City County. As such, the sector is central to the Big 4 Plan, where agriculture aims to attain 100% food and nutritional security for all Kenyans by 2022. The county exports 71.4 % of food production and consumes 28.6%. Open markets are a main area of trade in Narok accounting for roughly 28.2% of all purchases.

The county has a robust ecological system suitable for livestock production and crop farming. The arable land is approximately 8,495.5 km². Livestock rearing is one of the main economic activities



supporting the majority of rural household livelihoods in food security, employment and income generation. Nevertheless, intensification should balance the goals of increasing production against those of environmental health and conservation. For example, enhancing intensification by erecting fences in areas shared with wildlife, such as in the Mara Ecosystem, denies wildlife access to pasture, water and migration routes leading to the collapse of wildlife populations and migrations. Moreover, fence wires directly trap and kill wildlife.

The entire county has potential for some form of agricultural activity as illustrated in Table 21 and Map 20.

Table 21: Distribution of Agricultural Activities by Ward

S/No.	Ward	Development Theme
1.	Narok town	Livestock, Cattle both for beef and Dairy, Sheep, Goat, Pigs etc. Crop production; wheat, barley, Sorghum, irrigation activities
2.	Olpusimoru	Livestock keeping, especially cattle and sheep Crop Production; Maize, sunflower, Tea, wheat, Barley, Pyrethrum, Potatoes, peas and carrots
3.	Olokurto	Livestock Keeping, cattle, sheep and Goat Crop Production; wheat, Barley, Pyrethrum,
4.	Nkareta	Livestock keeping; sheep, cattle and goats Crop production; wheat, Barley, Pyrethrum,
5.	Olorropil	Livestock Keeping Crop Production; Wheat, Barley and high pyrethrum potential
6.	Melili	Livestock production for meat and Dairy Crop production; wheat, Barley, Pyrethrum, maize
7.	Mosiro	Livestock for meat and Dairy Extensive Crop production; wheat, Pyrethrum, Sorghum, Barley and Horticulture
8.	Suswa	Extensive Livestock Production, Midland Ranching Largely for beef, Crop Production; irrigation, Horticulture, Wheat, Barley, Sorghum, Millet
9.	Keekonyokie	Livestock, midland ranging; cattle, sheep, goat Crop Production; Wheat, Barley, Sunflower, Sorghum, Sugarcane, Pyrethrum and horticulture
10.	Maji-moto naroosura	Livestock, midland ranching and Low Land Ranching, cattle, goats, Sheep Crop Production, high Crop farming, Horticulture, sorghum, millet among other crops
11.	Ololulunga	Livestock Keeping, cattle, sheep, Goats Crop Production; Maize, wheat, Barley, Sorghum, Millet
12.	Ildamat	Extensive Livestock Keeping, Midland Ranching, Rangeland, Crop Production, irrigation, Wheat, Barley, Pyrethrum, Sorghum, millet
13.	Mara	Livestock keeping, (midland ranching) Cattle for both Beef and Dairy, sheep, goats





S/No.	Ward	Development Theme
14.	Siana	Extensive livestock Production, midland and lowland ranching
15.	Naikara	Extensive Livestock Keeping, Midland and lowland ranching, horticulture through irrigation
16.	Loita	Extensive Livestock Keeping, lowland ranching Crop production; Horticulture, Irrigation High value crop Farming
17.	Ilmotiok	Livestock, midland ranching Crop production; wheat, Maize Barley, onions, sorghum and vegetables (Horticulture)
18.	Melelo	Livestock keeping and crop production; Maize, wheat, Barley, Sorghum, sugarcane potential
19.	Angata Barikoi	Livestock keeping Crop production; Maize, Sunflower, Tea, sugarcane, coffee
20.	Lolgorian	Extensive Livestock Keeping, Midland ranching Crop Production; Maize, sorghum, Tea, Sugar cane, Wheat, Barley Pyrethrum potential and coffee
21.	Kimintet	Irrigation/Horticulture and High Value of crop farming
22.	Kapsasian	Livestock keeping, high potential Dairy Crop production, Wheat, Sugarcane, Maize, sunflower, Tea
23.	Mogondo	Livestock keeping; cattle, sheep, goats Crop Production; Pyrethrum, Sunflower, Tea, Beans and Maize
24.	Olomasani	Livestock keeping, cattle, Goats, Sheep and Birds Crop production; Maize, Sunflower, sugarcane, Millet and sorghum
25.	Ilkerin	Livestock, Midland Ranching, Crop production; Wheat, Sorghum, Maize, Sunflower, Sugarcane, Barley, Pyrethrum, Irrigation, Horticulture, high value crop farming
26.	Shankoe	Livestock keeping, both meat and Dairy Crop production, Maize, Sunflower, tea,
27.	Keyian	Livestock keeping, Crop production, maize, Beans, Sunflower, Sugar cane, Tea
28.	Kilgoris central	Livestock Keeping Crop Production, wheat, Maize, Barley, pyrethrum, Beans
29.	Sagamian	Livestock keeping, Dairy Crop production, Maize, Beans, wheat, Barley potatoes, onions, cabbages/vegetables, peas, tea, sorghum, Millet
30.	Sogoo	Livestock keeping, Dairy Crop production, Maize, wheat, Barley, Beans, potatoes, onions, cabbages/vegetables, peas, tea, sorghum, Millet



Map 20: Distribution of Agricultural Activities by Ward

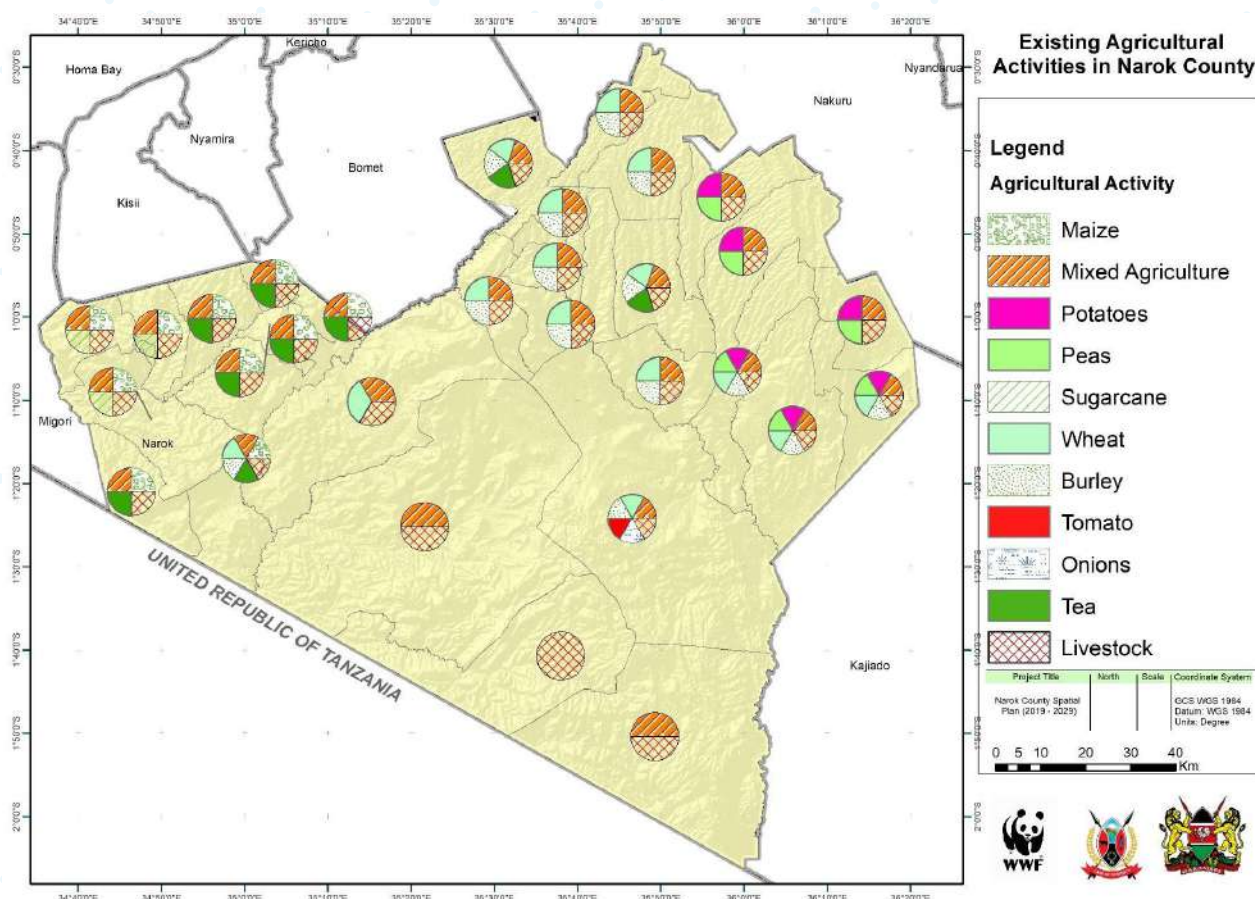


Table 22: SWOT Analysis for Agriculture Sector

Sector	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Agriculture	<p>Arable land throughout the county</p> <p>Robust ecological system suitable for livestock production and crop farming</p>	<p>Insecure land tenure</p> <p>Poor animal husbandry and markets</p>	<p>Establishment of Agro based Processing plants</p> <p>Strengthen farmers'/Producer organizations</p> <p>Enhance livestock Pest and diseases surveillance, Control and mgmt.,</p> <p>Construction and Rehabilitating of Dips and crushes</p> <p>Promote and Develop breed improvement to enhance productivity</p> <p>Establish market for Fresh produce</p> <p>Establishment of feed mills for homemade ration for balance animal nutrition</p> <p>Establish elaborate water harvesting systems</p> <p>Good soil for Cash Crop Farming;</p> <p>Expansion of water supplies systems</p> <p>Road infrastructure</p>	<p>Climate change</p> <p>Pandemic (COVID-19)</p> <p>Exchequer release/Low own source revenue (OSR)</p> <p>Diseases</p>





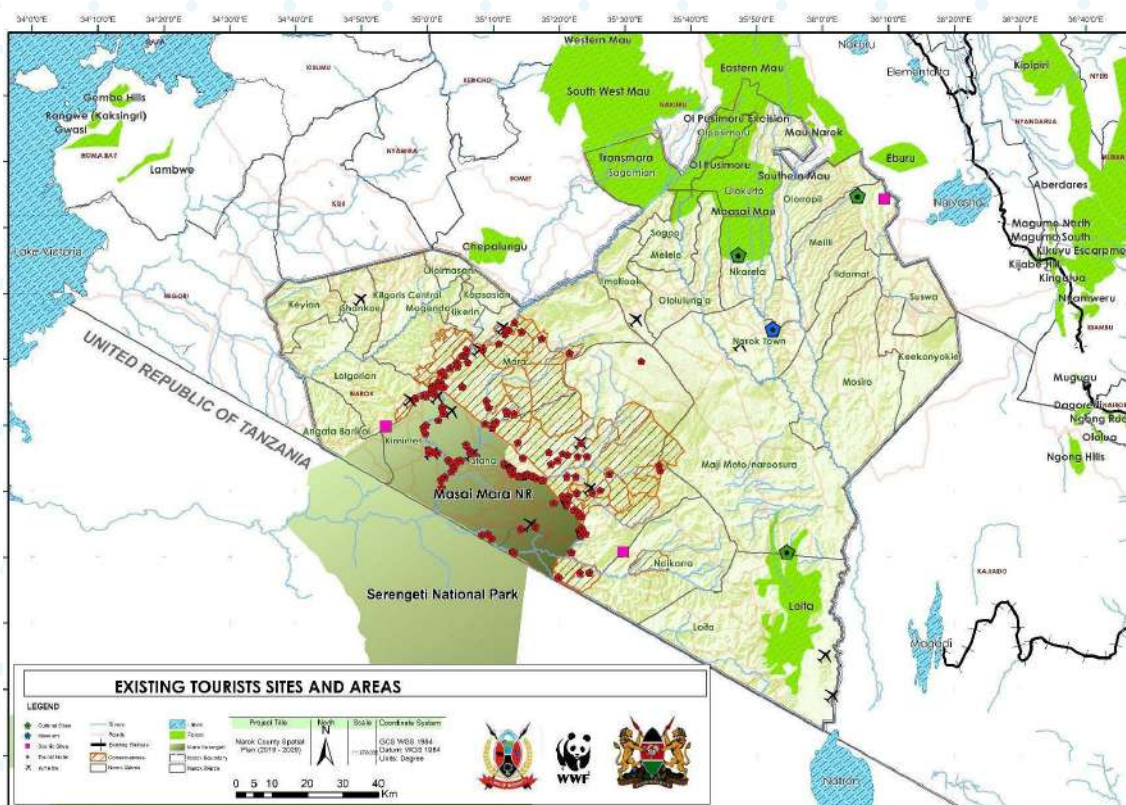
8.3 Tourism Sector

Narok County is located within South Rift Tourism Circuit which covers Nairobi National Park, Amboseli National Park, Mara National Reserve, Hells Gate, Lake Nakuru National Park. The County is home to the world renowned Mara - Serengeti ecosystem, which covers an area of 32,000 km². It is located in south-western Kenya and northern Tanzania. The Serengeti- Mara plains are internationally famous for having the highest density and most diverse combination of large herbivores and carnivores on earth. It is also globally famous for its exceptional annual migration of zebra, Thomson's gazelle, and wildebeest to and from the Serengeti every year from July to October, known as the Great Migration, which is considered to be one of the "Seven New Wonders of the World".

The tourism resource in Narok County has three major attraction elements namely; wildlife biodiversity, tropical climate of the Mara and rich Maa culture. Other tourism attraction sites and areas that have not yet been fully exploited but have a potential include: The Mau Forest Complex (the largest indigenous Mountain Forest in East Africa and also Kenya's largest water tower), Suswa Conservancy (caves, bird watching, and wild dogs migration), Maji Moto (hot water spring) and Naimina Enkiyo Forest in Loita (bird watching and waterfalls). The tourism attraction areas and sites and their utilization levels are displayed in Map 21 and 22.

The sector experienced depressed activities during the height of COVID 19. These effects persisted through most of 2020 and are likely to linger for an extended period generating ripple effects in other sectors of the county economy. Other pre-existing challenges bedeviling the sector are rising human-wildlife conflicts as a result of increased competition for pasture between wildlife and rapidly increasing livestock population, dramatic biodiversity loss within the Maasai Mara National Reserve and its surroundings, and land use changes. The disturbing biodiversity loss in the Mara Ecosystem is driven primarily by wildlife range contraction due to increased human population density, unplanned and uncontrolled land subdivision, cultivation, settlements and uncontrolled logging for timber, fuelwood, charcoal and fence posts. Fences erected on individual land parcels block wildlife corridors, restrict free wildlife and livestock movements, deny wildlife access to water and pasture, thereby severely undermining conservation and tourism.

Map 21: Tourist Attraction Sites and Area in Narok County





Map 22: Tourism attraction sites and areas utilization level

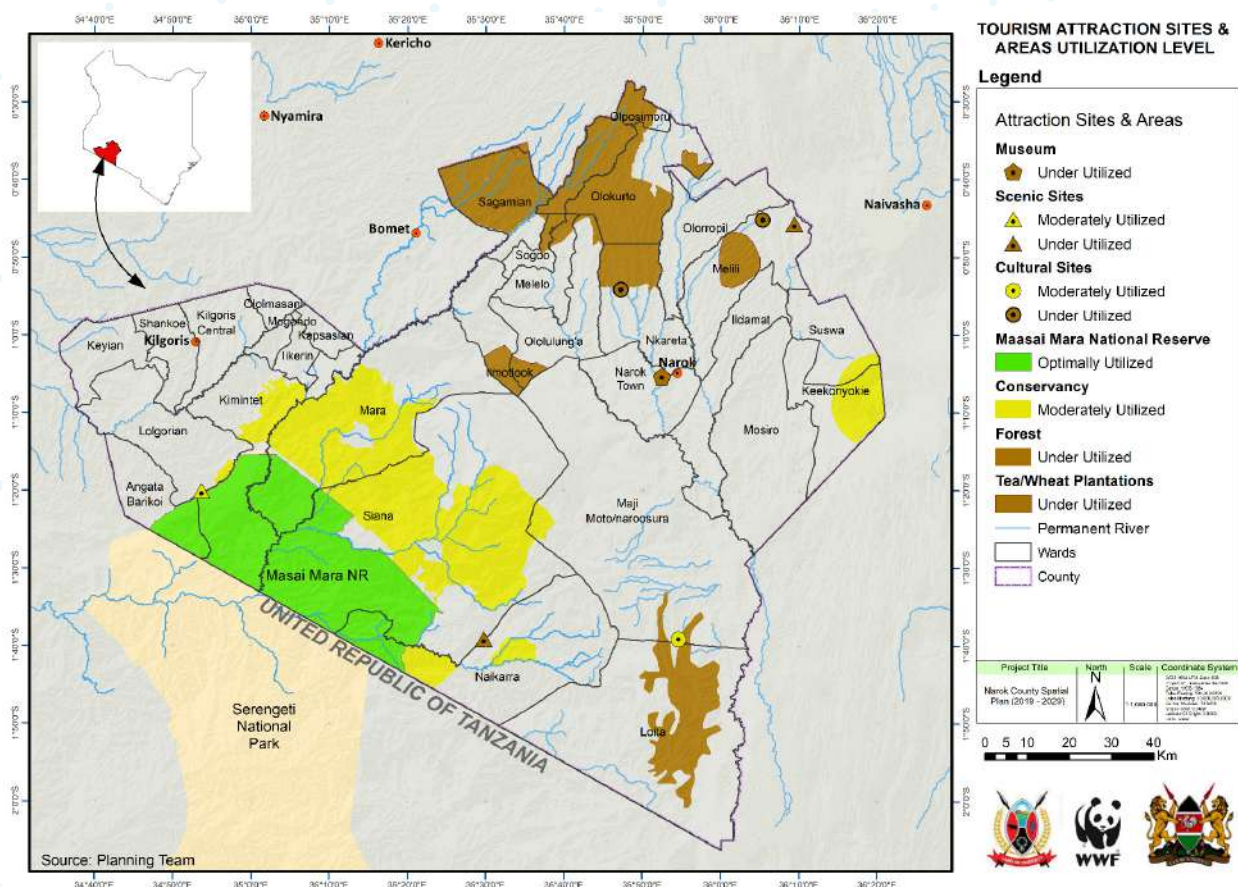


Table 23: SWOT Analysis for Tourism

Sector	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
TOURISM	<p>The world famous Maasai Mara National Reserve</p> <p>The Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association</p> <p>The Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association</p> <p>Hospitality industry</p> <p>Community Conservancies which deliver direct benefits from conservation to the household level</p>	<p>Untapped niche tourism</p> <p>Unutilized tourism potential sites</p> <p>Lack of clear devolution of user rights to the community level</p>	<p>Tourism Promotion and Marketing</p> <p>Promoting recreation and Culture</p> <p>Creation of conservancies to protect wildlife from extinction</p> <p>Establishment of a wildlife protection unit</p> <p>Establishment of Museums and Cultural centers</p>	<p>Climate change</p> <p>Pandemic (COVID-19)</p> <p>Wildfires</p> <p>Overgrazing by livestock, especially sheep and goats</p>



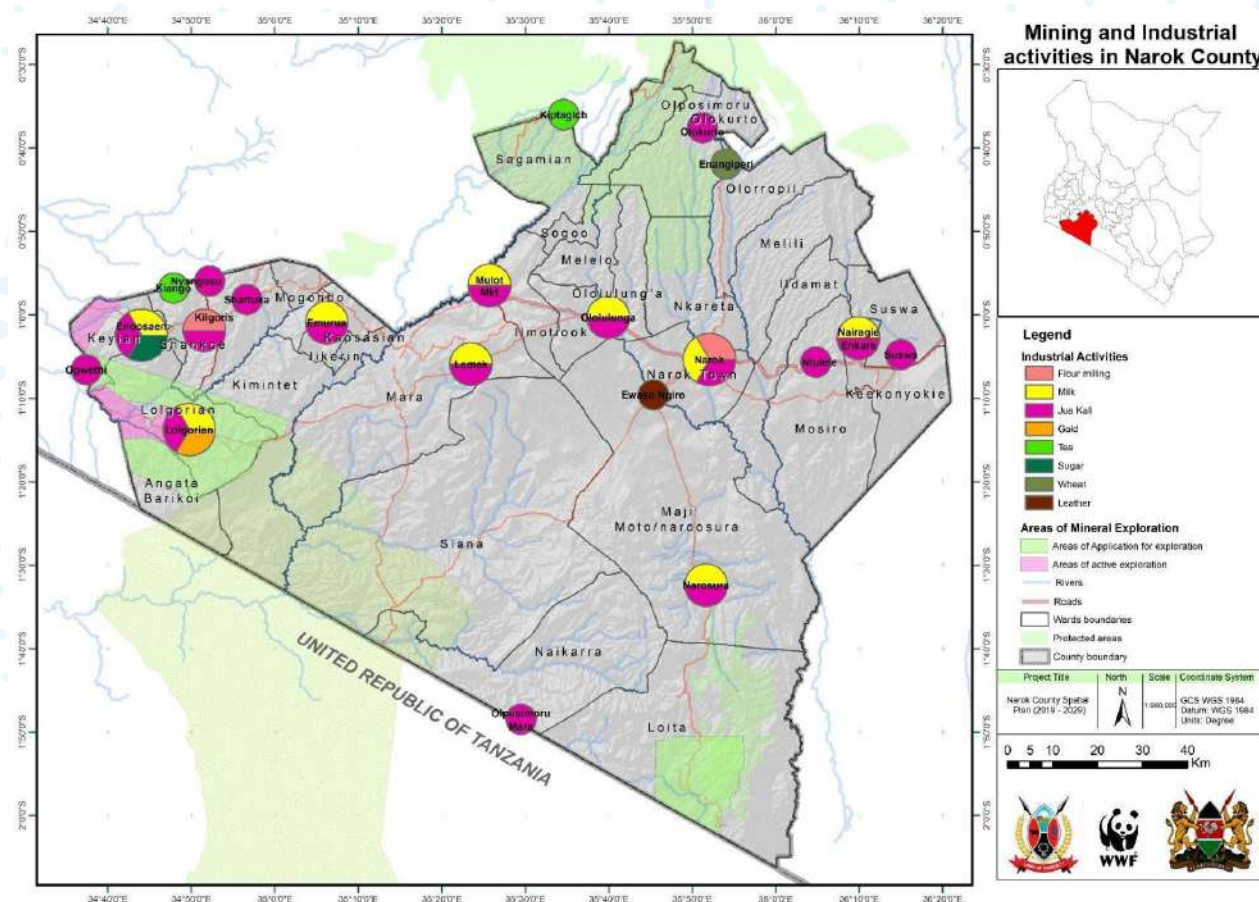


8.4 Mining and Industrialization

Mining and industrialization is instrumental in economic development as it creates employment, avails goods and services to the market and improves productivity by allowing for mass production, which increases standards of living. It involves conversion of good produces into finished products. Mining and industrialization contribute to the Narok County economy in terms of good produced, employment creation and income.

Mining activities in Narok County include sand harvesting, gold mining and quarrying. Gold deposits that are found in Lolgorian are estimated to have a net value Ksh. 1 billion per annum. The main industries found in the county include Narok Tannery and Leather Factory, Sugar cane, flour milling and Tea factories. The location of the industries is as illustrated in Map 23.

Map 23: Mining and Industrial Activities



Optimal exploitation of mining and industrial potential in Narok County is curtailed by inadequate technology, inadequate land use planning, poor infrastructure, inadequate value addition and inadequate county policy.

**Table 24: Potential Industries in Narok County**

Variety of products	Finished products	Where processed
Wheat	Wheat flour	Elsewhere
Tea	Tea	Kiango and Kiptagich
Barley	Beer	Elsewhere
Cattle	Beef	Elsewhere
	Milk	Narok town, Nairegei Enkare, Ololulunga, Lemek, Mulot, Emurua Dikir, Lolgorian, Enoosaen
	Leather	Ewaso Ng'iro
Sugarcane	Sugar	Enoosaen
Potatoes	Crisps	Elsewhere
Wood	Timber, Medicine	Urban centres
Coffee	Coffee	Lolgorian

In order to increase level of utilization of potential there is need to convert the agricultural produce and minerals in the county into finished products and also improving on traditional crafts to accepted standards. The following industries can be proposed flour milling of wheat and maize, meat processing, turning and leather, beer processing from barley and cottage industries to improve on the traditional artifacts like on dressing, beads and ornaments.

Table 25: SWOT analysis for Mining and Industrialization

Sector	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Industrialization	Maasai Mara University (Training and Research) Existing factories; Leather, Sugar cane, Tea factories, among others	lack of resource maps Low adoption of technology in industries Low labor capacity (skills required)	PPP endorsement and private investor's engagement. Enactment of legislation on various Potential County Resources	Competition for resources from neighboring industries

8.5 Other Service Sectors

Other service sectors that contribute to Narok County economy include; Wholesale and retail trade, light industries such as workshops and garages, accommodation, and food service activities, and communication among others.





CHAPTER 9.0: TRANSPORTATION

9.1 Overview

The development and provision of an efficient transportation system are critical for social-economic development of Narok County in the medium- and long-term planning. Though the county is strategically placed, the condition of transportation modes is poor compared to the national standards and the county's potential. The poor state of the modes affects investment, business profitability, service levels and social life.

9.2 Existing Transportation Modes

9.2.1 Road Transport

Narok County has a classified road network of approximately 4,602 km out of which the national government is in charge of 1,348 km and the county government manages the remaining 3,254 km. The county road coverage by surface type and function is shown in Tables 26 and 27 respectively. Further, the road network and coverage is illustrated in Map 24.

Table 26: County Road Coverage by Surface Type

Surface type	Length (km)	Coverage by surface
Tarmac	441	10 %
Gravel	1470	32 %
Earth	2691	58 %

Table 27: County Road Coverage by Function

Function	Length (Km)	Coverage by Function (%)
National	116	3%
Inter county	616	13%
Intra county	3,494	76%
Tourism Corridor	377	8%



Map 24: Existing transportation network

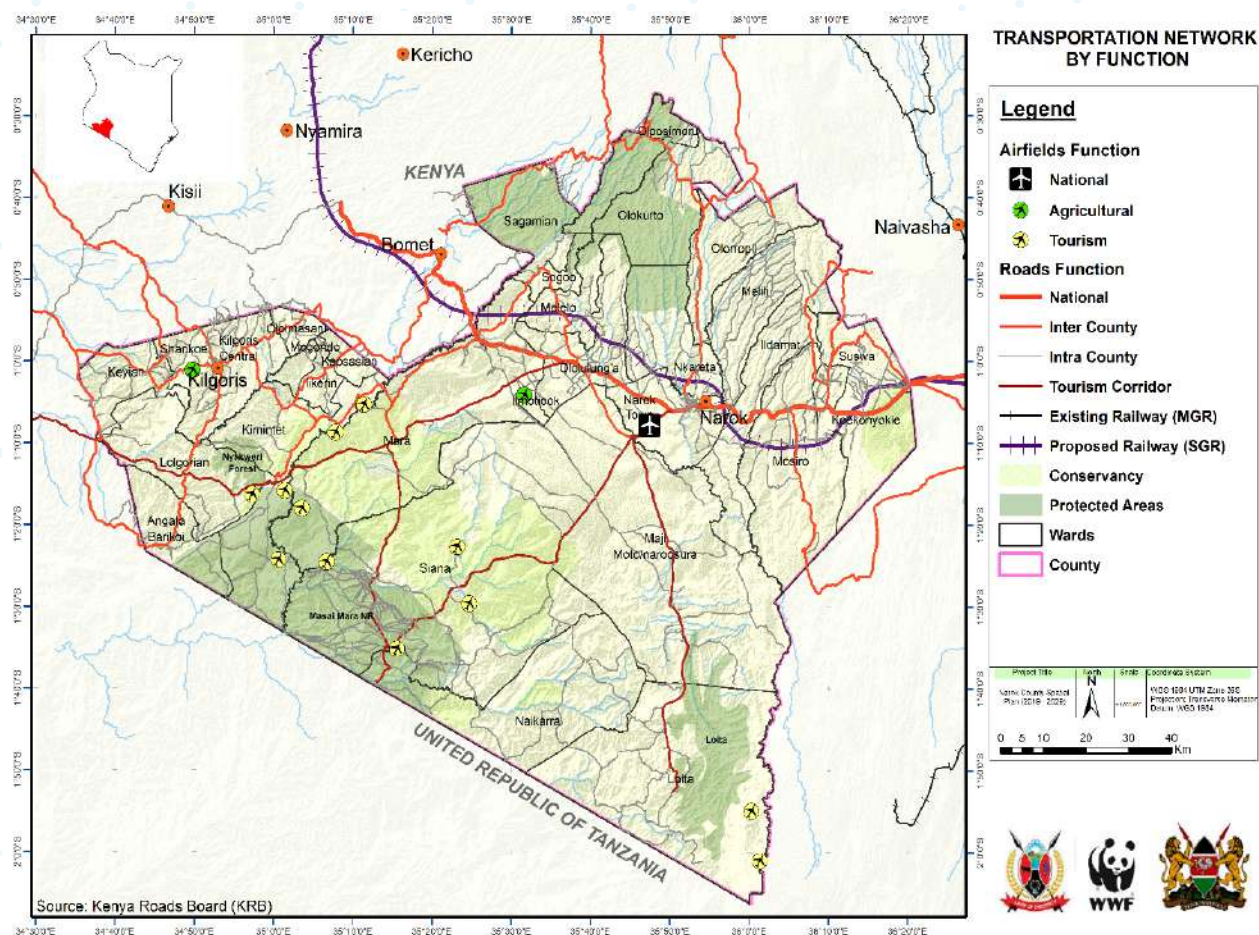


Table 28: Classification of road network by ward

S/No.	Ward	Road Surface Type (Km)			Total (Km)
1.	Angata Barikoi	18	0	54	72
2.	Ilkerin	20	1	24	45
3.	Ildamat	10	40	76	126
4.	Ilmotiook	30	17	48	95
5.	Kapsasian	11	0	4	15
6.	Keekonyokie	13	18	59	90
7.	Keyian	2	58	60	120
8.	Kilgoris Central	21	30	108	159
9.	Kimintet	12	102	127	241
10.	Loita	0	168	50	218
11.	Lolgorian	10	55	75	140
12.	Maji Moto/Naroosura	35	98	212	345
13.	Mara	3	158	62	223
14.	Melelo	0	0	44	44
15.	Melili	1	19	254	274
16.	Mogondo	5	0	1	6
17.	Mosiro	14	72	122	208
18.	Naikarra	0	106	61	167





S/No.	Ward	Road Surface Type (Km)			Total (Km)
19.	Narok Town	56	22	78	156
20.	Nkareta	14	13	90	117
21.	Olokurto	0	23	65	88
22.	Ololmasani	11	15	25	51
23.	Ololulun'ga	30	30	133	193
24.	Olorropil	35	25	79	139
25.	Olposimoru	4	21	27	52
26.	Sagamian	15	24	22	61
27.	Shankoe	6	103	0	109
28.	Siana	50	199	595	844
29.	Sogoo	3	0	20	23
30.	Suswa	12	53	116	181

Figure 5: Road network coverage by ward

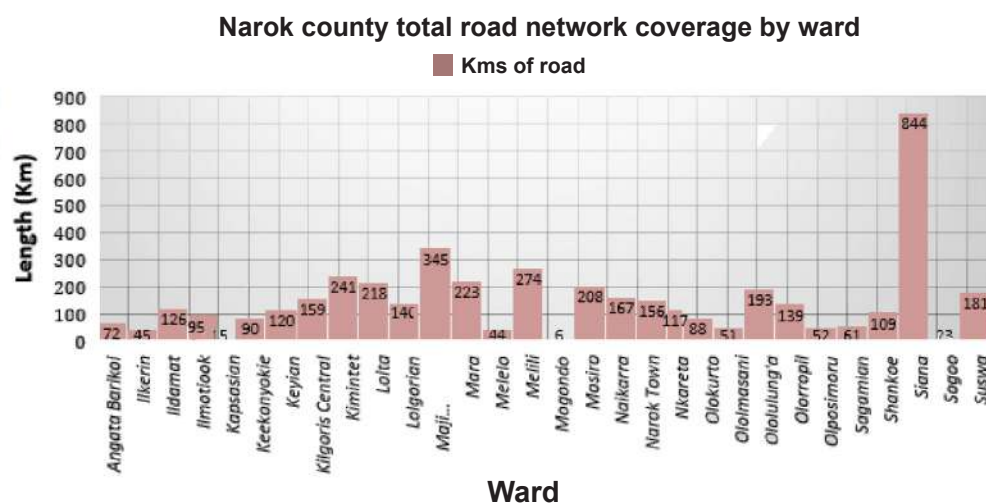
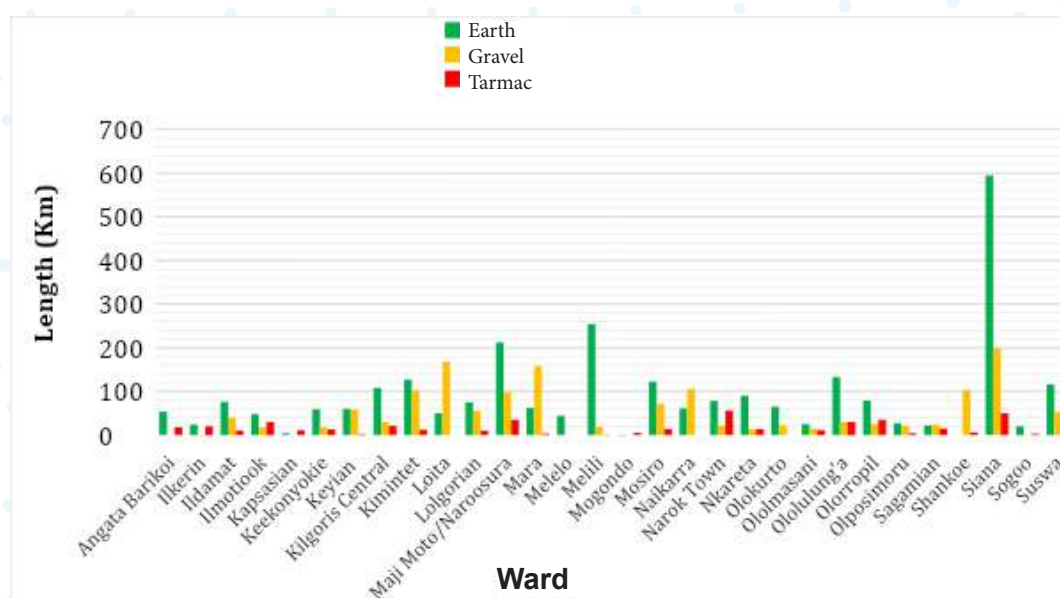
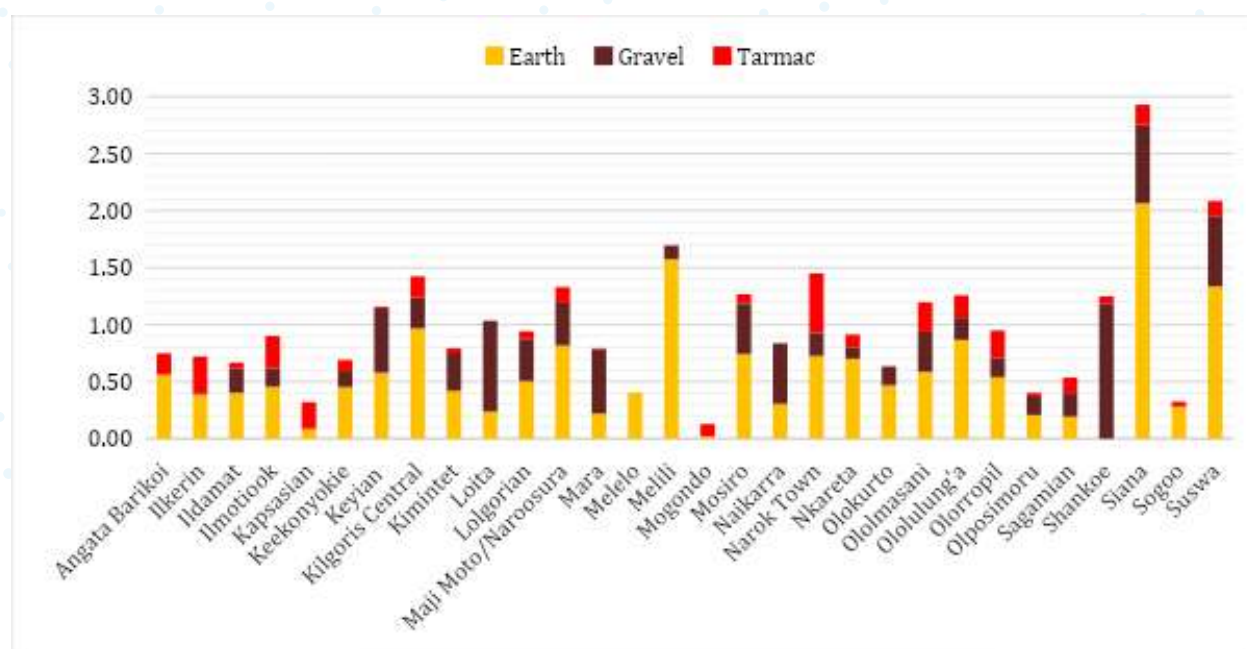


Figure 6: Narok county road coverage by surface type at ward level



**Figure 7: Narok county Ward level road coverage**

Challenges

- **Missing Links**

Narok County is poorly linked to its various sub-county headquarters. At times, the residents are forced to traverse neighboring counties in order to access services at the county headquarters. Most roads lack bridges to link them to the other side of the river.

- **Poor Road Conditions**

Most of the roads in the county are earth roads. This renders them impassable during the rainy seasons. This hinders movement of both people and goods, increases travel time leading to loss of man hours due to delays, increases vehicle/motor cycle operational and maintenance costs, limits access to markets and social amenities, road accidents and health problems.

9.3.0.6 Ongoing Initiatives to Improve Road Transportation

The county government in collaboration with the national government agencies and other stakeholders has embarked on upgrading various roads to bitumen standard and also upgrade most earth roads to gravel standards. The roads include circulation roads within Narok Town, Kilgoris – Lolgorian, Kilgoris-Shartuka-Emurua Dikirr, Narok-Sekenanie, Mau-Narok.

9.4.2 Air Transport

Narok County has 15 airstrips which are both publicly and privately owned, as shown on Table 29. Majority are located in the Maasai Mara Game reserve and serve the hospitality industry. Angama Airstrip is being upgraded to International Airport by the Kenya Airports Authority in collaboration with Narok County Government.



**Table 29: Air Transport Function and Condition**

	Name of Airstrip	Length of Runway (km)	Surface	Condition	Function	Ownership	Ward
1.	Oloisiusiu	1.2	Gravel	Good	Commercial flights	National (civil aviation)	Narok Township
2.	Mutenkuar	Disused runway	Earth	Poor	-	County government	Shankoe
3.	Siana	1.2	Gravel	Good	Tourism	Private	Siana
4.	Keekorok	1.5	Gravel	Good	Tourism	County government	Siana
5.	Olkiombo	1.2	Gravel	Good	Tourism	County government	Mara
6.	Musiara	1.3	Gravel	Good	Tourism	County government	Mara
7.	Serena	1.2	Gravel	Good	Tourism	County government	Kimintet
8.	Kichwa Tembo	1.2	Earth	Good	Tourism	Private	Kimintet
9.	Oloongila	1.4	Earth	Fair	Agriculture	Private	Ololunga
10.	Oloontare	Disused runway	Earth	Poor	-	County government	Keyian
11.	Ngorengore	1.7	Earth	Fair	Agriculture	Private	Ilmotiook
12.	Ngerende	1.2	Gravel	Good	Tourism	Private	Mara
13.	Mara North Conservancy	1.4	Gravel	Good	Tourism	Private	Mara
14.	Olseki Naboisho	1.2	Gravel	Good	Tourism	Private	Siana
15.	Mara Lodges Airstrip	1.4	Gravel	Good	Tourism	Private	Mara

9.2.2 Railway Transport

Narok County is not served by any rail network. However, construction of phase 2 of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) traversing Suswa- Narok- Bomet- Nyamira -Kisumu (262 KM) is ongoing. The SGR will be critical in increasing productivity in the county by enhancing access to markets and easing mobility.

9.2.3 Urban Transport

Urban transport supports mobility of urban passengers and goods in urban areas. Major urban areas in Narok County are characterized by human and vehicular traffic congestion, missing links, inadequate Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) facilities, inadequate parking spaces, poor storm water drainage and inadequate road furniture.



CHAPTER 10.0: INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 Overview

Infrastructure is classified into two categories; Physical and social infrastructure. Physical infrastructure includes; water supply, sanitation, ICT and energy; while social infrastructure includes; education and health facilities.

10.2 Physical Infrastructure

10.2.1 Water Supply

The main water supply schemes in Narok County comprise conventional water supplies from surface water and boreholes and water supplies from groundwater sources. Table 30 illustrates water supply schemes in Narok County.

Table 30: Water Schemes in Narok

Project name	Water sources	Sub County	capacity m ³ /day	Challenges
Narok water Supply (New)	River Enkare Narok	Narok North	4000	Inadequate water supply
Narok Water Supply (Central)	River Enkare Narok	Narok North	1000	Inadequate water supply
Ilmashariani Water Supply	Springs	Narok North	690	Inadequate Distribution system
Ololunga W/s	River Ewaso ngiro	Narok South	500	Inadequate Distribution system
Enaibelbel water supply	Springs	Narok North	100	High cost of Operation & Maintenance
Mulot W/s	River Amala	Ilmotiok	100	High cost of Operation & Maintenance
Olkurto W/	River sampulai	Narok North	200	Electricity Bills
Kilgoris W/s	River Mogor	Transmara West	-	
Olopunyua water supply	Olepunyua springs		7	Inadequate water supply
Maji moto Kijito w/p	Springs	Narok South	50	Wind turbines and pump breakdowns
Aitong Town w/ project	protected Springs	Narok West	50	Sun Limitations
Rotian water supply	River	Narok North	200	water supplied raw
Oletukat w/s	River		200	water supplied raw
Little Narok water company	River	Narok North	1000	

Ground water source is also a major contributor to water supply schemes, with the county having an estimated total of 93 boreholes, both public and private, with an average yield of 7 m³ /hr and approximately 76% of which are operational as shown in the Table 31.

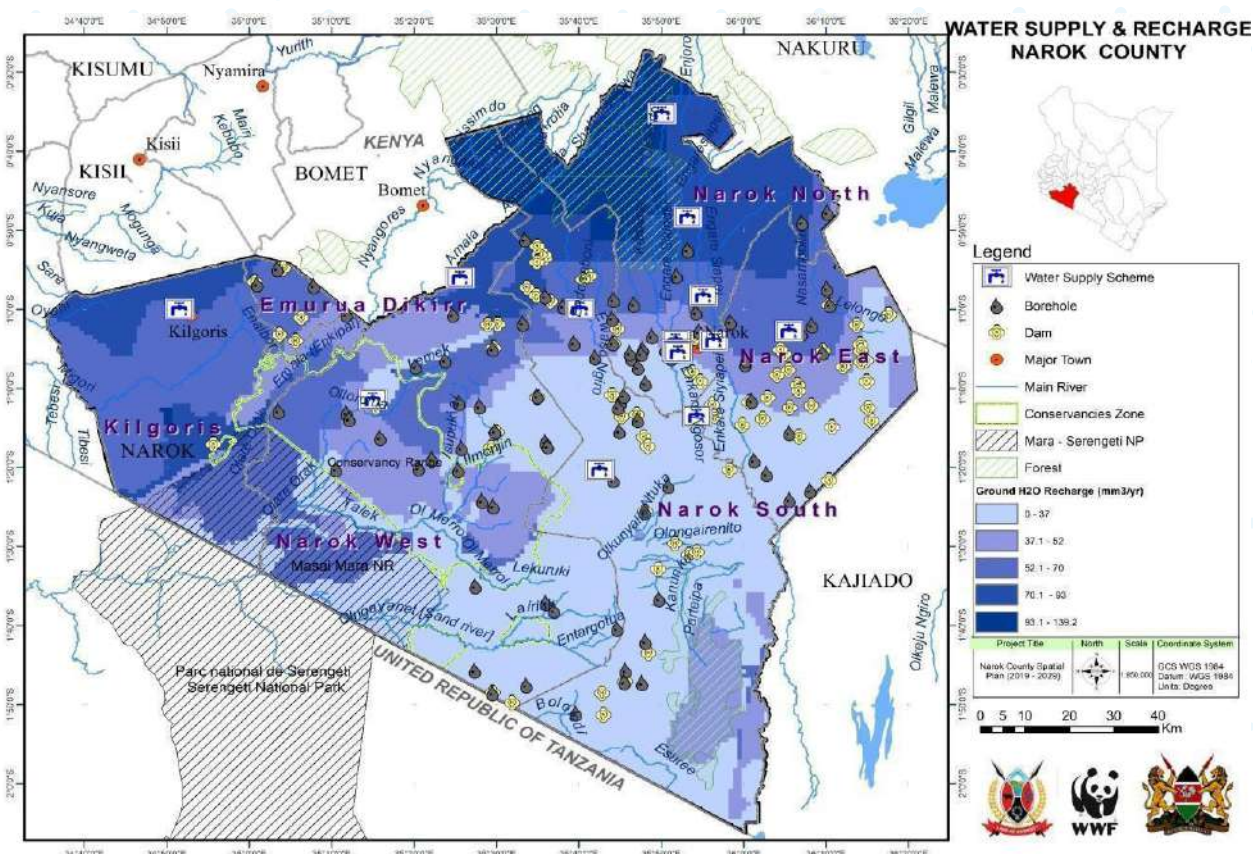


**Table 31: Water boreholes in Narok County**

Ward Name	Boreholes	Average Capacity m ³ /hr
Ilmotiok	1	12
Loita	1	-
Mara	16	6.1
Mau	15	8.9
Melili	1	-
Mosiro	4	7.5
Narok Town	11	6.4
Naroosura/Maji Moto	6	9
Nkaleta	4	4.9
Ololmaasani	2	-
Ololulunga	5	10
Siana	4	7.4

There are an estimated 1,684 other water sources in the county among which are dams, permanent rivers, water pans, springs and shallow wells which are either community or private owned. Low flows in rivers and springs have continued to be recorded in the county mainly due to progressive degradation of water sources and catchments.

In Narok County the average distance to the nearest potable water point is 2 km during the wet season and 10 km during the dry season. Approximately 20% of residents use improved water sources, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rain water collection while unimproved sources include pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, water vendor and others. The distribution of the water sources is depicted in Map 25.

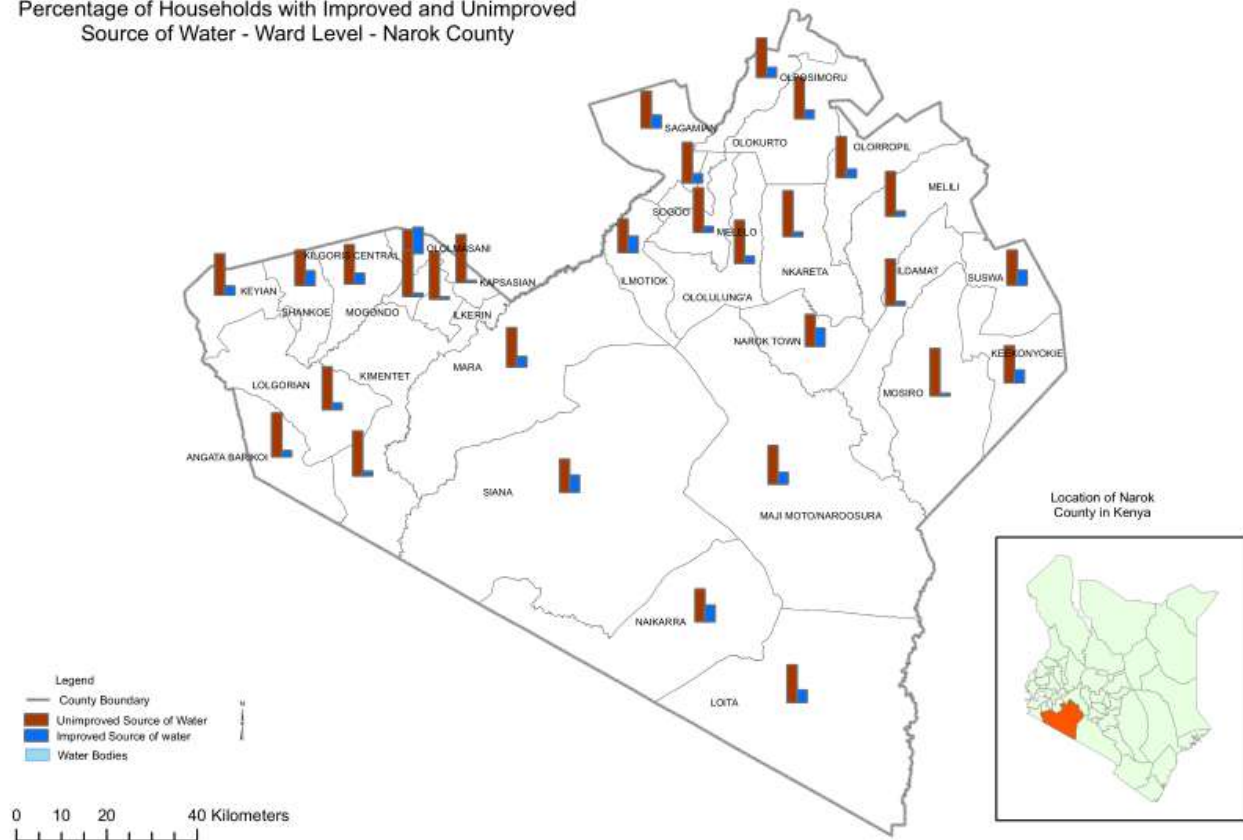
Map 25: Water supply and ground water recharge



Narok West sub-county has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 30% which is 9% above the county average. Ololmasani ward in Narok West sub-county has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 53%. Narok East sub-county has the lowest share using improved water sources and residents rely mostly on water pans as shown in the Map 26.

Map 26: Improved and Un-improved Source of Water

Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Source of Water - Ward Level - Narok County



Source: Society for International Development (SID) 2015

10.2.2 Energy

Electricity

Narok County's Electricity connectivity in 2018 stood at 20% of households, an almost three-fold increase from 6% in 2009 (Kenya Power, 2018). The connection rate for the county is 36% below the national figure of 56%. Key areas which have been connected with power include: learning institutions, health facilities, government institutions as well as individual homes.

Narok North Sub-county has the highest level of electricity use at 16% with Emurua Dikirr Sub-county having the lowest level of electricity use of 1%. Narok Town ward has the highest level of electricity use at 46%. That is 44% above Angata Barikoi, Kapsasian and Naikarra wards that have very low levels of electricity use. The County's power connectivity per ward against the population in the sub-county is shown in the Table 35 and Map 27.

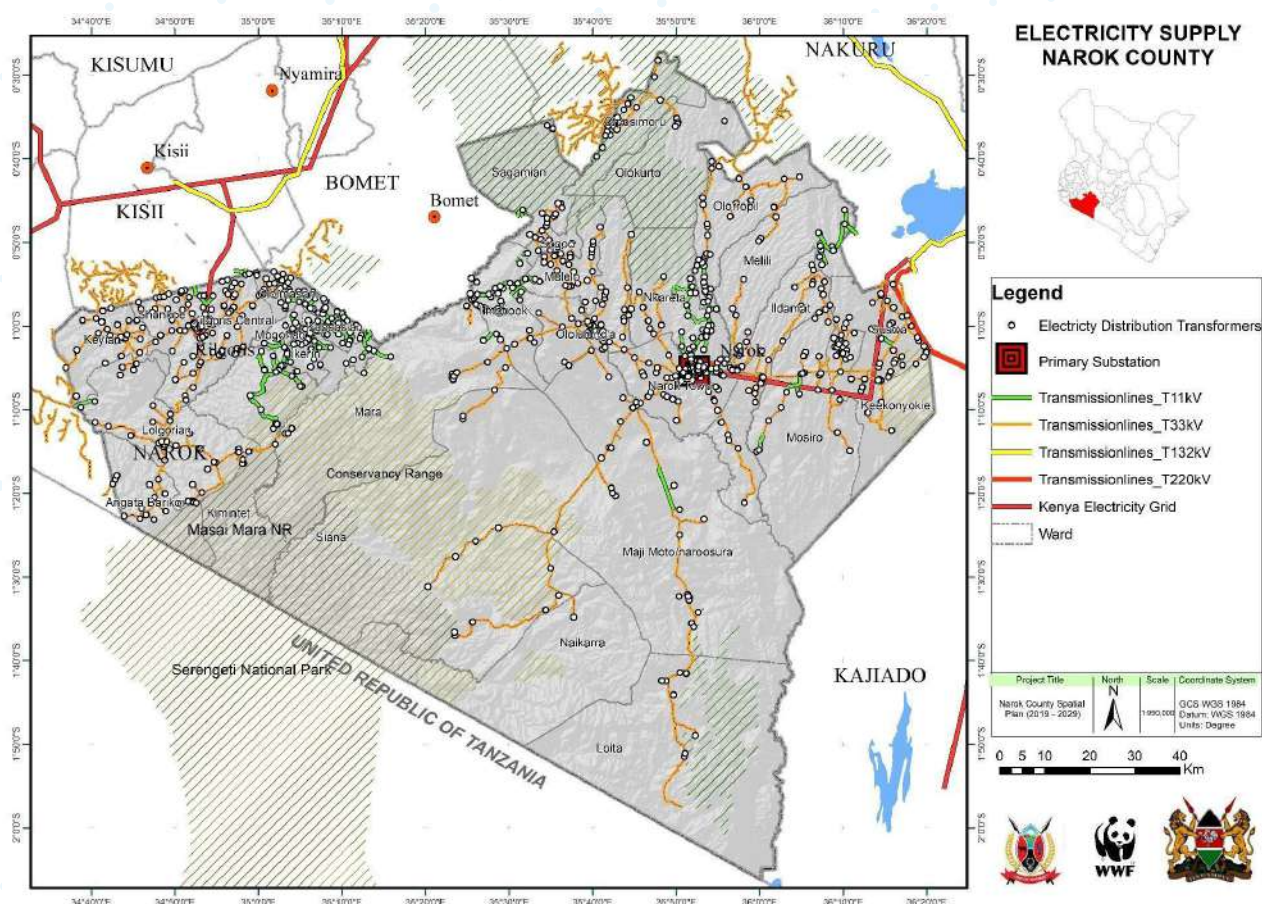


**Table 32: Power connectivity per ward**

Wards	Sources of energy	Capacity	Connectivity Population per sub-county	Challenges
Narok Town, Olorurto, Nkareta	Kenya Power, SOLAR	5MW	Narok North (25,946)	Lack of Solar and Wind Energy exploration, Resistance by community to surrender wayleaves
Olposimoru Olorropil, Melili, Melelo, Sogoo	Kenya Power	5MW	Narok North (25,946)	Scattered settlement pattern making distribution costly
Majimoto/ Narosura, Ololulunga Loita, Naikarra	Kenya Power, SOLAR	5MW, 1MW	Narok South (3,276)	Scattered settlement pattern making distribution costly
Sagamian Mogondo Kapsasian	Kenya Power	5MW	Transmara East (4,434)	Scattered settlement pattern making distribution costly
Central, Keyian, Angata Barikoi, Lolgorian	Kenya Power	5MW	Transmara west (7,368)	Scattered settlement pattern making distribution costly
Ilkerin, Shankoe, Ilmotiook	Kenya Power	5MW	Transmara west (7,368)	Lack of Solar and Wind Energy exploration, Resistance by community to surrender wayleaves
Ololmasani	Kenya Power	5MW	Transmara East (4,434)	Lack of Solar and Wind Energy exploration, Resistance by community to surrender wayleaves
Mara	Kenya Power, SOLAR POWER	5MW, 1MW	Narok West (1,750)	Lack of Solar and Wind Energy exploration, Resistance by community to surrender wayleaves
Siana Ildamat				Scattered settlement pattern making distribution costly
Keekonyokie	Solar Power	1MW	Narok West (1,750)	
Suswa	Kenya Power	5MW	Narok east (5,196)	Scattered settlement



Map 27: Electricity supply in Narok County



To increase access to electricity, a mini solar grid serving over 2,000 people was established at Talek center. Exploration of geo-thermal is set to start in the Suswa area with both local and international players investing in the sector.

Lighting and cooking energy

Wood fuel is the most common source of lighting and cooking energy accounting for 80% of total energy used in the county. There is significant use of solar lanterns and panels in the rural areas. Table 33 and 34 represent energy use for cooking and lighting and levels of wood fuel consumption respectively.

Table 33: Lighting and cooking energy sources

Energy source	Percentage	
	Cooking (%)	Lighting (%)
Paraffin	2	59
Firewood	79.5	21
Charcoal	16.7	-
LPG	1	-
Electricity	0.2	20
Biogas	0.3	-
Solar	0.1	-
Others	0.3	-

Source: Society for International Development (SID) 2015



**Table 34: Highest and lowest consumers of wood fuel consumption**

Energy Source	Highest Sub County	Ward	Lowest Subcounty	Ward	County Wide
Firewood	Emurua Dikirr 97%	Mogondo 99%	Narok North 58%	Narok Town 6.5%	80%
Charcoal	Narok North 36%	Narok Town 69%	Emurua Dikirr 1%	Mogondo 1%	

Biogas

The county has less than 1% of households that use biogas energy. The availability of cow dung from cattle kraals in the county provides a big opportunity for utilization of this form of energy, especially in the livestock predominant areas. The main setback in its production is the high cost of equipment and installation.

Energy Potential

The county has massive potential for exploitation of various sources of energy as well as enhancing the use of the existing sources. Other sources of energy that can be exploited include; biomass, solar, wind and geothermal.

Table 35: Assessment of Energy Potentials

Energy Sources	Potential areas	Status	Environment Significance	Recommendation	Projects
Main Grid Electricity, Geothermal.	Maji-Moto, Mosiro and Suswa Rangeland for Geothermal	Adequate Supply	Environmental friendly	Needs enhancement on connectivity(Maximization)	Street Lighting
Mini Grids (Solar power plant)	Talek, Aitong, Lemek, Olpusimoru, Olderkesi, Olesere, Suswa, Narosura.	Inadequate Supply	Friendly	Optimize exploration	Olesere, Olderkesi and Olposumoru.
Wind Energy	Suswa, Nairegi-Engare, Narosura hills	Inadequate supply	Friendly	Requires feasibility studies	Explore wind turbine projects
Bio-Gas	Learning Institutions, Hotels and Households	Inadequate Supply	Friendly	Optimize exploration	
Firewood and Charcoals.	Private forest farmlands	Adequate and reliable	unfriendly		
LPGs	Shopping Centres.		Friendly	Sensitization enhancement.	



10.2.3 Sanitation

There exists a conventional sewerage system in Narok Town. Other urban centres are not served with a conventional sewerage system which is a major setback to sanitation. Majority of residents in rural areas use open defecation which contributes to the contamination of rivers and pans when it rains resulting in outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and diarrhea. Households in urban areas use pit latrines and septic tanks, which are emptied by Narok Water and Sewerage Company exhausters and private owned exhausters.

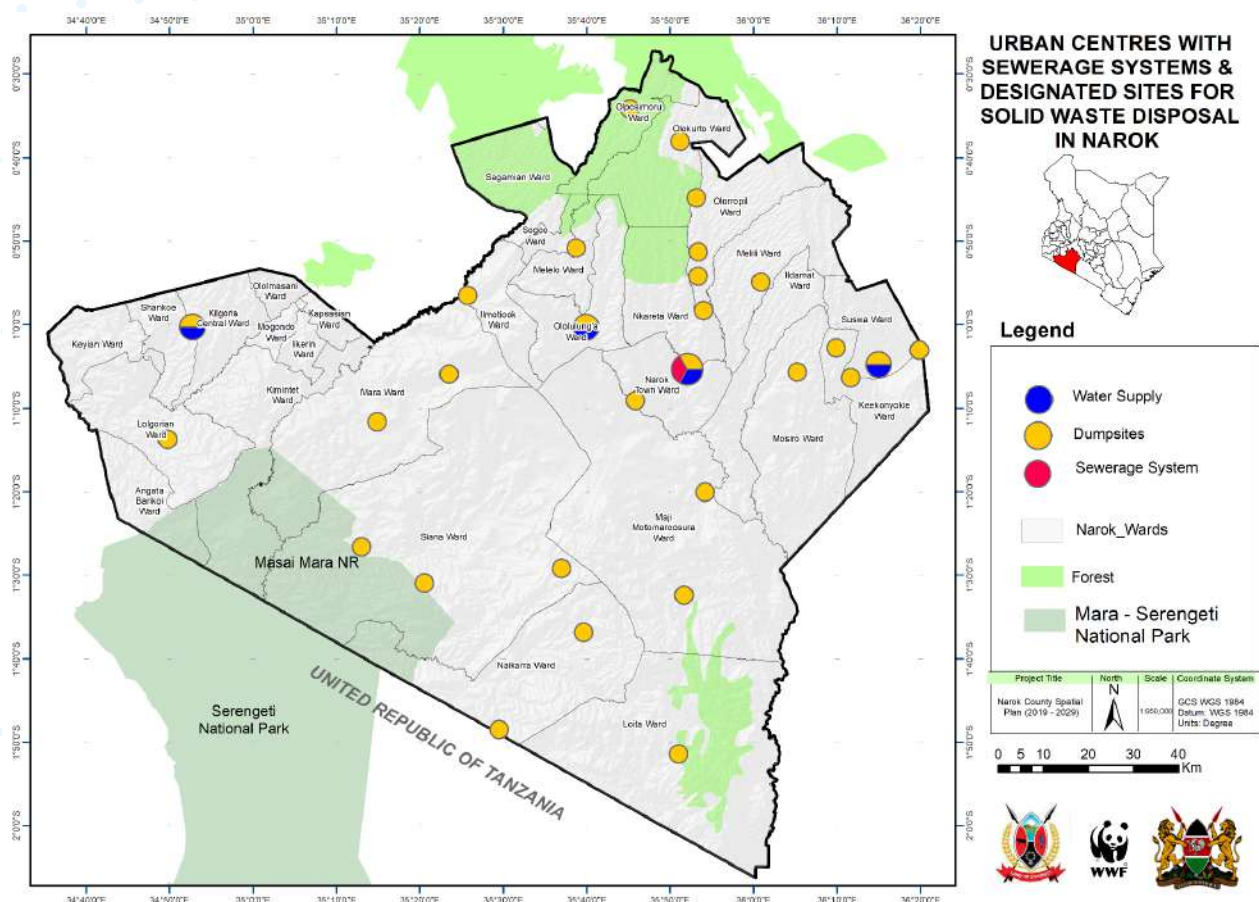
Unsustainable waste management in the urban centres compromises aesthetics, contaminates surface and subsurface water sources posing health challenges.

About 10% of the total household's solid waste is collected by local authorities, 2% by private firms while 30% of the households use garbage pit.

Bathing and cleaning of cars, motorbikes and clothes is done on the water sources and contributes to water contamination. These being the main water sources within the expansive pastoral areas, the practice predisposes the households to waterborne diseases since water is not treated before consumption.

Map 28 illustrates urban areas and their sanitation facilities.

Map 28: Sanitation



Challenges

- Offensive smell and visual blight
- Pollution by seepage from refuse heaps and disposal of raw sewage
- Pollution of water bodies
- Blockage of drainage channels
- Occupational hazards, infections from poor hygiene





10.2.4 Information, Communication Technology

Narok County is fairly covered by ICT infrastructure. These include mobile telephony, fiber optics, post offices, and Radio and Television services.

Mobile telephony has increased access to internet and communication within the county. This has also opened up opportunities for cyber cafés especially within major urban centers. There is adequate coverage of the mobile telephone network by the main service providers. Mobile network coverage stands at about 90% of the county geographical area. Over 88,000 households (approximately 52%) own mobile telephone.

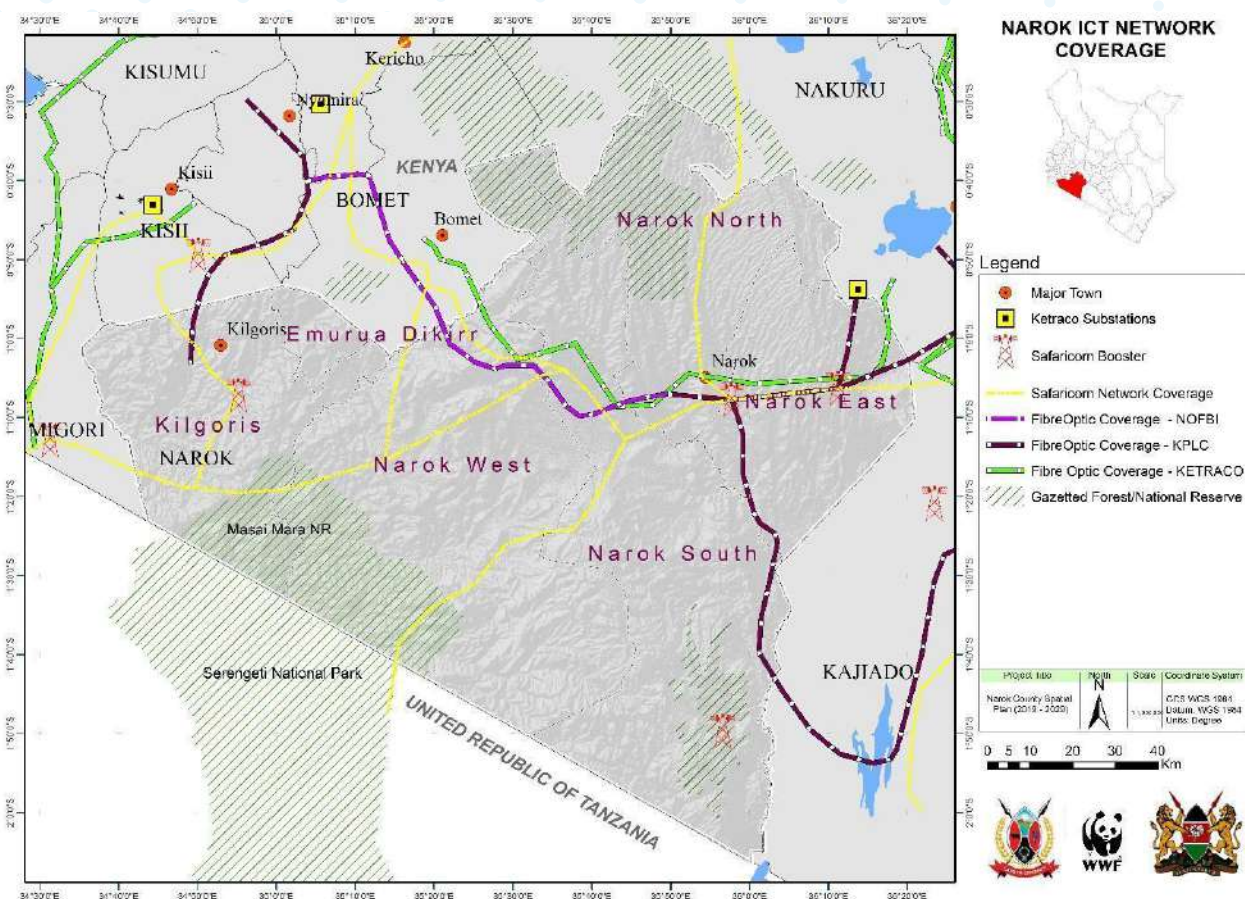
The county has a total of six post offices which are distributed across the six sub-counties with a total of 2700 letter boxes installed. The post office in Narok town hosts Huduma Centre, a one stop Government service delivery hub.

All the sub county headquarters are connected to the fiber optic network. However, less than 3% of the population uses the network.

Significant population has access to radio services in the county. Only 10% of the population has access to television services.

The Map 30 shows ICT infrastructure in the County.

Map 29: Existing ICT Network Coverage



Challenges

- Inadequate optic fiber network coverage.
- Inadequate ICT hubs.
- Inadequate power coverage
- Areas without telephone network



10.3 Social Infrastructure

10.3.1 Education

Narok County is served with all categories of educational facilities from Early Childhood Development Education facilities to Tertiary institutions. The table shows the number of facilities of different levels of education in the county;

Table 36 : Summary of education facilities in Narok County

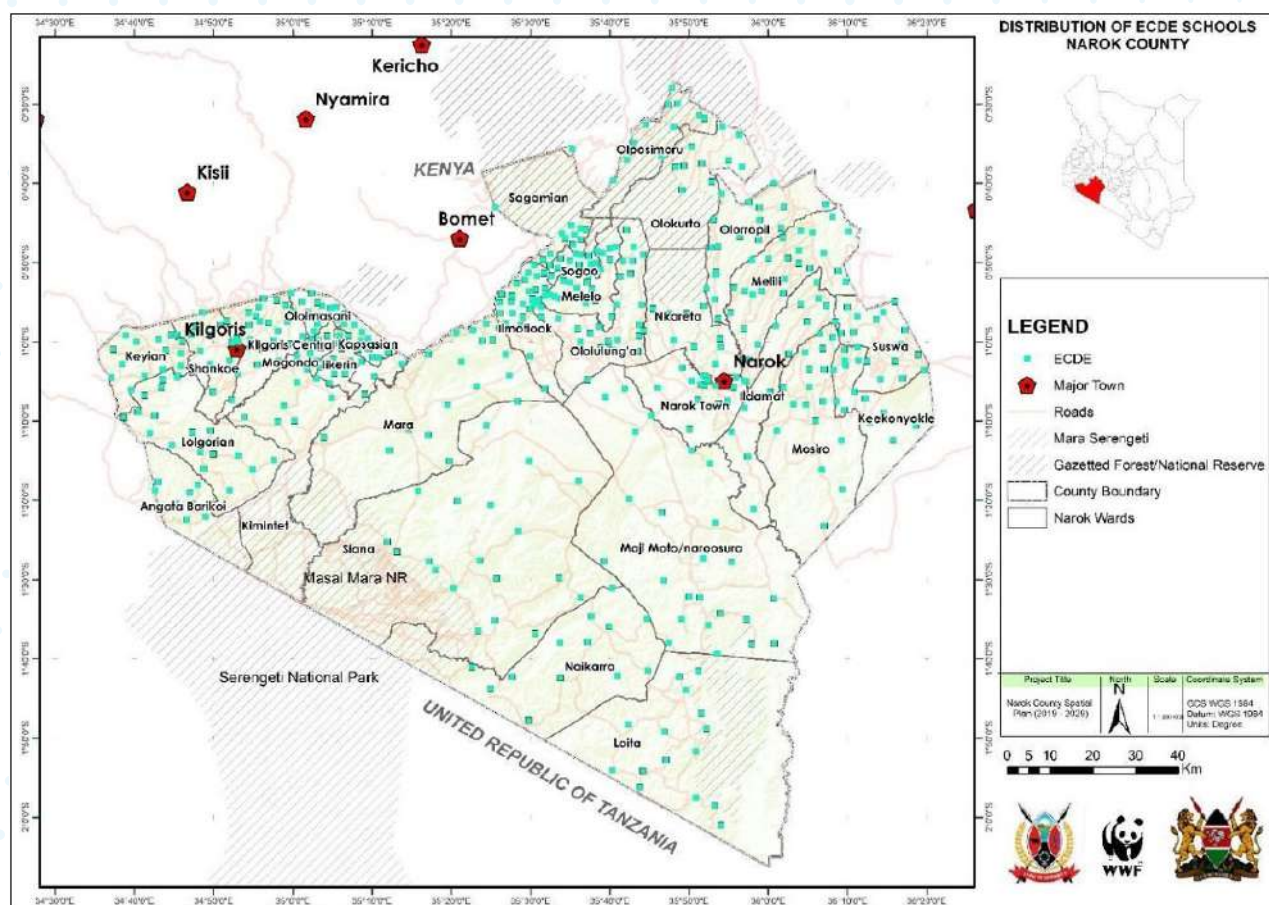
	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	Youth Polytechnics	Tertiary Colleges	Adult Education	Universities
Number of Facilities	695	664	138	9	2	111	1

Source; County Education Office, 2020

Early Childhood Development Education

There are 695 ECDEs in Narok County. The ECDEs are fairly distributed across the county. Most ECDEs are hosted in primary schools. There are also standalone facilities. The teacher pupil ratio currently stands at 1:50. Map 30 shows the distribution of the ECDE facilities in the county.

Map 30: ECDEs Distribution in Narok County

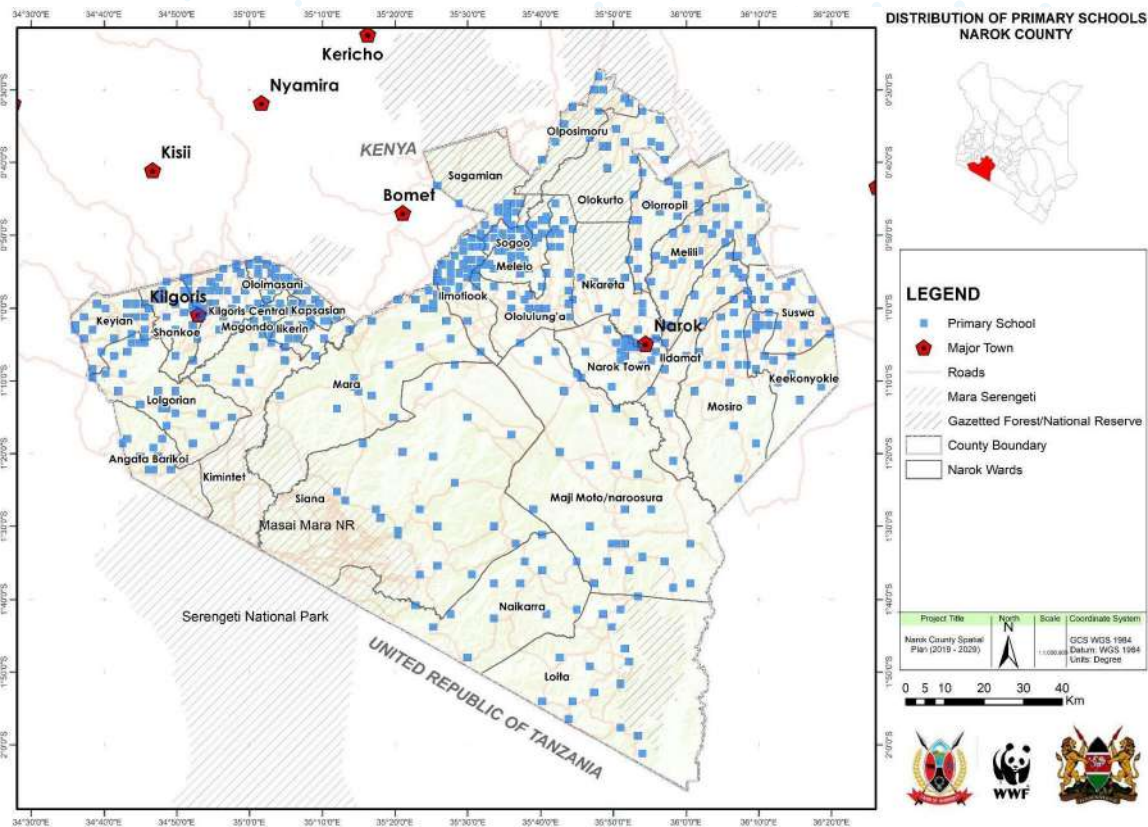




Primary Education

There are 664 public primary schools including 19 special schools with an enrolment of 239,948 across the County. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools currently stands at 53%. At this level of education, the teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:53.

Map 31: Primary Schools Distribution in Narok County



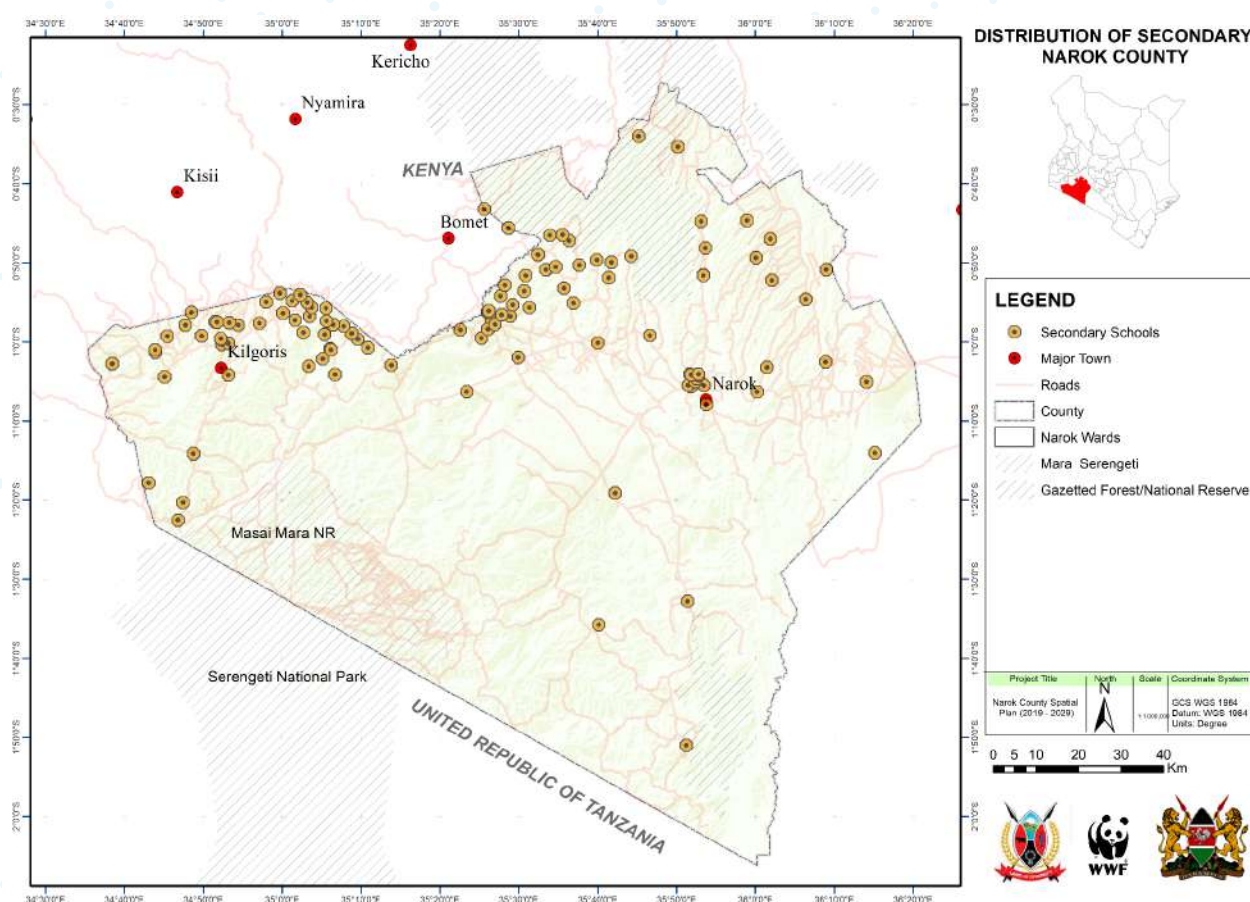
Secondary Education

There are a total of 138 secondary schools in Narok county; 28 schools in Narok north sub-county, 53 Narok South, 31 in Transmara East and 26 in Transmara West sub-county. The gross enrolment stands at 31,252 against a teaching force of 775. The teacher: student ratio stands at 1:40. Transition rate from primary to secondary school is 53% and also, secondary schools to university is very low at 7%. It is noted that there is a negligible variance between boys and girl's enrolment.

Despite the government's continued improvement of infrastructure and provision of bursary funds to needy children in secondary schools, performance in national examinations remains very low in the County. For instance, in 2017, out of 6,459 candidates who sat KCSE examinations in the county, only 459 managed the minimum university entry grade of C+. Therefore, about 6000 secondary graduates can only continue with further education pursuing diploma and certificates courses available majorly in TVET institutions.



Map 32: Secondary Schools Distribution in Narok County



Non formal Education

There is only one non-formal education training center in Narok County namely Nakase training center which is within the Municipality. It offers KCSE training to students unable to undergo the ordinary secondary school training programme. Non- formal education remains a new concept in the county and has not been embraced. This notwithstanding, it plays a critical role as it enables learners left out by the formal system to acquire basic certificates and pursue further education.

Youth polytechnics

Youth polytechnics are Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions that offer training below diploma levels. In total there are nine youth polytechnics in the county as shown in Table 37. There is one youth polytechnics in the Municipality. The nine centers are manned by 99 instructors against an enrolment of 600 trainees giving an instructor student ratio of 1:6. The philosophy of TVET training is “education for the workplace” and focuses on providing skills that meet the needs of the workplace and self-employment. Youth Polytechnics have since been rebranded by The Technical Vocational Education and Training Act of 2013 as vocational training centres (VTCs).

Table 37: Vocational Training Centres

Name of the VTC	Sub-county	Ward
Narok	Narok North	Narok Town
Nairegie Enkare	Narok East	Keekonyokie
Ilmotiok	Narok West	Ilmotiok
Enlerai	Narok West	Mara
Kapweria	Emurua Dikir	Ololmasani





Romosha	Kilgoris	Kilgoris town
Kilgoris	Kilgoris	Kilgoris town
Olereko	Kilgoris	Shangoi
Oldonyo Orok	Kilgoris	Angata Barikoi
Upcoming Lolgorian VTC	Kilgoris	Lolgorian

Source; County Education Office, 2020

Tertiary Education

There is one public university (Maasai Mara University) and six tertiary colleges in the county (Table 38). The total enrolment in these colleges is 2,065 with approximately 56 tutors.

Table 38: Technical Training Institutes

Name of the technical training institute	Constituency	Ward
Maasai Mara	Narok East	Ildamat
Narok West	Narok West	Mara
Narok South	Narok South	Ololunga
Emurua Dikirr	Emurua Dikirr	Mogondo
Kilgoris	Kilgoris	Shangoi
Narok North	Narok North	Oloropil

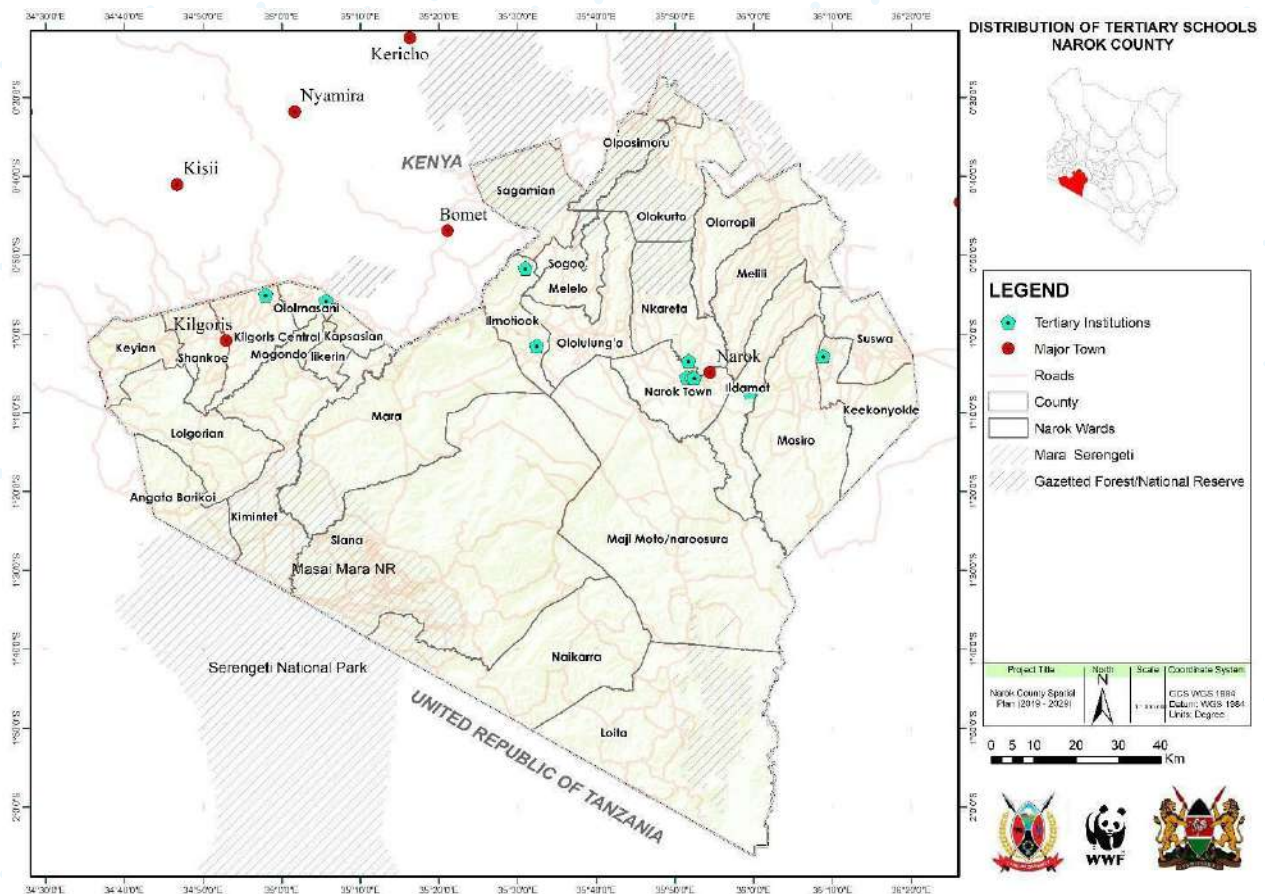
Source: County Education Office, 2020

Adult and continuing Education

Adult and continuing education remains an important component of education in the county. There is a total of 111 centres across the county, in which 28 are located in Narok town. The number of centres dropped from 117 in 2013 to 111 in 2018 which can be attributed to improved level of literacy.

Technical, Vocational Education and Training

TVET institutes are middle level colleges that offer training in technical and vocational skills up to diploma level. There are currently four (4) well-developed TVET institutes in the county. The establishment of these institutions has been informed by the government policy of establishing a TVET institution in every constituency. Among the challenges facing development of TVET include: inadequate number of qualified instructors, few numbers of TVET institutions, Limited teaching and learning materials and inadequate research to support TVET training.

**Map 33: Distribution of Tertiary Education Facilities in Narok County****Challenges facing education in Narok County**

- The nomadic lifestyle in some parts of the county affects establishment of schools and increases the rates of school drop-outs.
- Inadequate education facilities
- The teacher student ratio is below the recommended national levels

10.3.2 Health

Health infrastructure is fundamental to the attainment of sustainable human settlement. A strong health infrastructure is built on the principle of affordability and accessibility. Health services are offered in three tiers namely: community, primary health care facilities i.e. dispensaries and health centers and hospitals. In total, Narok has one county referral hospital, three sub-county hospitals, 6 mission hospitals, 2 nursing homes, 36 health centers, 110 dispensaries and 47 clinics.

The total bed capacity in all health facilities in the county is 839, of which 300 is provided by NGOs/missions, 110 by the private sector while 429 are county health facilities. The main hospitals in Narok are Narok County Referral hospital and Transmara West Sub-county hospital and have a combined 187 bed capacity (155 and 32) respectively.

The average distance to a health facility is fifteen kilometers. In total there is more than 788 technical health personnel among them 36 medical doctors, 347 nurses and 105 clinical officers and 10 dentists. The doctor/ population ratio is 1:40000, nurse/population ratio is 1:15000.

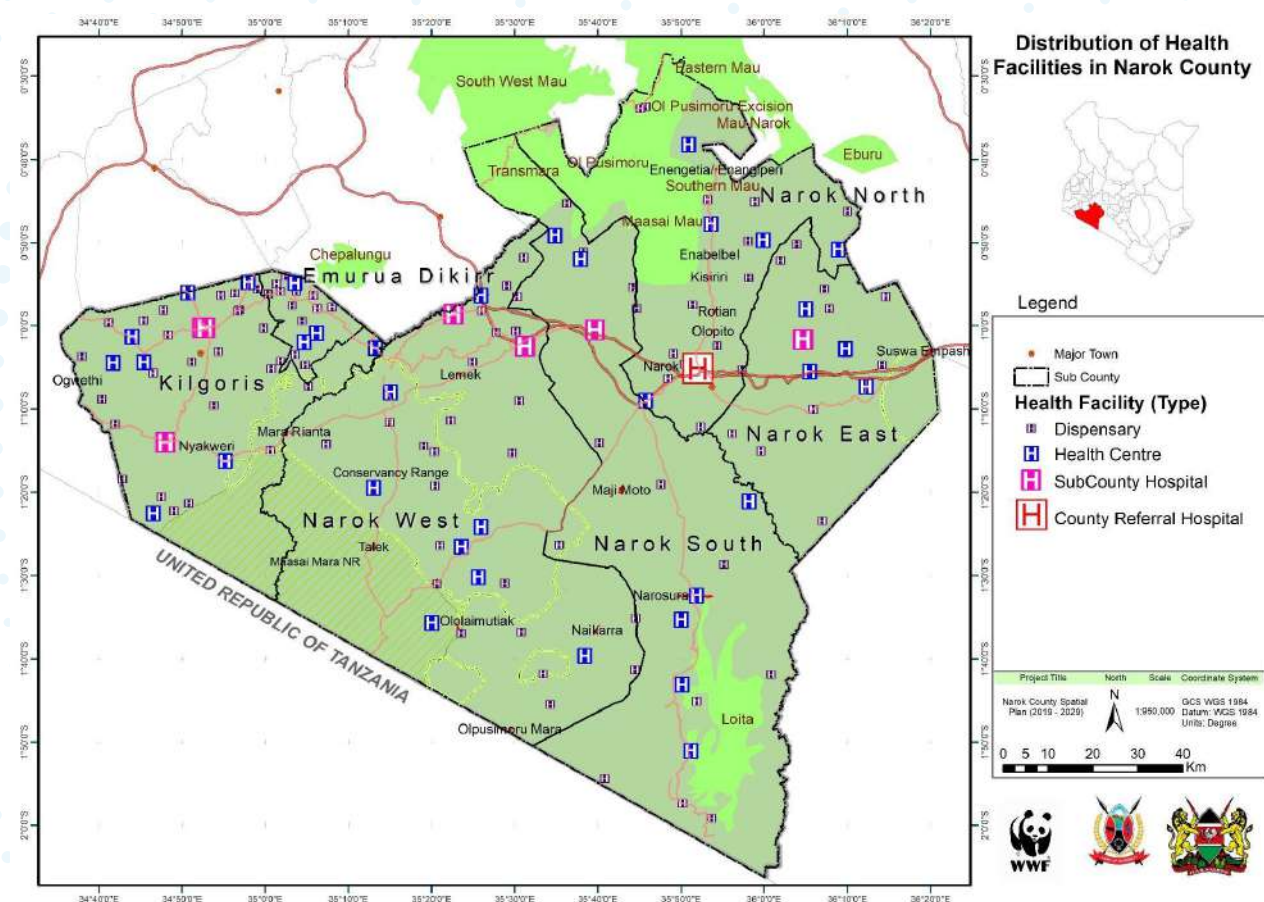
Table 39 below shows the number of different health centers within Narok counties which are displayed in Map 34.



**Table 39: Distribution of Health Facilities in Narok County**

Sub-County	Dispensary	Basic Health Center	Primary Care Hospital	Medical Clinic	VCT	Radiology Center
Narok North	16	11	3	4	1	1
Narok South	24	2	2	10	0	0
Transmara East	23	0	2	1	0	0
Transmara West	30	4	0	4	0	0
Narok West	12	3	2	17	0	0

Source; County Health Department, 2020

Map 34: Distribution of health facilities in Narok County**Challenges in the health sector**

- Long average distance to health facilities (12km)
- Inadequacy and in some cases total lack of infrastructure in public health facilities
- Low doctor patient ratio (1:40000) below the recommended international standards of 1:1000
- Low uptake of medical services by the population



CHAPTER 11.0: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

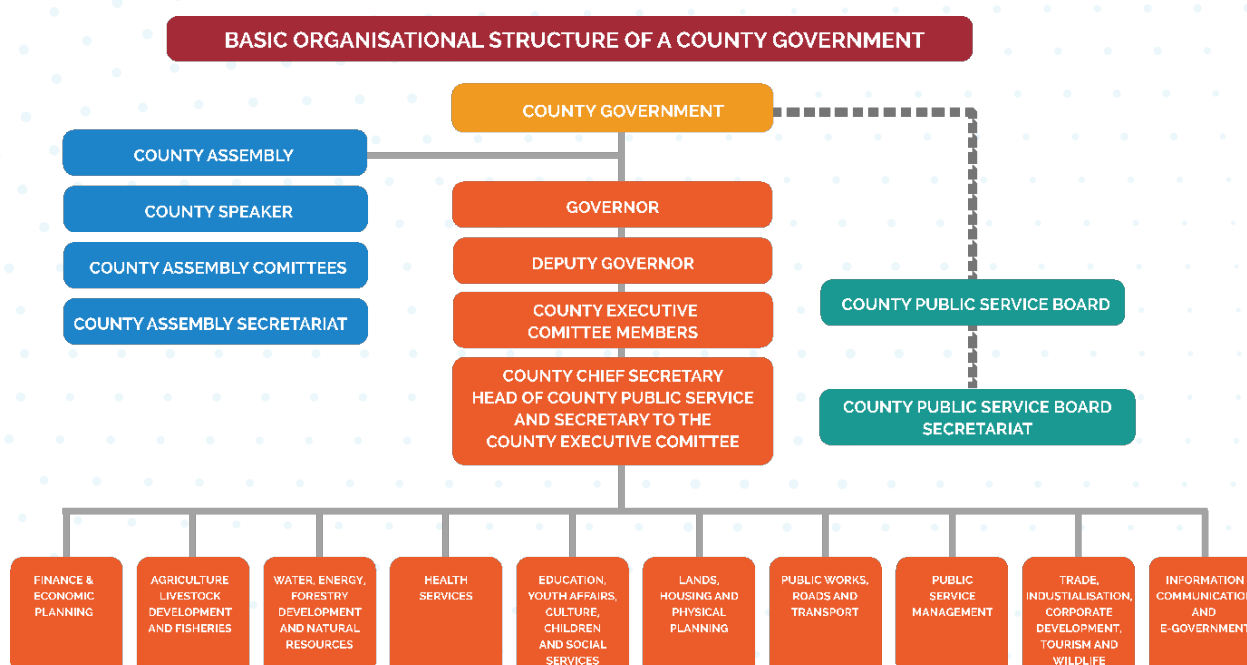
11.1 Overview

Governance is a system by which an organization is structured, operates and exercises accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, inclusiveness, empowerment and participation in decision making. Elements of governance include; ethics, risk management, compliance and administration. In the case of Narok County, the governance issues that were considered included; County Administration, Legislation and Enforcement, Urban management, Public Participation, Gender and Youth Empowerment, and safety and security.

11.2 County Administration

County governments are a structure of governance in the current Constitutional dispensation. Their mandate is spelt out in Schedule Four of the Constitution and expounded in the County Governments Act, 2012. The county governments are structured into executive and legislative arms as shown Figure 8.

Figure 8: Narok County Organization Structure



11.2.1 General functions of a County Government

The general functions of the county governments are spelt out in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution include;

- County planning and development
- Agriculture
- County health services
- County transport
- Animal control and welfare
- Trade development
- Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft and childcare facilities
- Implementation of specific national policies
- County public works
- Promoting public participation in decision making





11.2.2 Structure of legislative arm of Narok County

Narok County has six constituencies and 30 electoral wards. The constituencies are; Narok North, Narok South, Narok East, Narok West, Kilgoris and Emurua Dikirr as shown Table 40 below.

Table 40: Political and Administrative Structure of Narok County

Constituency/Sub-County	Number of Wards	Name of Wards
Kilgoris	6	Kilgoris Central, Keyian, Angata Barikoi, Shankoe, Kimintet and Lolgorian
Emurua Dikirr	4	Ilkerian, Ololmasani, Mogondo and Kapsasian
Narok North	6	Olposimoru, Olokurto, Narok Town, Nkareta, Olorropil and Melili Ward
Narok East	4	Mosiro, Ildamat, Keekonyokie and Suswa
Narok South	6	Maji Moto, Ololulung'a, Melelo, Loita, Sogoo and Sagamian
Narok West	4	Ilmotiook, Mara, Siana and Naikarra
Total	30	

Source: IEBC Report (2012)

11.2.3 Structure of the Executive arm Narok County

The County executive committee exercises the democratic authority of the citizens at the county level. This committee comprises;

- The County Governor
- The Deputy Governor
- County Executive Committee Members appointed by the Governor who are not members of the County Assembly

Functions of the County Government Executive Committee

- Implementing the county laws and laws made and passed in the parliament at the national Level
- Managing and coordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments
- Preparing proposed bills for consideration by the County Assembly.
- Providing the County Assembly with regular reports on matters relating to the country.
- Approval of Physical and Land Use Development Plans

Narok County Government Exercise its mandate through the following departments headed by County Executive Committee Members;

- Department of Administration, coordination of decentralization & disaster management
- Department of Lands, Housing, urban development and physical planning
- Department of tourism and Wildlife
- Department of Agriculture, livestock and Fisheries
- Department of Trade, Industrialization and cooperative development



6. Department of Public works, Roads and Transport
7. Department of health and sanitation
8. Department of Finance, Economic planning, ICT and E-Government
9. Department of Education, sports, culture and social services
10. Department of Environment, Energy, water and Natural Resources

Table 41: SWOT Analysis of the County Structures

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<p>High potential to increase in revenue collection</p> <p>Autonomy in decision making and allocation of resources</p> <p>Endowment of various natural resources i.e wildlife, gold, sand quartz, building stones, forests, etc.</p> <p>Cohesion and co-existence among communities</p> <p>Community participation in county government development projects</p> <p>Good cooperation and coordination between the two levels of governments</p> <p>Good working relationship between the County Executive and County Assembly.</p> <p>Inter- departmental corporation</p>	<p>Poor transport/ communication network hinders the movement of goods/service this is due to vast geographical area</p> <p>b) Inadequate resources make it difficult for the county to generate enough revenue for development</p> <p>c) Rivalry/wrangling among leaders in the counties undermines the government's operation</p> <p>d) Inadequate skilled personnel in some departments hampers provision of services especially the technical staff.</p> <p>Structural overlaps – management of urban areas differs from that of rural areas, with more services directed to urban</p>	<p>Presence of heritage and culture</p> <p>Agricultural viability</p> <p>Presence of natural resources</p> <p>Availability of land for livestock and crops production</p> <p>Proximity to the City</p> <p>Narok is a transit point that connect the country HQ and other parts of the country</p> <p>SGR transit route and presence of terminus in Suswa</p> <p>Presence of Major water tower –Mau complex and Loita hills</p> <p>Production of sugar cane in Transmara</p>	<p>Delay in remittance of funds to the counties by the National Government hampers the smooth running of the governments</p> <p>Natural calamities especially floods and droughts leads to diversion of some resources to address the emergencies</p> <p>Duplication of roles in the county causes conflict between the personnel of the two levels of the government (National and County Government).</p> <p>Interferences from the National Government.</p> <p>k) Cross-county planning and development some resources such as water or forest land may be serving more than one county. This may bring conflicts between Narok and other counties</p>





11.3 Youth & Gender in Development

The youth and women in Narok county face huge challenges of lack of access to education and employment, high poverty rates, early child marriages, FGM and high school dropout. Inadequate and low standards of existing sporting facilities is another challenge facing the youth in the county. County Government of Narok through the department of Youth and Gender has endeavored to improve the living standards of the youth and income for women. Table 42 illustrates the implication of the youth and women in development, their roles and challenges.

Table 42: Youth and Gender in Development

Existing Situation	Implication on development	Opportunities
Inadequate access to Education	Lack of skilled labour force	Primary source of labour
High unemployment rates	Insecurity	Innovation and creativity
high poverty rates	High poverty rates	Peace stability and co-existence
FGM and early marriages	Inequality in the society	Leadership and governance
Inadequate and low standards for the existing sporting facilities	High rate of school dropout	Socio-economic development in the society
Retrogressive cultural practices on land matters	Low promotion of talent development	Optimal utilization of social amenities
HIV and AIDS	Cultural discrimination on land rights and property inheritance and succession	
	Low economic productivity	

11.4 Urban Management

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 requires county governments to establish structure to govern and manage urban areas. The various urban areas have different management structures namely; Management boards for cities Municipalities and Town committees for towns. Unclassified urban centres and markets are managed by CECM in charge of urban development in the county. The Amendment to the Act in 2019 classified all county headquarters as special municipalities. The status of establishment of management structure for the different categories of urban areas in Narok is shown in Table 43.

Table 43: Status of Establishment of Management Structure for Urban Areas

Urban Areas and Cities Act Classification	Name of Town	Status of establishment of management structure
Municipality	Narok Municipality	Established Municipal Management Board
	Kilgoris Municipality	Ongoing
Town	Ololulunga, Lolgorian, Suswa, Ntulele, Nairegie Enkare, Nyangusu, Emurua Dikirr,	Town Committees not established



Urban Areas and Cities Act Classification	Name of Town	Status of establishment of management structure
Market	Lemek, Enosaen, Mulot, Narosura, Olkurto, Sakutiek, Afoo, Olokirikirai, Olchoro, Shartuka, Nkareta, Sogoo, Ewaso Ng'iro, Duka Moja, Eor Ekule	Managed by CECM, Urban Development
Unclassified	Ogwethi, Olpusimoru Mara Ilkerin, Tipis, Shartuka, Mashangwa, Kiango, Abosi Olmelil, Naibor Ajijik, Mosiro Oloosokom, Angata Barikoi Border Post, Olmesutuyie, Sekenani, Kawai, Olpusimoru Mau, Naikara, Morijo, Nkareta, Olchapase, Olokurto	Managed by CECM, Urban Development

11.5 Security and Safety

Narok County has had incidences of insecurity stemming from inter and intra community conflicts, cybercrime and urban crime. Table 44 shows the various safety and security issues in terms of location, causes and impacts.

Table 44: Safety and Security Issues in Narok County

Existing Situation	Location	Causes	Impacts
Inter and intra community conflicts	Nkararo Njipiship Narok south Olpusmoru-Mau Enoosupukia	Land disputes Resource use conflicts Instigations and incitements	Displacement of people Loss of life and property School dropout Increase of social vices e.g rape cases Drop in food production
Cyber crime	Mulot central	Unemployment Inadequate enforcement of policies and guidelines in the sector	Loss of money-mobile banking Depression and Loss of life
Urban crime	Urban areas	Unemployment Inadequate enforcement of policies and guidelines in the sector Inadequate security facilities Influx of street children Insufficient street lights	Loss of property and money Loss of life Low productivity due early closure of business Discourage potential investors within our towns Promote the urban slums dwellings.





11.6 Legislation and Enforcement

Provision of services is guided by national and county specific legislations, policies, guidelines and standards. The various frameworks spell out the institutional arrangement, procedures and processes and dispute resolution mechanisms. The County Government of Narok has enacted various Acts, policies and guidelines related to land use planning and management as outlined in Table 45.

Table 45: Status of Legal and Policy Formulation

Expectation as per the law	Plans	Laws and Policies	Gaps and challenges
County Integrated Development plan (CIDP)	Approved Plans CIDP- County Integrated Development Plan	Acts -	Un-approved several development plans
County Physical and Land Use Development Plans (CPLUDP)	IDeP- Narok Municipality Narok Town Zoning Plan (2016-2021)	Bills Public participation Bill Land and Management Bill	Expired leases Non-finalized and disputed land allocation processes
Sectoral Plans	Kilgoris Town Development Plan		Budgetary constraints
Integrated development plan (IDEP)		Policies	
Towns development plans	Draft Plans Ololulunga Town Development plan	Integrated Solid Waste Management policy- Narok Municipality	
Departmental policies and regulation	Morijo Trading Centre Development Plan		
Annual work plans	Olmelil Trading Centre Development Plan		

11.7 Public Participation in Decision Making and Information Sharing

Public participation is Constitutional requirement for making decisions on projects and programmes affecting the public. There are various levels of public participation:

Informing: This is the lowest level of public of participation and includes notices to inform the public on the ongoing projects and how they are to be involved and benefit.

Engaging: This is the intermediate level of public participation whereby different categories of stakeholders are engaged at different levels of the project process.

Involving: This is the highest level of public participation whereby the stakeholders make decisions and get involved in project implementation.



CHAPTER 12.0: LAND OPTIMIZATION

12.1 Overview

County spatial structure is a framework which provides for major land uses and natural features. The land uses here include agricultural land, major transportation routes, environment and tourism, mining and industrialization lands. The county spatial structure forms the basis for zoning the county and consequently developing land use and land management policies. The county structure is described below.

12.2 Land Availability

Narok County has a total land mass of approximately 17,921.2 km². The land mass includes developable and undevelopable areas.

12.2.1 Developable land

This is land that can be appropriated for development and is obtained by removing land that is undevelopable which include rocky, steep and sloppy land and land that is under water from the total land mass. In Narok County the land that can be appropriated for development can be classified into four broad categories based on the land use. These are: Urban land, Conservancies, Maasai Mara Game reserve and Agriculture land as discussed below.

Urban land

From the table above Urban land use is spread across several urban areas in six sub-counties including; Narok Town, Kilgoris Town, Loggarian, Nairegie Enkare, Ololulunga. The approximately area under urban land use is about 178.17km².

Conservancies

Conservancies are found mainly around the Maasai Mara ecosystem. These conservancies serve as dispersal and migratory corridors for wildlife from the Maasai Mara game Reserve. In total there is more than 3,520 Km² of land under conservancies in the county, comprising more than ten conservancies.

Maasai Mara game reserve

Maasai Mara Game reserve covers an area of approximately 1,510Km².

Agricultural land

The arable land where most agricultural activity takes place is approximately 8,495.5Km². This land is mainly in Mau region, Narok North areas, Nairege enkare in Narok East, bigger part of Transmara East sub-county and Narok South and pockets of land in Northern part of Narok West sub-county.

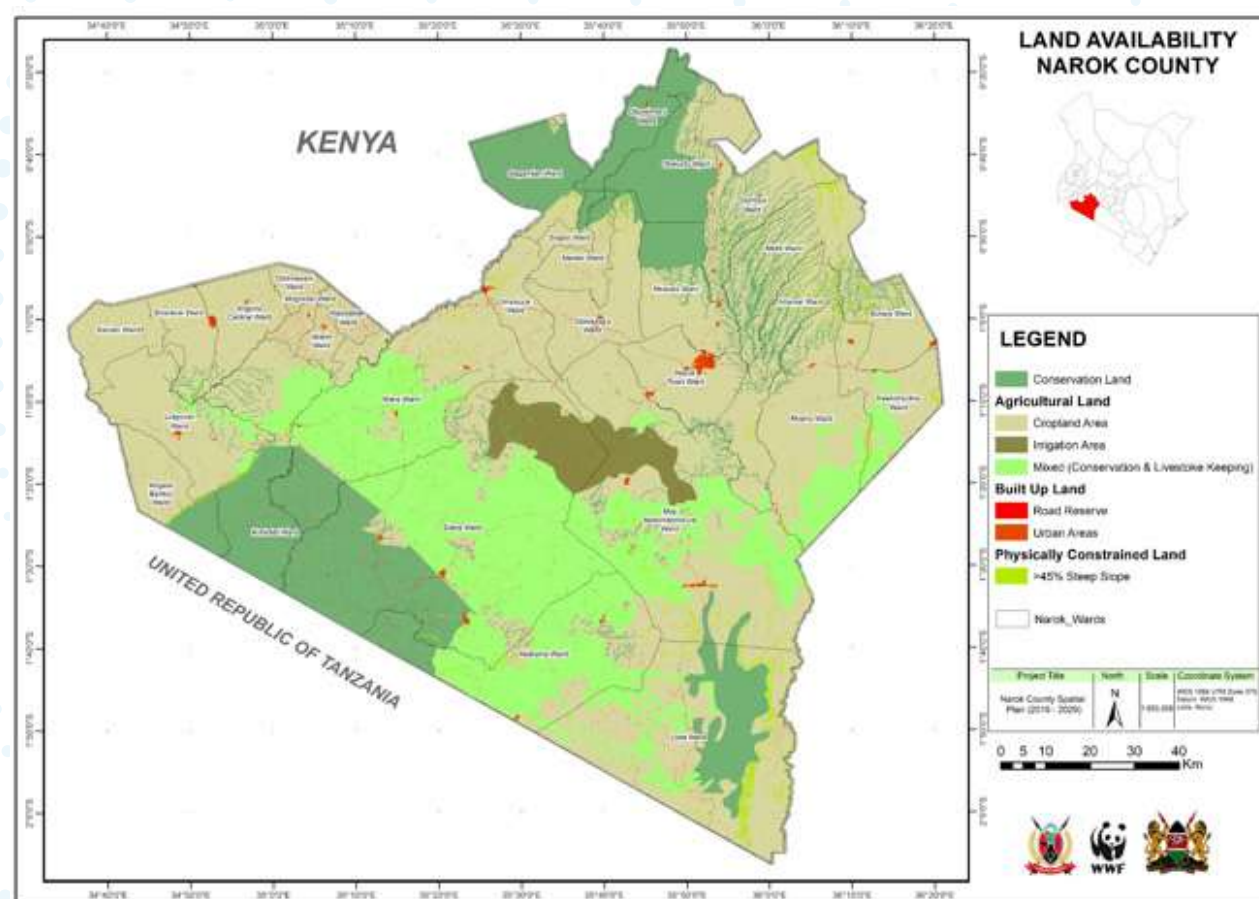
12.2.2 Undevelopable land

This is land that cannot be appropriated for development which includes hill areas, rocky land, steep slopes, and rivers and riparian reserves land. The land covers an area of approximately 4,217.33 Km². Table 46 describes developable and undevelopable land in terms of areas of coverage while Map 35 spatially show the location of the two categories.



**Table 46: Categories of Developable Land in Narok County**

Category	Description	Area in km ²
Developable land	Urban land use	178.17
	Conservancies	3,520.0
	Transportation	4,602.0
	Maasai Mara Game Reserve	1,510.0
	Agricultural land use	8,495.5
Sub-total (available land)		13703.9
Undevelopable	Hill areas, rocky land, steep slopes, and rivers and riparian reserves	4,217.3
Grand Total		17921.2

Map 35: Land Availability in Narok County

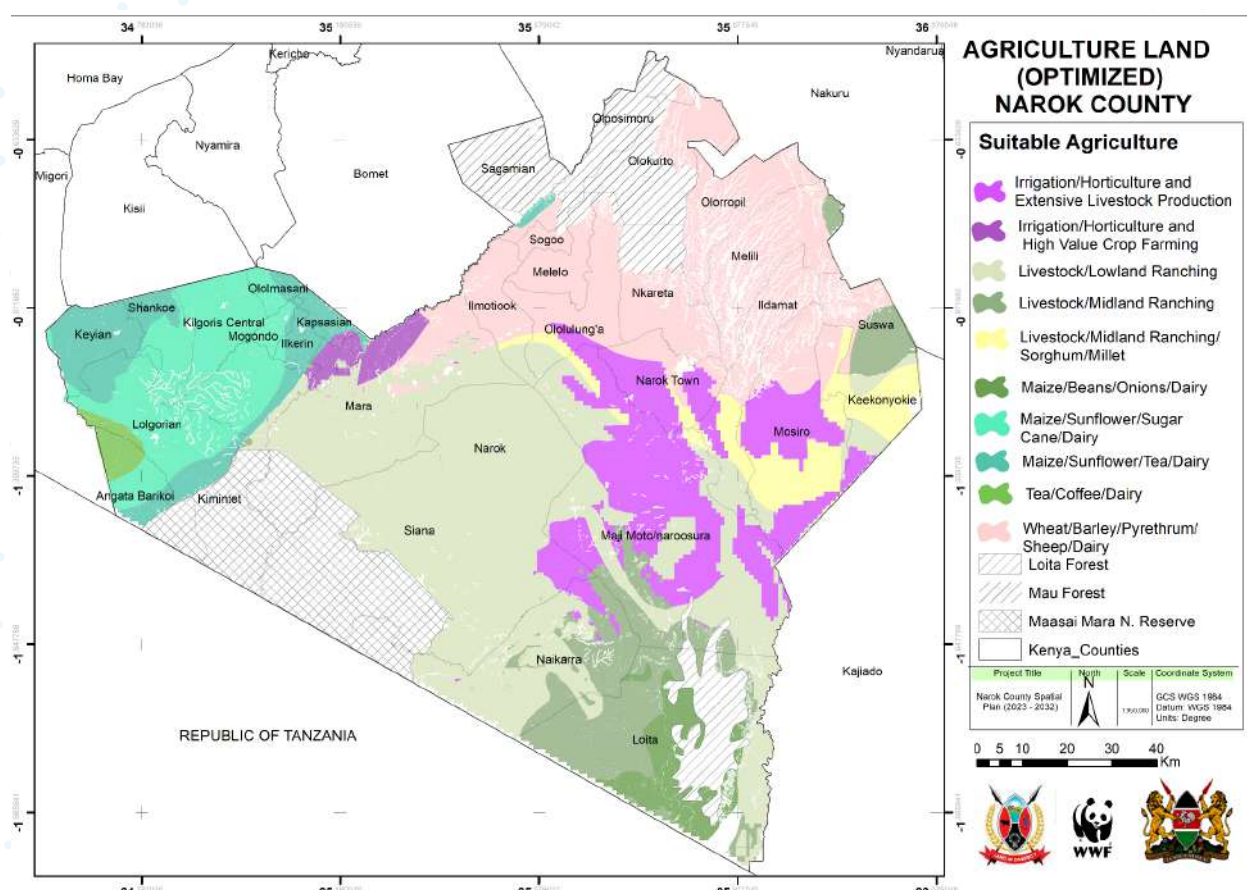
12.3 Broad Land Uses

12.3.1 Agriculture promotion Zones

The total area suitable for agriculture in the County is approximately 13,771.03 Km² which accounts for over 76% of the County's land mass. In terms of broad agricultural activities, rain fed production accounts for 39.6%, Irrigable production 15.9% and livestock production 44.5% of total area suitable for agriculture as shown in Table 47 and displayed in Map 36.


Table 47: Land Suitability for Agriculture Production

Suitable Agriculture	Area KM ²	% Area	Aggr. %
Wheat/Barley/Pyrethrum/Sheep/Dairy	3,378.18	24.5	39.6
Maize/Sunflower/Tea/Dairy	876.21	6.4	
Tea/Coffee/Dairy	112.08	0.8	
Maize/Sunflower/Sugar Cane/Dairy	1,082.67	7.9	15.9
Irrigation/Horticulture and High Value Crop Farming	361.63	2.6	
Irrigation/Horticulture and Extensive Livestock Production	1,837.56	13.3	
Livestock/Mildand Ranching/Wheat/Sorghum	1,134.84	8.2	44.5
Livestock/Midland Ranching/Sorghum/Millet	3,973.78	28.9	
Livestock/Lowland Ranching/Horticulture	1,014.07	7.4	
	13,771.03	100.0	

Map 36: Agriculture Land Optimization


12.3.2 Mining and Industrialization Zones

The location and establishment of factories and industries depends on a number of factors such as availability of raw materials and support infrastructure. The industrial potential in Narok County is not fully exploited. Currently, there is little value addition to agricultural products and insignificant mineral exploitation and processing. The County has the potential to establish agro-based industries to aid in value addition of the agricultural products that are spread across the county.

In addition, Lolgorian and Maji Moto/Narosura are the only wards which have the potential and capacity for extracting and processing minerals. Suswa ward has potential for Geothermal mining and has been gazetted by the National Government for the exploration of the same. Quarrying and sand harvesting remain prominent in Narok Town, Ololulunga and Ngoswani.



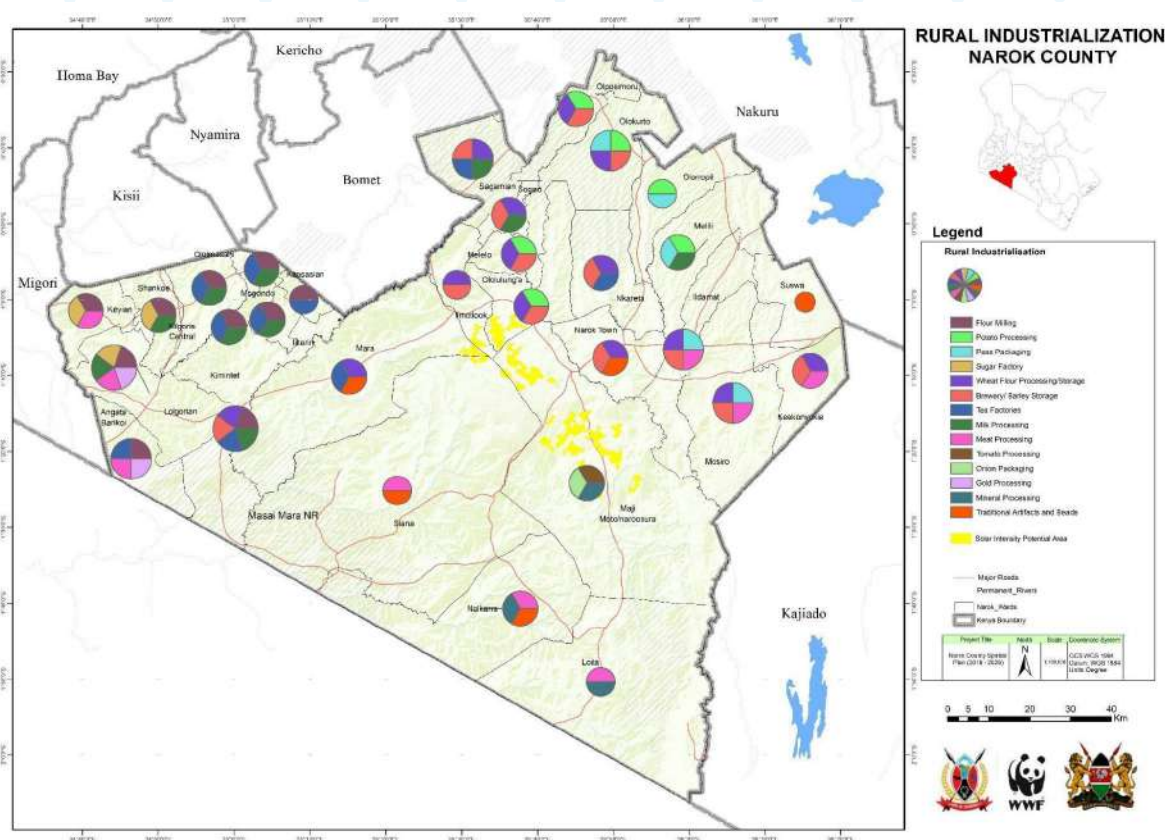


The table below indicates the industrial potential of the County.

Table 48: Industrial Potential of the County by Ward

Product	Factory type	Location by ward
Maize	Flour Processing	Angata Barikoi, Lolgorian, Keyian, Shankar, Kimintet, Ilkerin, Kapsasian, Mogondo, Ololmasani
Potatoes	Potato Processing	Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto, Olpusimoru, Melolo, Ololulunga
Peas	Peas Packaging	Olokurto, Olorropil, Melili, Kekonyokie, Ildamat
Sugarcane	Sugar Factory	Shakoe, Keyian, Lolgorian, Kilgoris
Wheat	Flour Processing	Olokurto, Olpusimoru, Mau. Kekonyokie, Mosiro, Ildamat, Narok Town, Nkareta
Barley	Brewery	Olpusimoru, Olokurto, Sagamian, Sogoo
Tea	Tea factory	Shakoe, Keyian, Olmasani, Mogondo, Ilkerin,
Milk	Milk Processing	Melili, Sagamian, Sogoo, Ololmasani, Kapsasian, Mogondo, Kilgoris, Kimintet, Lolgorian, Angata Barikoi, Shankoe, Nairegie Enkare
Meat	Meat Processing	Kekonyokie, Mosiro, Ildamat, Loita, Naikarra, Siana, Lolgorian, Angata Barrikoi, Keyian,
Tomato	Tomato Processing	Maji Moto/Narosura,
Onion	Onion packaging	Maji Moto/Narosurra
Gold	Gold Processing	Lolgorian, Angata Barikoi
Other Minerals	Tanzanite, Quartz	Maji Moto/Narosura, Naikarra
Traditional Artifacts and Beads	Beads and Artifacts	Suswa, Narok Town, Mosiro, Ildamat

Map 37: Industrial Potential of Narok County





12.3.3 Environment and Conservation Zones

Overview

Zoning of environmental and conservation regions was undertaken largely factoring ecological interactions around the water catchment zones (Mau, Loita forests) and the greater Mara ecosystem. The ecological zones were then summarized in a single map of Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESA) and Ecological Support Areas (ESA). The map shows the combined set of areas which need to be appropriately managed and included into conservation focused zones in the CPLUDP to secure the County's key Natural Capital assets for the future.

Approach:

CESA Feature categorization/Zones:

Five types of priority areas were identified taking into account their legal status, ecological characteristics, economic and social value, and the development and/or land-use activities that are (and are not) appropriate within them:

- i. Protected Areas (PAs):** legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserves and gazette forests). Sustainable ecotourism is appropriate in these areas, along with limited facilities and infrastructure to support it. Sustainable resource use is also acceptable, if it is compatible with PA objectives and management, is strictly controlled and subject to monitoring and evaluation.
- ii. Critical Ecologically Significant Areas One (CESA1):** areas outside of PAs that contain the most ecologically important natural assets (e.g. such as important forests, wetlands, and conservancies) that are critical for delivering ecosystem services. These areas need to be kept in a natural or semi-natural condition, and only appropriate activities such as ecotourism and sustainable resource use (including grazing of open unfenced rangelands) should be allowed.
- iii. Critical Ecologically Significant Areas Two (CESA2):** other areas containing ecologically important natural assets (e.g. other forests not covered by above categories). Similar to CESA1, these areas also need to be kept in a natural or semi-natural condition, and only appropriate activities such as ecotourism and sustainable resource use (including grazing of open unfenced rangelands) should be allowed.
- iv. Ecological Support Areas One (ESA1):** Other intact areas that are considered important for the provision of ecosystem services (e.g. buffer areas alongside rivers). These need to be kept in a functional state. Urban, industrial, mining, large-scale agriculture, large-scale infrastructure, as well as other potentially damaging activities (e.g. dredging) should be avoided in these areas.
- v. Ecological Support Areas Two (ESA2):** Other areas that are important for the provision of ecosystem services, but which have already been significantly affected by human activities (e.g. river or wetland buffers which have been converted to agricultural fields).

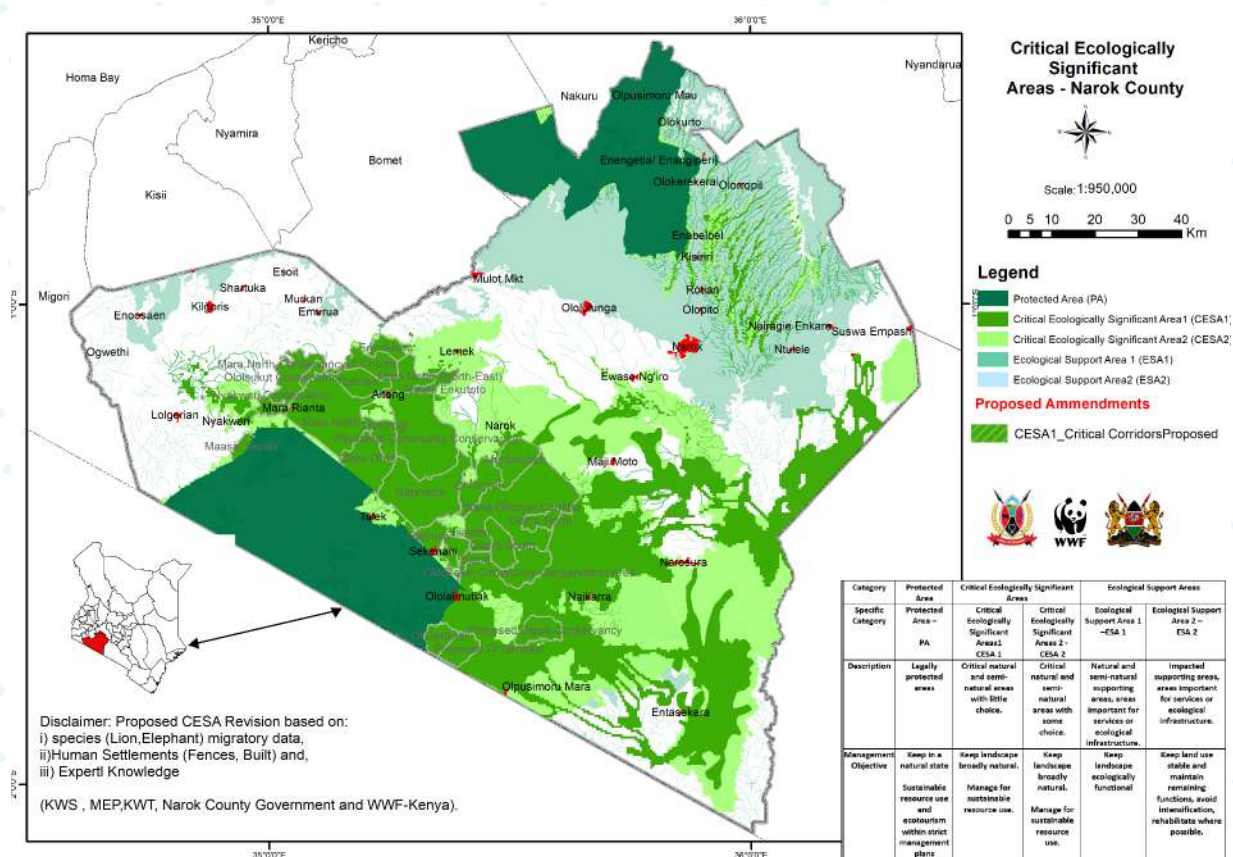
Land use guidelines for CESA Categories

The key intervention required to secure Narok's natural assets and deliver services is that land within each category on the map of Critical Ecologically Significant Areas and Ecological Support Areas (CESAs) needs to be managed according to specific criteria. The table below highlights land use and land management guidelines for each map category. These need to be secured through the range of planning instruments and processes implemented in the county. They should also be taken into account by national government, community and private sector development planning.



**Table 49: Management Objective per CESA Category**

Category	Protected Area (PA)	Critical Ecologically Significant Areas		Ecological Support Areas	
		CESA 1	CESA 2	ESA 1	ESA 2
Description	Legally protected areas	Critical natural and semi-natural areas with little choice.	Critical natural and semi-natural areas with some choice.	Natural and semi-natural supporting areas, areas important for services or ecological infrastructure	Impacted supporting areas, areas important for services or ecological infrastructure.
Management Objective	Keep in a natural state	Keep the landscape broadly natural.	Keep the landscape broadly natural.	Keep the landscape Ecologically functional.	Maintain remaining ecological functioning and avoid further loss.
	Sustainable resource use and ecotourism within strict management plans	Manage for sustainable resource use, while avoiding impacts such as fencing and subdivision.	Manage for sustainable resource use, while avoiding impacts such as fencing and subdivision.	Manage to avoid significant impact on ecological functioning. Avoid incompatible land uses.	Keep land use stable, avoid intensification, manage for sustainable production, rehabilitate where possible.
Examples of compatible land uses and activities	Ecotourism, limited facilities and infrastructure to support ecotourism. Sustainable resource use if within a management plan, strictly controlled and subject to appropriate monitoring and evaluation.	Ecotourism and associated facilities. Sustainable resource use, including extensive grazing of livestock on open grasslands (especially by traditional pastoralists), sustainable utilization of indigenous forests, and other sustainable resource use.	Ecotourism and associated facilities. Sustainable resource use, including extensive grazing of livestock on open grasslands (especially by traditional pastoralists), sustainable utilization of indigenous forests, and other resource use.	Extensive grazing, ecotourism, sustainable resource use.	Existing agriculture managed to conserve agriculture standards to avoid erosion and pollution. Other current/ existing land uses where they are carefully managed to avoid impacts on ecological functioning.

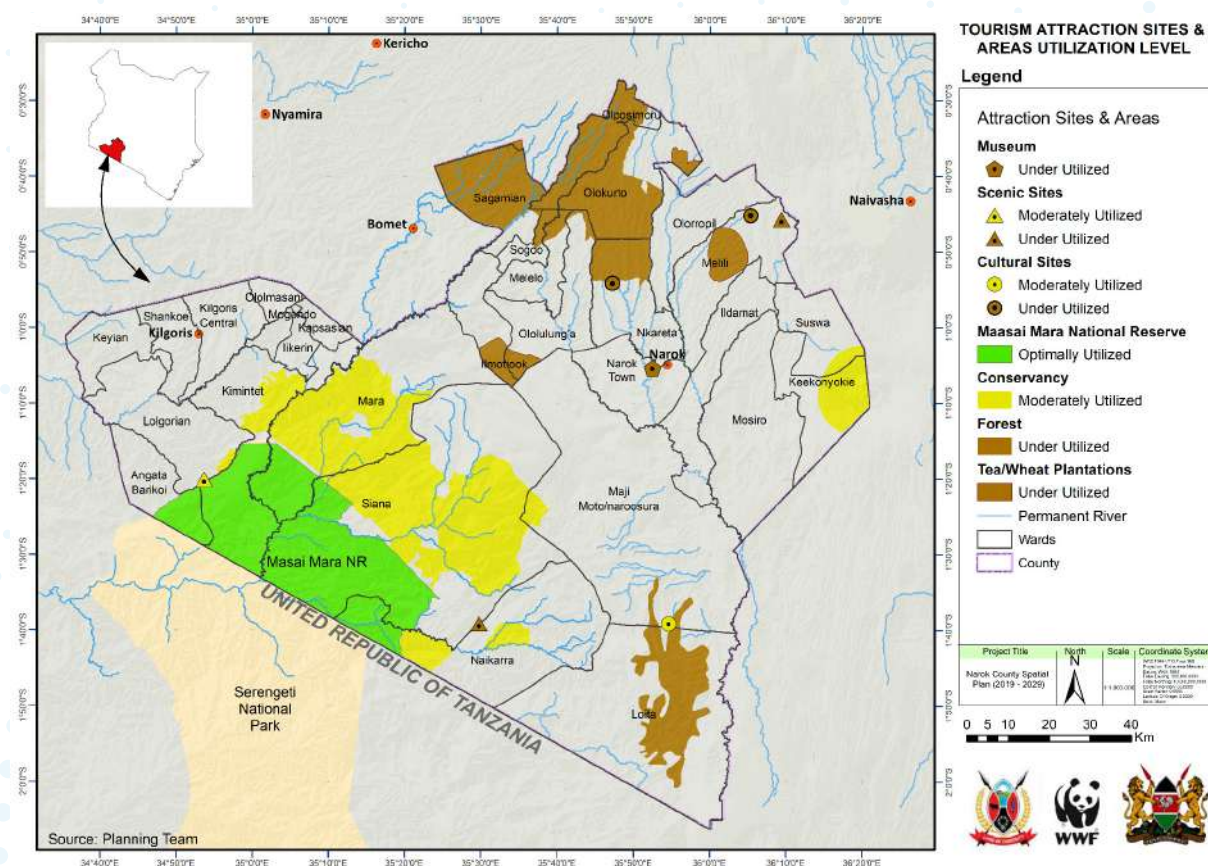
**Map 38: Critical Ecologically Significant Areas in Narok County**

12.3.4 Tourism Development Areas and Sites

Tourism is one of the main economic activities in Narok County, through utilization of the existing tourist areas and sites. Over the years, the County has concentrated on exploiting the Maasai Mara National Reserve hence its optimal utilization while conservancies have been moderately utilized. Presently, Safari tourism is the predominant product offered in the County. However, the county has a high potential for diversification of tourism products that have either been unutilized or underutilized such as agro and eco-tourism. These products can be harnessed through optimal utilization of the Narok museum, scenic sites, forests, tea/wheat plantations and cultural sites.

Map 39 shows the tourism potential and status of utilization.



**Map 39: Tourism Potential and Utilization in Narok County**

12.3.5 Human Settlements

In optimizing human settlement in the county, the CPLUDP strives to provide a framework for a well-developed urban structure and protection of rural areas. The analysis of the existing situation of human settlements in the County revealed the different levels of human settlement in terms of population, function and order of goods and services provided. A criteria was developed to group the human settlement areas in terms of the foregoing parameters as shown in Table 50. The CPLUDP will provide a functional hierarchy of the human settlements including the upgrading of some urban centers to perform certain functions and offer certain levels of services.

Table 50: Criteria and Scores for Assessment of Urban Potential

Service	Score
Education	Primary - 1
	Secondary - 2
	Tertiary - 3
Health	Community services - 1
	Dispensaries and clinics - 2
	Health centres, maternity and nursing homes -3
	Sub-county hospitals and medium-sized private hospitals – 4
	County referral hospitals and large private - 5
Level of Accommodation	Not classified - 0
	Market centre – 1
	Town – 2
	Municipality - 3



Level of Administration	Not HQ - 0 Ward HQ- 1 Sub-county HQ – 2 County - 3
Level of financial services	10+ Banks-3 1-10 Banks-2 Agents-1
Industrialization	Agro processing& Fabrication-3 Agro processing -2 Fabrication -1 No industries -0
Special function	Touristic, gateway, International -1 No special function -0

The total scores were classified and ranked as indicated in Table 51.

Table 51: Ranking score of Urban Areas

Total score	Level	Description
<5	Level 1	Local centers and low order services at ward level
5-6	Level 2	Ward HQ and low order services at ward level
7-14	Level 3	Sub-County HQ and high order services at Sub-County level
>14	Level 4	County HQ and high order services at County level

Assessment of Potential Urban Areas

The potential of major urban centres in the County was undertaken based on their level of service provision. The centres were ranked in line with the scoring described in Table 51. The results of the assessment are as shown in Table 52. The ranking of the urban centres was mapped in Map 40.



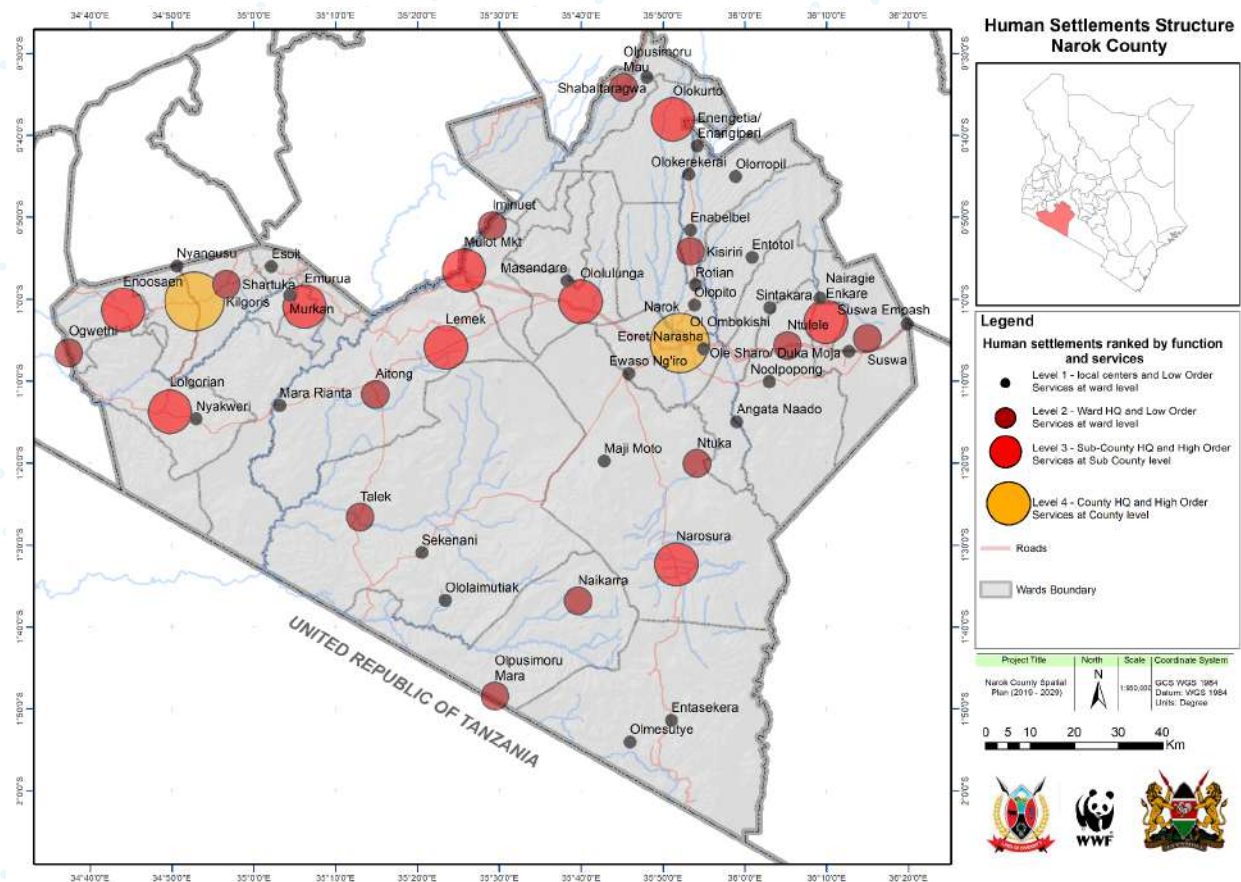
Table 52: Assessment of Urban Areas

S/ No	Name of urban area	Level of Accommodation	Level of Administration	Level of education	Level of Health	Level of Financial Services	Industrialization	Special function	Total Score
1.	Narok Municipality	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	20
2.	Kilgoris Municipality	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	14
3.	Ololulunga	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	9
4.	Lemek	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	9
5.	Emurua Dikirr	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	9
6.	Lolgorian	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	11
7.	Nairegie Enkare	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	9
8.	Enosaen	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	7
9.	Mulot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
10.	Narosura	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
11.	Suswa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
12.	Ntulele	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
13.	Olokurto	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
14.	Sakutiek	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4

S/ No	Name of urban area	Level of Accommodation	Level of Administration	Level of education	Level of Health	Level of Financial Services	Industrialization	Special function	Total Score
15.	Afoo	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
16.	Olokirikirai	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
17.	Olchoro	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
18.	Ogwehi	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
19.	Olpusimoru Mara	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
20.	Ilkerin	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
21.	Tipis	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
22.	Shartuka	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
23.	Mashangwa	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
24.	Nyangusu	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
25.	Kiango	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
26.	Abosi	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
27.	Olmelil	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
28.	Kisiriri	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2



S/ No	Name of urban area	Level of Accommodation	Level of Administration	Level of education	Level of Health	Level of Financial Services	Industrialization	Special function	Total Score
29.	Naibor Ajijik	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
30.	Mosiro Oloosokom	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
31.	Angata Barikoi Border Post	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
32.	Olmesutyie	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
33.	Sekenani	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
34.	Kawai	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
35.	Olpusimoru Mau	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
36.	Naikarra		1	1	1	1	0	0	4
37.	Morijo		1	1	1	1	0	0	4
38.	Nkareta		1	1	1	1	0	0	4
39.	Olchapase		1	1	1	1	0	0	4
40.	Aitong		1	1	1	1	0	0	4

**Map 40: Ranking of Human Settlement**

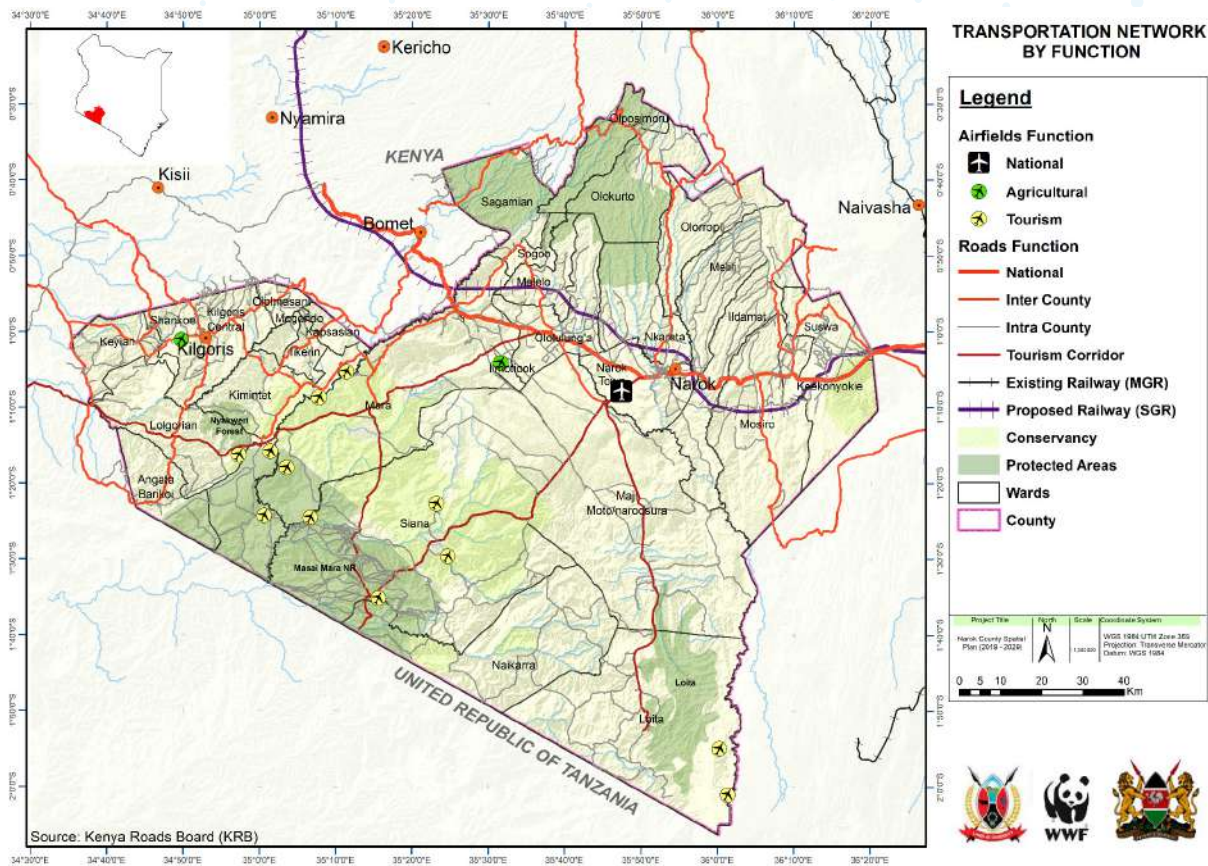
12.3.6 Transport and Connectivity

Narok County is strategically located as a gateway town to South Rift, Lower Nyanza and the famous Mara-Serengeti ecosystem. Additionally, the location of the county on the border with Tanzania provides the opportunity to establish well-planned border towns to provide more markets for the products from the county.

The county is served by an elaborate road network, several function based airstrips and the partly developed standard gauge railway line. The transportation land use covers 4,602 km², which constitutes 33.6 % of the total developable land area. This implies a fairly developed transport system that comprises of national trunk roads, inter county roads and railway line. Although the county has great potential for modernization and enhanced efficiency of the transportation system, presently, it is faced with insufficient provision of all-weather roads, poor maintenance of roads, airstrips with disused or dilapidated runways and incomplete railway network. Additionally, the modal split and interchange is inadequate. These factors compromise the transportation of people, goods and services within and outside the county as well as harnessing the opportunities associated with the strategic location of the county.

Improvement of the transportation system will open up the county to a bigger market for its agricultural produce, industrial and tourism products thereby enhancing economic growth.

The CPLUDP aims to improve the county transport and connectivity by establishing functional hierarchy of the existing transport modes as shown in Map 41

**Map 41: Transportation and connectivity Hierarchy by Function**

12.3.7 Infrastructure and Utilities

Physical Infrastructure

Water

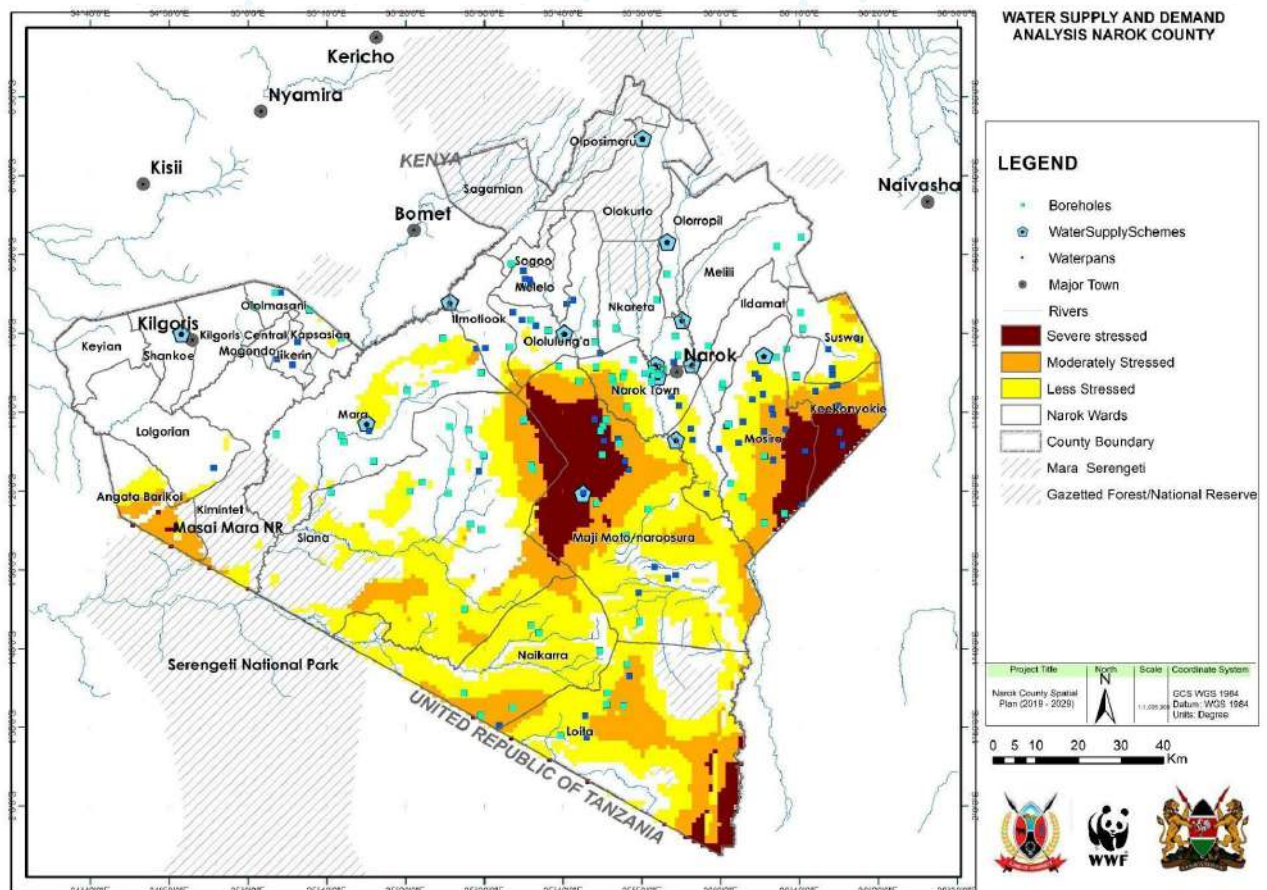
The situational analysis of water in the county revealed that the county is water scarce. A further analysis based on precipitation, underground water potential, surface water and existing water supply schemes confirmed the level of water stress in the county. From the analysis, the northern and western parts of the county are less water stressed as compared to the central and eastern regions. Narosura, Loita, Mosiro and Keekonyokie wards are the highly water stressed regions in the county.

In order to harness the agricultural, industrial and tourism potential of the county, it is important to increase the water supply by harvesting surface water from less stressed areas and distributing it to the highly stressed regions.

Map 42 shows the status of water supply and potential in the county.



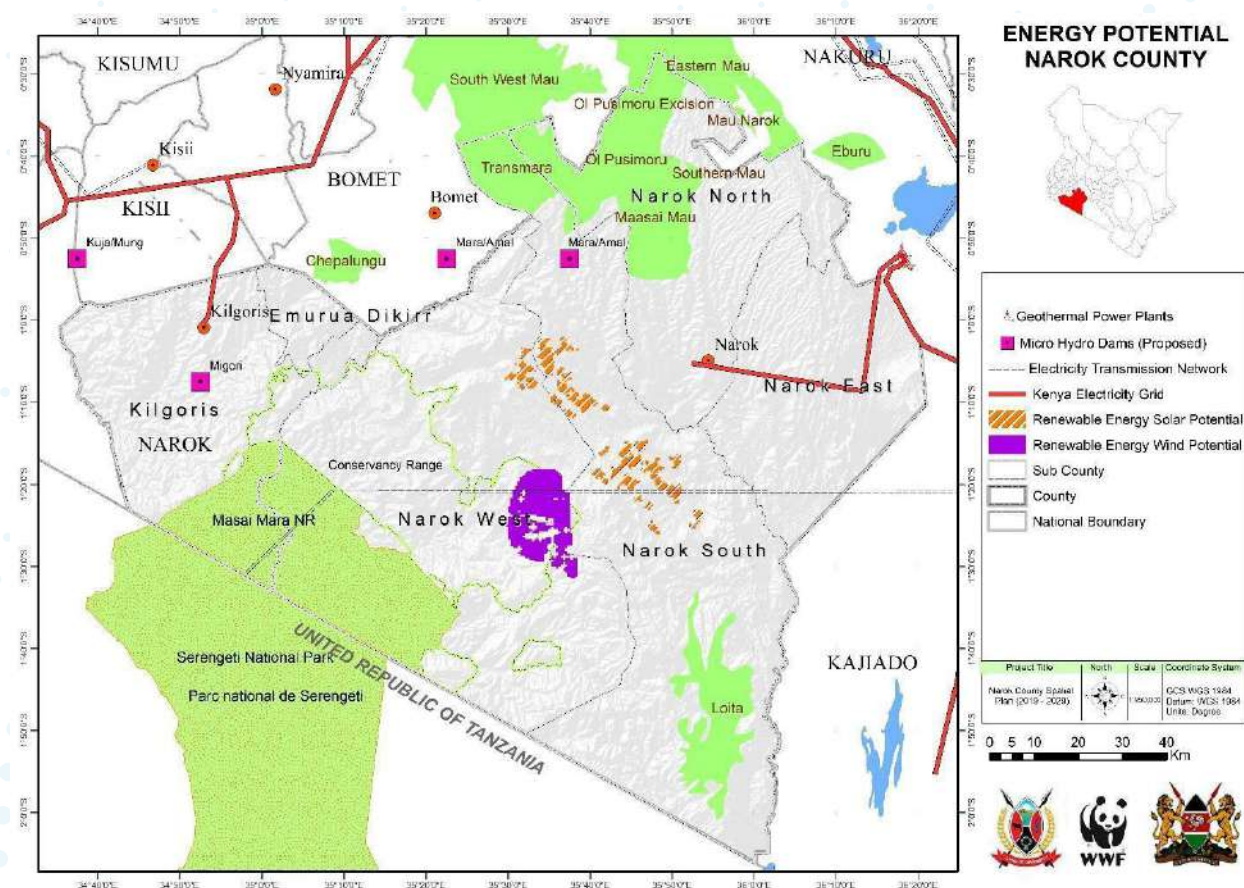
Map 42: Water supply and potential in the county



Energy

From the situation analysis, it was found that the household connection to power in the county is low. This can be attributed to the dispersed pattern of settlement in the rural areas. However, energy analysis revealed that the county has great potential of other sources of energy in terms of wind power, solar power and micro-hydro-dams. These alternative sources of energy can be harnessed to enhance energy supply in the county. Map 43 shows the energy potential of the county.



**Map 43: Energy Potential in the County**

Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure in Narok County is fairly distributed across the geographical space.

Educational Infrastructure

Analysis of educational facilities in the county in terms of distribution, catchment population and distances to facilities revealed a fair distribution of the facilities across the county.

Assessment of ECDEs and Primary schools in terms of maximum walking distance of 3km and a catchment population of 2,000 and 5,000 persons respectively, indicated that there exists a gap of 23 ECDEs and 6 primary schools as shown in Table 53 and 54 and Map 44 and 45. The ECDEs gap is spread across 6 wards with Narok Town and Angata Barikoi having the highest deficit of 9 ECDEs each. Only Angata Barikoi ward has a deficit of primary schools.

However, due to the long distances to school, the inadequate physical infrastructure, dispersed settlements and safety of school-going children from wildlife in Siana, Loita and Naikara Wards, it's proposed that an additional ECDE and primary school be provided in each ward.

Analysis of tertiary institutions namely; Vocational Training Colleges, Technical Training and Research Institutes and Universities revealed that there is need for additional one university, two research institutes; one for crop and forestry and another for livestock and wildlife, and one Vocational Training college in Ololulunga, Narok South Sub-county. The additional research institute for livestock and wildlife is proposed to be located in Loita ward, Narok South Sub-county while the crop and forestry institute shall be located in Olpusimoru, Narok North Sub-county. The Map 44 depicts the location of the existing and proposed education facilities.



Map 44: ECD Provision against population and minimum distance coverage

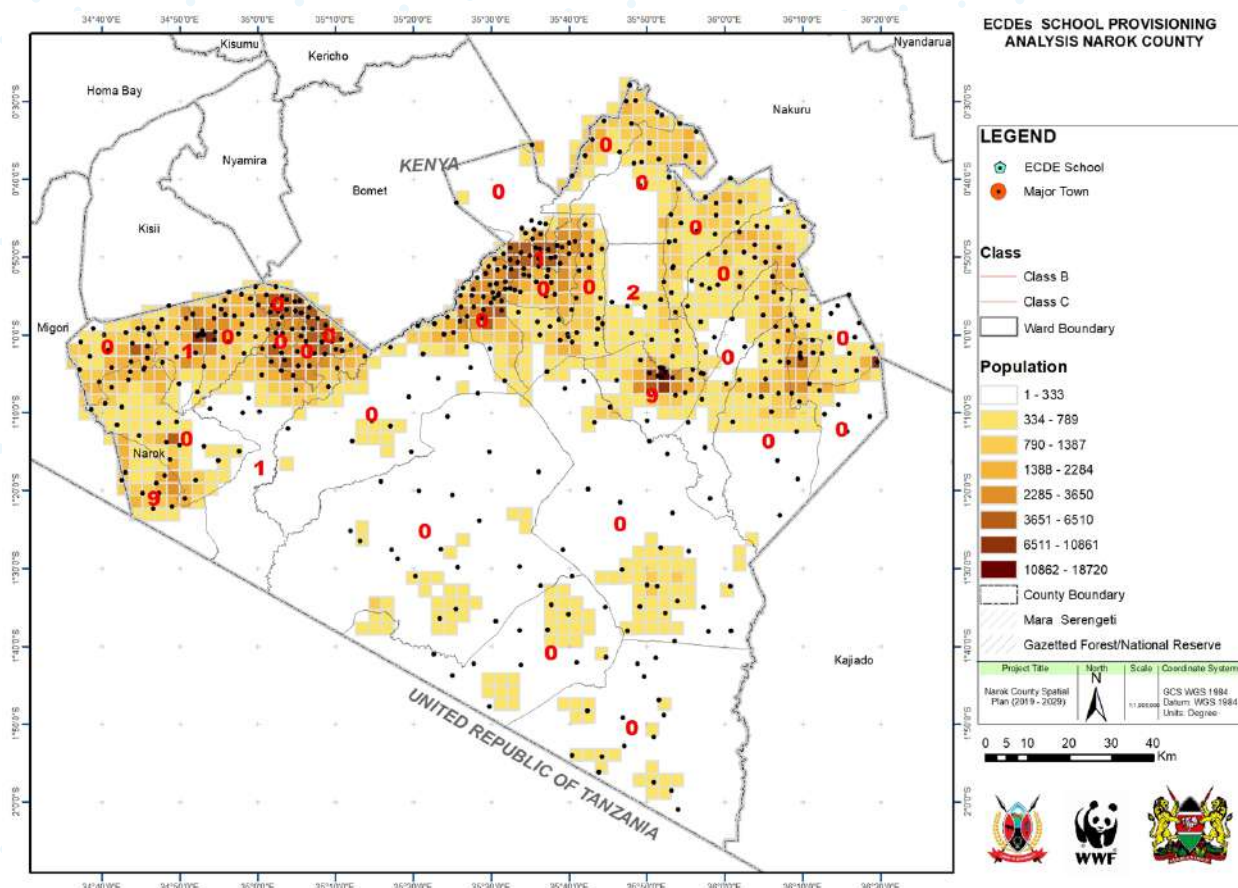


Table 53: ECDE Gap Analysis

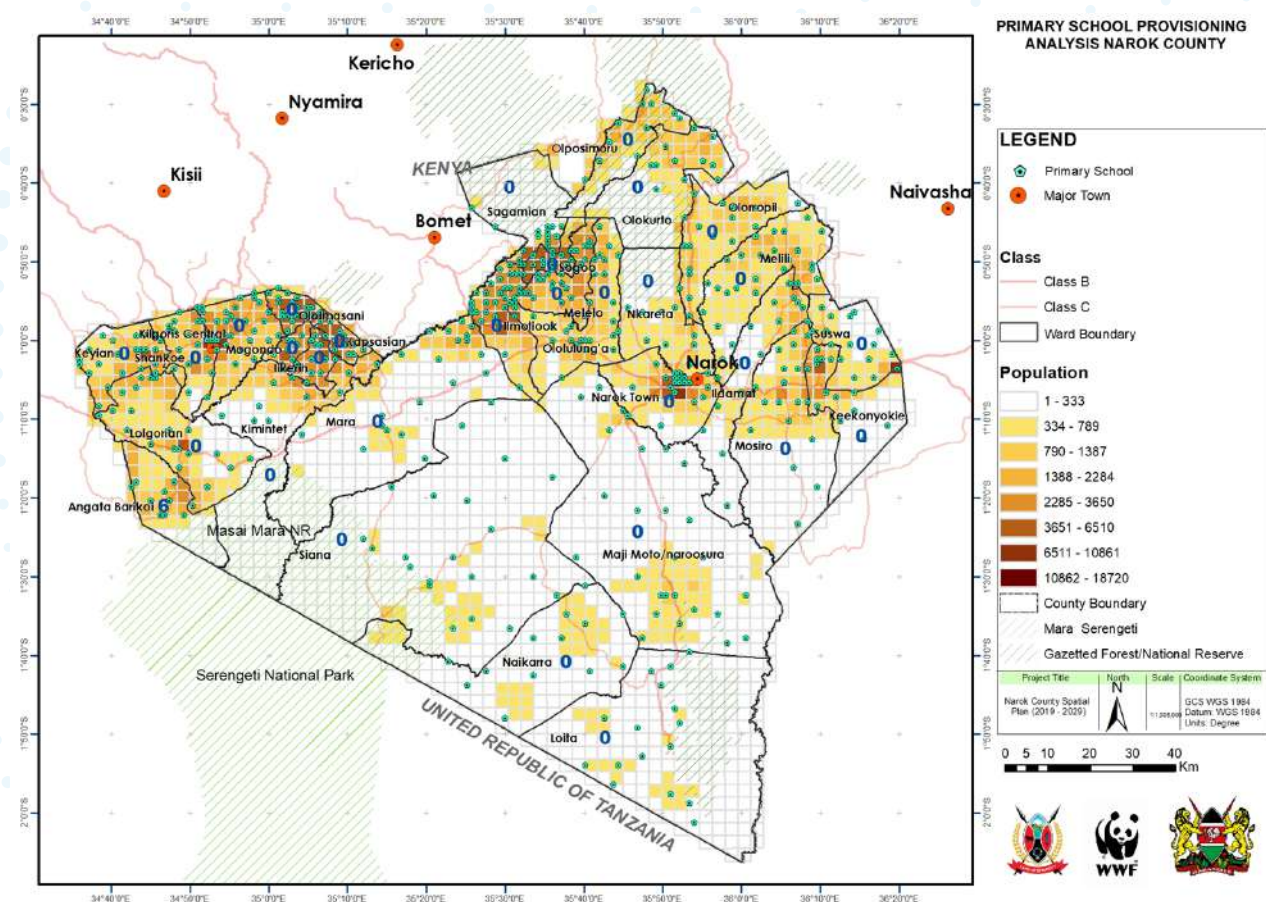
Ward	Pop2019	Existing ECDEs	Population Projection 2030	Required Deficit
Kilgoris Central	51517	25	67595	0
Olorropil	44316	20	58147	0
Melili	44452	26	58325	0
Mosiro	41888	17	54961	0
Ildamat	21146	13	27746	0
Keekonyokie	25736	16	33768	0
Suswa	26553	15	34840	0
Maji Moto/naroosura	64401	25	84501	0
Ololulung'a	48655	25	63840	0
Melelo	37650	24	49401	0
Loita	33703	15	44222	0
Sogoo	34148	10	44806	1
Sagamian	24788	12	32524	0
Ilmotiok	55281	24	72534	0
Mara	46661	19	61224	0
Siana	50157	20	65811	0
Naikarra	33084	12	43410	0





Keyian	31021	17	40703	0
Angata Barikoi	51690	8	67822	9
Shankoe	35504	11	46585	1
Kimintet	32138	10	42168	1
Lolgorian	51067	19	67005	0
Iikerin	23046	11	30239	0
Ololmasani	31403	15	41204	0
Mogondo	21042	7	27609	0
Kapsasian	28728	13	37694	0
Olposimoru	26278	11	34479	0
Olokurto	30165	12	39579	0
Narok Town	71727	15	94113	9
Nkareta	34924	9	45824	2

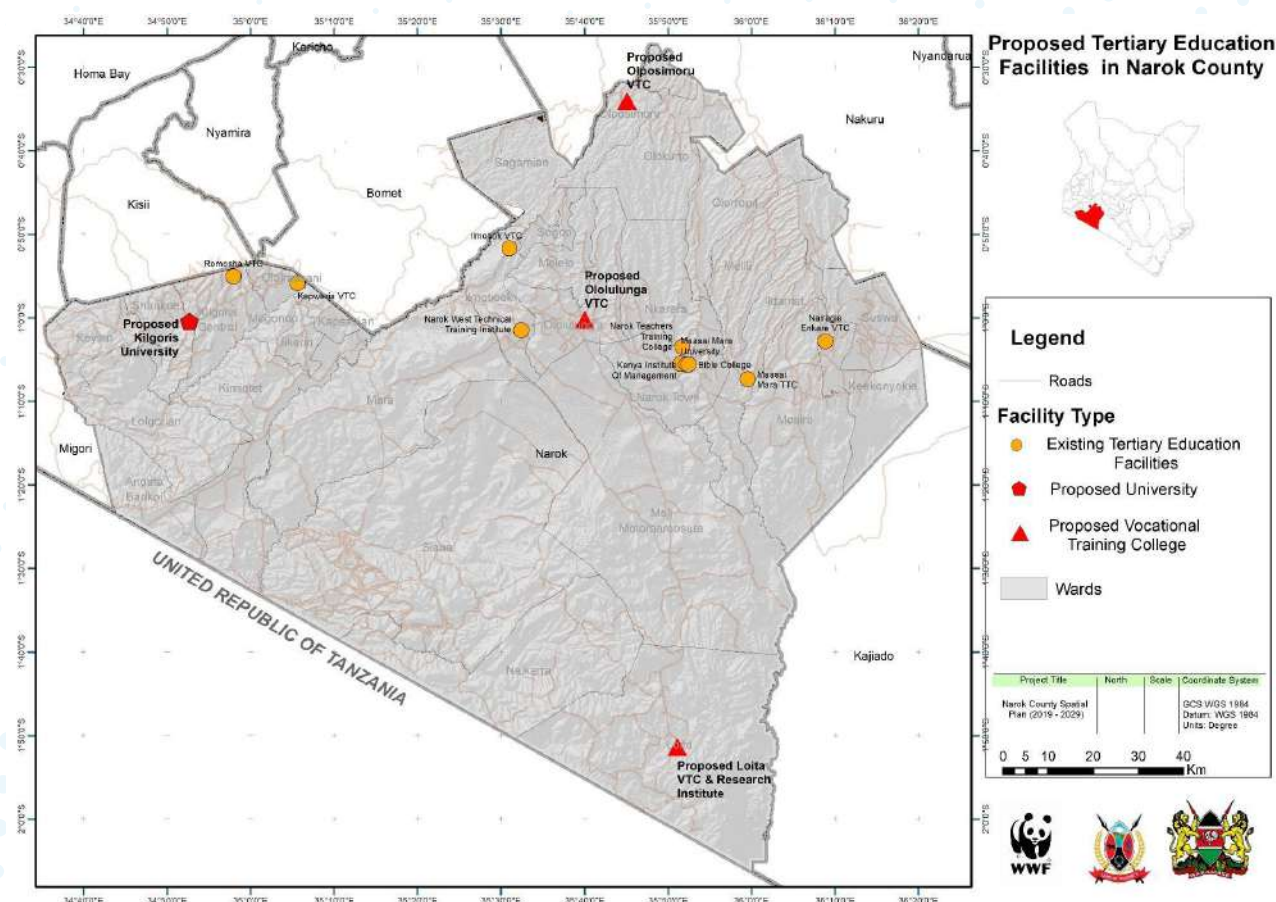
Map 45: Primary school provision against population and distance



**Table 54: Primary Schools Gap Analysis**

Ward	Population 2019	Existing primary school	Projected Population 2030	Required primary school
Kilgoris Central	51517	33	67595	0
Olorropil	44316	18	58147	0
Melili	44452	32	58325	0
Mosiro	41888	19	54961	0
Ildamat	21146	14	27746	0
Keekonyokie	25736	19	33768	0
Suswa	26553	15	34840	0
Maji Moto/ naroosura	64401	29	84501	0
Ololulung'a	48655	30	63840	0
Melelo	37650	26	49401	0
Loita	33703	16	44222	0
Sogoo	34148	13	44806	0
Sagamian	24788	17	32524	0
Ilmotiok	55281	32	72534	0
Mara	46661	19	61224	0
Siana	50157	21	65811	0
Naikarra	33084	13	43410	0
Keyian	31021	23	40703	0
Angata Barikoi	51690	11	67822	6
Shankoe	35504	18	46585	0
Kimintet	32138	11	42168	0
Lolgorian	51067	24	67005	0
Iikerin	23046	12	30239	0
Ololmasani	31403	20	41204	0
Mogondo	21042	8	27609	0
Kapsasian	28728	13	37694	0
Olposimoru	26278	11	34479	0
Olokurto	30165	13	39579	0
Narok Town	71727	29	94113	0
Nkareta	34924	15	45824	0



**Map 46: Optimization of Tertiary education facilities**

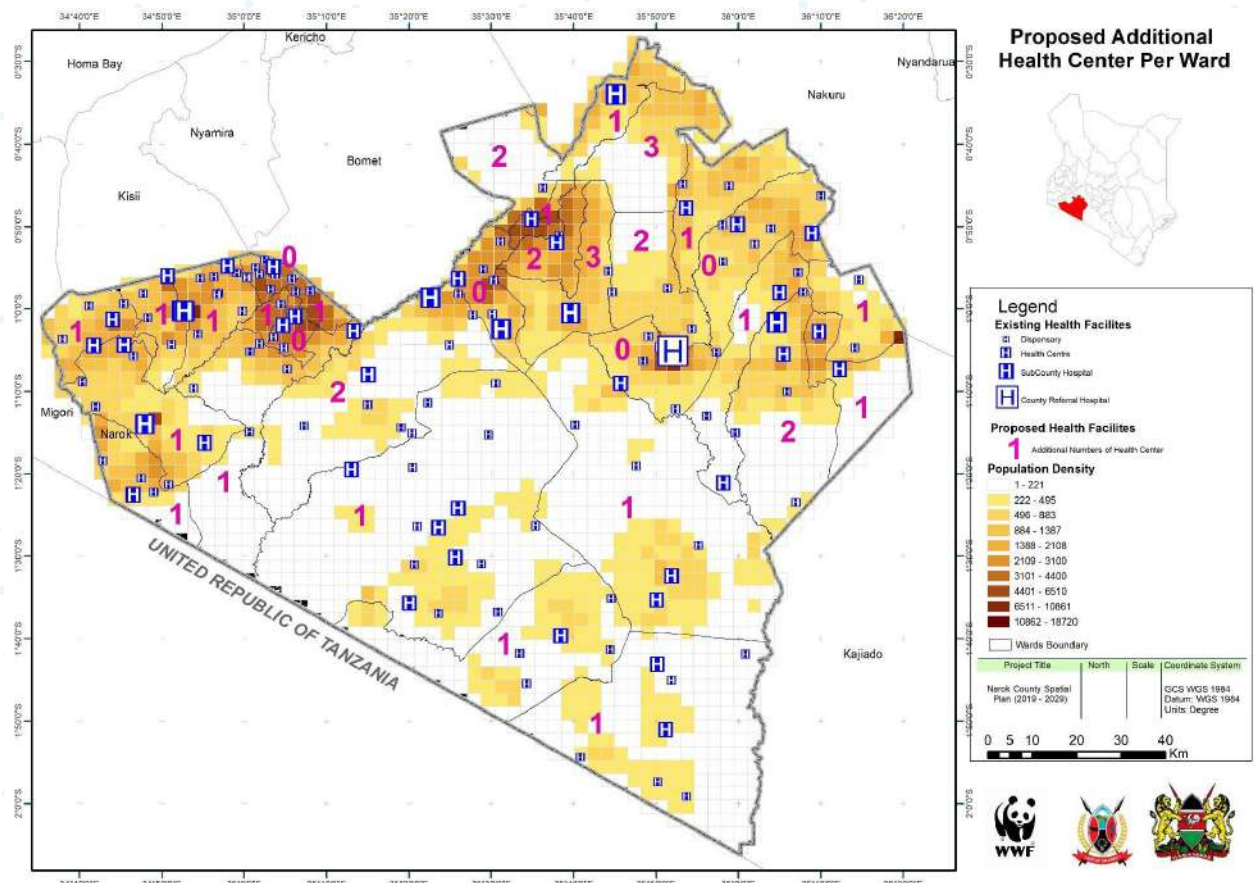
Health Infrastructure

Existing health facilities in the county are fairly adequate. However, analysis of dispensaries in terms maximum walking distance of 3km and a catchment population of 3,000 revealed that there is a deficit of 39 dispensaries. Further, analysis of health centers in terms of a maximum walking distance of 3km and 10,000 catchment population for health center, revealed that there is a deficit of 20 health centers. The specific wards with deficit of health facilities is shown in Maps 46 and 47 and Table 55.

However, due to the long distances to health facility, the inadequate physical infrastructure, dispersed settlements and safety of residents from wildlife in Siana, Loita and Naikara Wards, it's proposed that an additional dispensary and health center be provided in each ward.



Map 47: Health Center Provision



Map 48: Dispensary provision

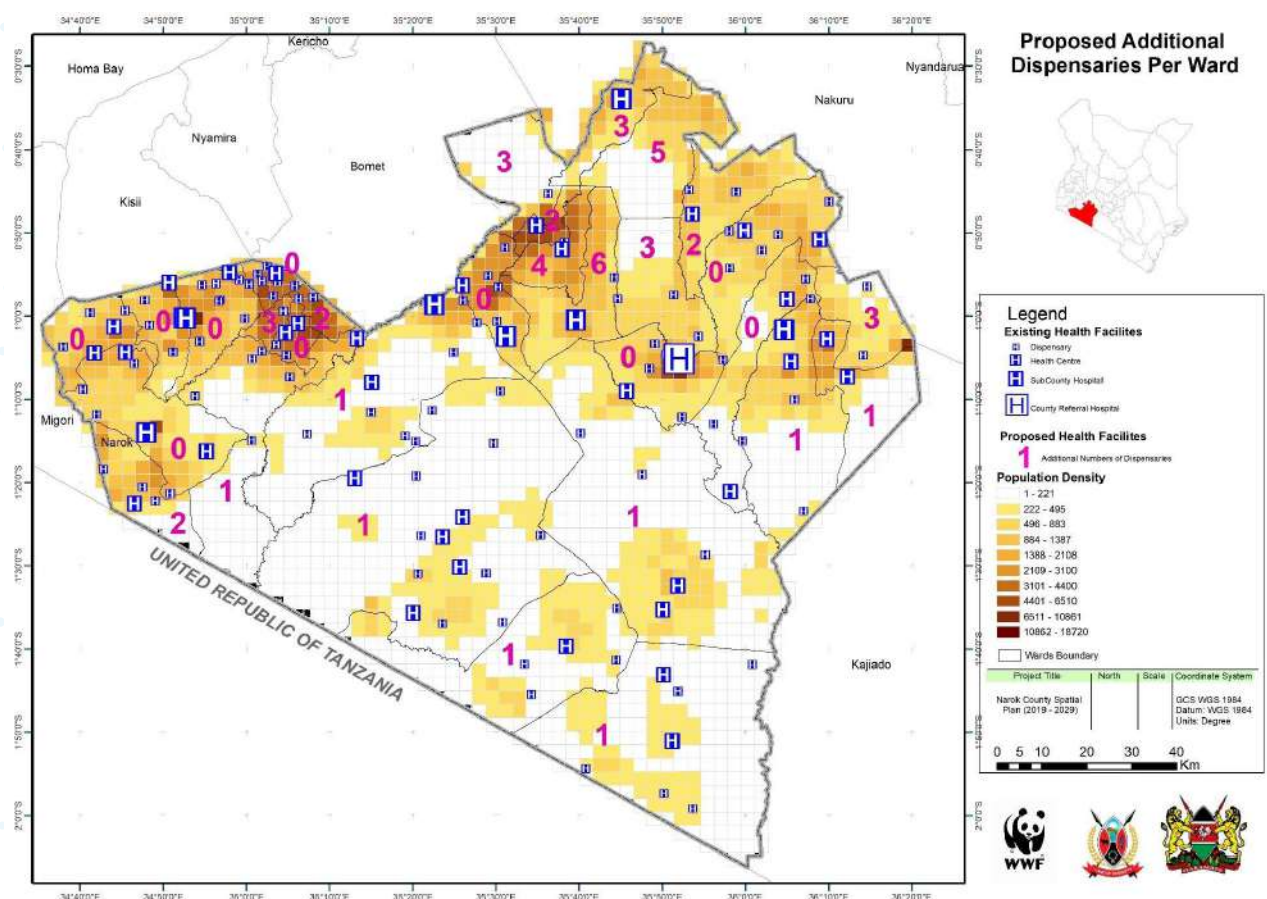


Table 55: Health Facilities Gap Analysis

FID	pop2009	Ward	Population 2019	Minimum Distance	Population Threshold	Projected population 2030	Existing Health Centres	Existing Dispensary	Required dispensary	Required health Centre
0	41977	Kilgoris Central	51517	3	7500	67595	2	11	0	0
1	29562	Olorropil	44316	3	7500	58147	1	5	2	1
2	37223	Melili	44452	3	7500	58325	2	10	0	0
3	27463	Mosiro	41888	3	7500	54961	1	8	0	0
4	15643	Ildamat	21146	3	7500	27746	2	6	0	0
5	20613	Keekonyokie	25736	3	7500	33768	2	5	0	0
6	19237	Suswa	26553	3	7500	34840	0	2	3	1
7	39530	Maji Moto/naroosura	64401	3	7500	84501	2	8	1	1
8	34633	Ololulung'a	48655	3	7500	63840	0	3	6	3
9	35069	Melelo	37650	3	7500	49401	1	2	4	2
10	22873	Loita	33703	3	7500	44222	2	9	0	0
11	28743	Sogoo	34148	3	7500	44806	1	3	2	1
12	21057	Sagamian	24788	3	7500	32524	0	1	3	2
13	46135	Ilmotiook	55281	3	7500	72534	1	10	0	0
14	33201	Mara	46661	3	7500	61224	1	9	0	0
15	34095	Siana	50157	3	7500	65811	5	20	0	0
16	22508	Naikarra	33084	3	7500	43410	1	6	0	0
17	26673	Keyian	31021	3	7500	40703	2	7	0	0
18	24945	Angata Barikoi	51690	3	7500	67822	1	6	2	1
19	28545	Shankoe	35504	3	7500	46585	0	10	0	0
20	22843	Kimintet	32138	3	7500	42168	1	7	0	0
21	35434	Lolgorian	51067	3	7500	67005	3	11	0	0
22	26357	Iikerin	23046	3	7500	30239	2	6	0	0

FID	pop2009	Ward	Population 2019	Minimum Distance	Population Threshold	Projected population 2030	Existing Health Centres	Existing Dispensary	Required dispensary	Required health Centre
23	26773	Ololmasani	31403	3	7500	41204	1	10	0	0
24	17580	Mogondo	21042	3	7500	27609	0	1	3	1
25	23405	Kapsasian	28728	3	7500	37694	0	3	2	1
26	20035	Olposimoru	26278	3	7500	34479	0	2	3	1
27	21045	Olokurto	30165	3	7500	39579	0	0	5	3
28	47517	Narok Town	71727	3	7500	94113	1	18	0	0
29	20206	Nkareta	34924	3	7500	45824	0	3	3	2





12.4 Desired County Physical and Land Use Development Structure

The overlaying of the different land optimization options culminated into a CPLUD structure. The major land use options considered included; human settlement, transportation, environment and tourism, agriculture, mining and industries.

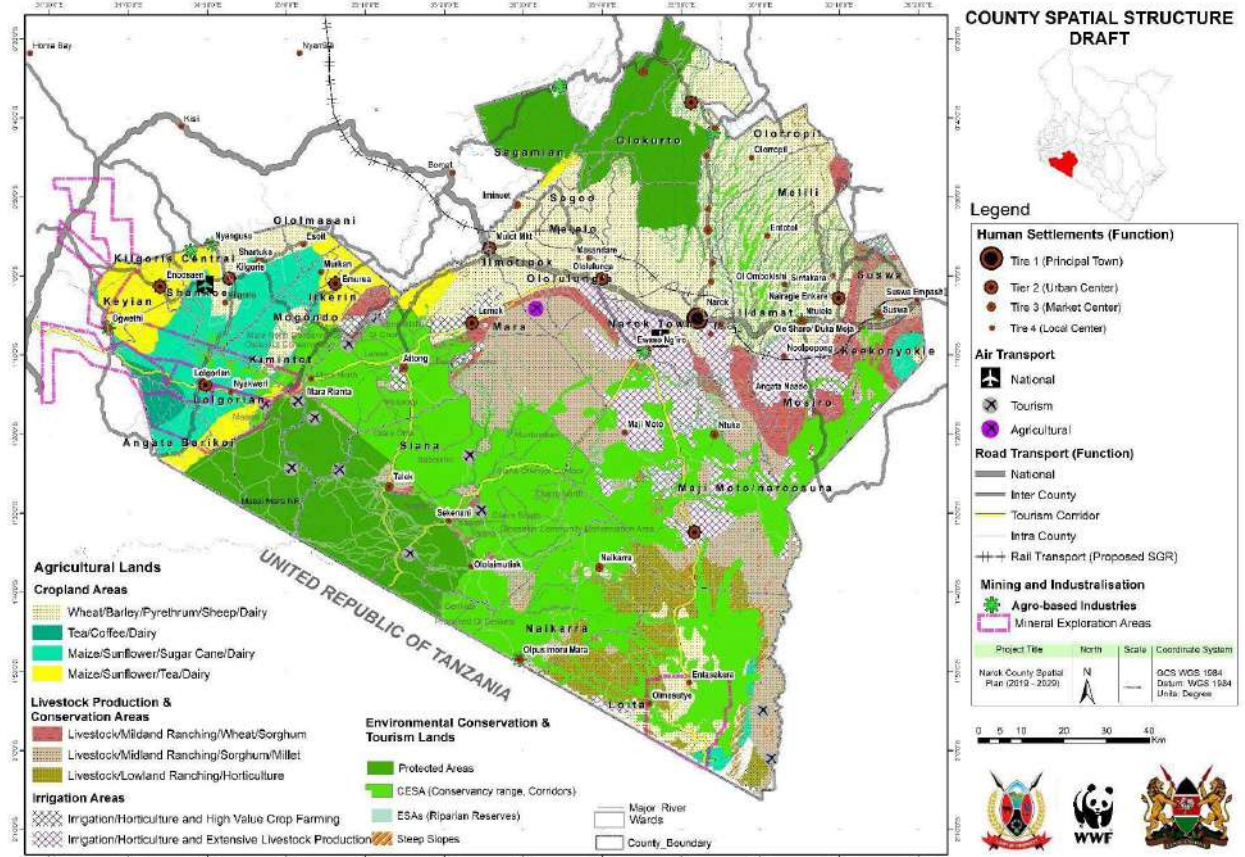
The human settlements are classified into principle towns, urban centers, market center and local centers while the transportation road network is categorized into national, inter-county tourism significant roads, proposed SGR and Air strips. Environment and tourism option include protected areas, CESA and ESA whereas agricultural lands consist of crop, livestock and irrigation areas. Mining and industrialization is comprised of mineral exploration areas and agro-based industries. The proposed land budget is shown in Table 56 while the county spatial structure is displayed in Map 48.

Table 56: Proposed County Spatial Structure Land Budget

No.	Land Budget (CSS)	Area (Ha)	Area (Km ²)	Area (%)
1	Wheat/Barley/Pyrethrum/Sheep/Dairy	337,817.98	3,378.18	18.9
2	Maize/Sunflower/Tea/Dairy	87,621.36	876.21	4.9
3	Irrigation/Horticulture and Extensive Livestock Production	183,756.25	1,837.56	10.3
4	Tea/Coffee/Dairy	11,208.30	112.08	0.6
5	Livestock/Midland Ranching/Wheat/Sorghum	113,484.29	1,134.84	6.3
6	Maize/Sunflower/Sugar Cane/Dairy	108,267.39	1,082.67	6.0
7	Livestock/Midland Ranching/Sorghum/Millet	397,377.67	3,973.78	22.2
8	Livestock/Lowland Ranching/Horticulture	101,406.68	1,014.07	5.7
9	Irrigation/Horticulture and High Value Crop Farming	36,162.99	361.63	2.0
10	Conservation Land	371,582.66	3,715.83	20.7
11	Physically Constrained Land (>45% Steep Slope)	23,777.43	237.77	1.3
12	Transportation Land	13,908.75	139.09	0.8
13	Urban Areas	5,748.25	57.48	0.3
	Total	1,792,120.00	17,921.20	100.0



Map 49: Narok County Spatial Structure



PART 4

PLAN PROPOSALS



CHAPTER 13.0: LAND POLICY FRAMEWORK/ LAND USE AND LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

13.1 Overview

The National Spatial Plan, National Land Use Policy and County Governments Act require counties to prepare CPLUDP. This chapter provides discussion on the land use and land management policies in Narok County. The policies formulated shall provide guidelines for implementation of the Narok County Spatial Plan. They aim at promoting the County objectives of spurring economic development, managing human settlements, sustainable and optimal use of land and natural resources and provision of appropriate infrastructure. The policies refer to the do's and don'ts of the use of land. The do's require proper management to ensure sustainability.

The land use and land management policies were formulated along the following components; Agriculture, environmental conservation and tourism, human settlement, industrialization, transportation network and infrastructure.

13.2 Component 1: Agriculture (Refer to Map 11: Agro-ecological Zones in Narok County & Map36: Agricultural potential)

Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
Crop land	Humid and Sub-Humid	Ildamat, Ilmotiok, Ololulunga, Nkareta, Melili, Olorropil, Olokurto, Olposimoru,	Wheat/Barley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote access to finances 	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Sub-Humid	Ololmasani, Lolgorian, Kilgoris Central, Angata Barikoi, Mogondo, Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian,	Maize/coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote access to finances 	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and storage facilities.</p> <p>Soil conservation activities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>



Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Humid and Sub Humid	Ildamat, Ilmotiook, Melelo, Sogoo, Ololulunga, Nkareta, Melili, Olorropil, Olokurto, Olposimoru, Ololmasani, Lolgorian, Kilgoris Central, Angata Barikoi, Mogondo.	Wheat/maize/ barley/pyrethrum	<p>Promote a secure land tenure system.</p> <p>Promote sustainable land use management</p> <p>Promote soil and water conservation practices</p>	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and storage facilities. Soil conservation activities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Humid and Sub Humid	Ildamat, Ilmotiook, Melelo, Sogoo, Ololulunga, Nkareta, Melili, Olorropil, Olokurto, Olposimoru, Ololmasani, Lolgorian, Kilgoris Central, Angata Barikoi, Mogondo, Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian,	Sheep/ dairy/ barley/ pyrethrum	<p>Promote a secure land tenure system.</p> <p>Promote sustainable land use management</p> <p>Promote soil and water conservation practices</p> <p>Promote good animal husbandry</p> <p>Promote integrated aquaculture development</p>	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and cattle dip and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Humid	Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian, Olposimoru, Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto	Tea/dairy	<p>Promote a secure land tenure system.</p> <p>Promote sustainable land use management</p> <p>Promote soil and water conservation practices</p> <p>Promote good animal husbandry</p> <p>Promote integrated aquaculture development</p>	<p>Do's: Agroforestry, Construction of a Farmhouse, access roads, and cattle dip and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>

Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Humid	Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian, Olposimoru, Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto	Cattle/sheep/ wheat/barley/ pyrethrum	Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development	Do's: Construction of a Farmhouse, access roads, and cattle dip and storage facilities. Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations
	Humid	Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian, Olposimoru, Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto	Coffee/tea	Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices	Do's: Agroforestry, Construction of a Farmhouse, collection point building and access roads, Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations
Livestock and conservation lands	Arid Livestock land I	Siana, Naroosura/ maji moto, Naikarra, Mosiro, Suswa, Loita	Midland ranching	Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development	Do's: construction of cattle dips, water pans, bore hole Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations
	Semi-arid Livestock land II	Melili, Keekonyokie, suswa, ololulunga, mosiro, Narok town, ilmotiook, mara, Kapsasian, Likerin, Kimintent, Lolgorian, Angata Bariloi, Siana, Loita,	Highland ranching/ livestock/ Sorghum/ midland/millet	Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development	Do's: construction of cattle dips, a farmhouse and storage facilities Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 50 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations



Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Transition Livestock land III	Loita, Naikarra, Siana, Angata Barikoi, Melili, Maji moto and Naroosura, Lolgorian, Ilkerin, Kapsasian, Mara, Suswa, Ilmotiok, Ololulunga, Narok Town, Mosiro and Keekonyokie	Maize/Sunflower/cattle/sheep/Barley/Wheat	Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development	Do's: construction of cattle dips, a farmhouse and storage facilities Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations
Irrigation lands	Existing irrigation	Naroosura Mosiro Polonga, Olekutat, Lopito, Ewaso nyiro, Meeyu A Meeyu B (Shulakino)	Horticultural crops	Enhance good agricultural practices Enhance adoption of modern agricultural technologies Mainstream climate mitigation measures Identification and mapping of potential areas for irrigation Enhance irrigation infrastructure development and technologies	Do's: Drilling of boreholes, water pans, surface water harvesting, controlled water abstraction from Mara river, conserve water catchment areas Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations
	Potential irrigation areas	Narosura/ maji moto	Horticultural crops and fodder	Enhance good agricultural practices Enhance adoption of modern agricultural technologies Mainstream climate mitigation measures Enhance irrigation infrastructure development and technologies	Do's: water pans, surface water harvesting, controlled water abstraction from Mara river, conserve water catchment areas Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations

13.3 Component 2: Environmental Conservation and Tourism

Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
Crop land	Humid and Sub-Humid	Ildamat, Ilmotiok, Ololulunga, Nkareta, Melili, Olorropil, Olokurto, Olposimoru,	Wheat/Barley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote access to finances 	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Sub-Humid	Ololmasani, Lolgorian, Kilgoris Central, Angata Barikoi, Mogondo, Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian,	Maize/coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote access to finances 	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and storage facilities.</p> <p>Soil conservation activities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Humid and Sub Humid	Ildamat, Ilmotiook, Melelo, Sogoo, Ololulunga, Nkareta, Melili, Olorropil, Olokurto, Olposimoru, Ololmasani, Lolgorian, Kilgoris Central, Angata Barikoi, Mogondo.	Wheat/maize/ barley/pyrethrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices 	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and storage facilities. Soil conservation activities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>



Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Humid and Sub Humid	Ildamat, Ilmotiook, Melelo, Sogoo, Ololulunga, Nkareta, Melili, Olorropil, Olokurto, Olposimoru, Ololmasani, Lolgorian, Kilgoris Central, Angata Barikoi, Mogondo, Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian,	Sheep/ dairy/ barley/ pyrethrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development 	<p>Do's: Construct a Farmhouse, access roads, and cattle dip and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Humid	Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian, Olposimoru, Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto	Tea/dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development 	<p>Do's: Agroforestry, Construction of a Farmhouse, access roads, and cattle dip and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>

13.4 Component 3: Human settlement

Sub component	Urban Clusters	Existing and proposed functions	Land Management Policy	Land use and management policy (Dos and Don'ts)
Level 4 – Municipality	Narok (County Headquarter)	Existing: Accommodation, Administrative, educational, health transportation and commercial Proposed: Tourism and recreational	Develop Land use management frameworks, Formulate County land use Policy	Do's: Zoning, urban management Don'ts: sprawl, conversion of agricultural land to urban use
Level 4 – Municipality	Kilgoris	Existing: Accommodation, Administrative, educational, health transportation and commercial Proposed: Industrial and recreational		Do's: zoning, urban management Don'ts: sprawl, conversion of agricultural land
Level 3 – Sub County Headquarters	Ololulunga, Lemek, Emurua Dikirr, Lolgorian, Nairegie Enkare, Ensoane, Tipis, Shartuka	Existing: Accommodation, Administrative, educational, health, transportation and commercial Proposed: Industrial and recreational		Do's: zoning, urban management Don'ts: sprawl, conversion of agricultural land
Level 2 & Level 1 – Ward Headquarters & Local Centers	Mulot, Narosura, Suswa, Ntulele, Orkurto, Sakutiek, Afao, Olokirikirai, Olchoro, ogwethi, Olposumoru, Ilkerin, Mashangwa	Existing: Accommodation, Administrative, educational, health, transportation and commercial Proposed: Industrial and recreational		Do's: zoning, urban management Don'ts: sprawl, conversion of agricultural land



13.5 Component 4: Mining and industrialization

Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Humid	Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian, Olposimoru, Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto	Cattle/sheep/ wheat/barley/ pyrethrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development 	<p>Do's: Construction of a Farmhouse, access roads, and cattle dip and storage facilities.</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Humid	Keyian, Shankoe, Sagamian, Olposimoru, Olorropil, Melili, Olokurto	Coffee/tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a secure land tenure system. Promote sustainable land use management Promote soil and water conservation practices 	<p>Do's: Agroforestry, Construction of a Farmhouse, collection point building and access roads,</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
Livestock and conservation lands	Arid Livestock land I	Siana, Naroosura/ maji moto, Naikarra, Mosiro, Suswa, Loita	Midland ranching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development 	<p>Do's: construction of cattle dips, water pans, bore hole</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>

Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Semi-arid Livestock land II	Melili, Keekonyokie, suswa, ololulunga, mosiro, Narok town, ilmotiook, mara, Kapsasian, Likerin, Kimintent, Lolgorian, Angata Bariloi, Siana, Loita,	Highland ranching/ livestock/ Sorghum/ midland/millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development 	<p>Do's: construction of cattle dips, a farmhouse and storage facilities</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 50 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
	Transition Livestock land III	Loita, Naikarra, Siana, Angata Barikoi, Melili, Maji moto and Naroosura, Lolgorian, Ilkerin, Kapsasian, Mara, Suswa, Ilmotiok, Ololulunga, Narok Town, Mosiro and Keekonyokie	Maize/Sunflower/ cattle/sheep/ Barley/Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote good animal husbandry Promote integrated aquaculture development 	<p>Do's: construction of cattle dips, a farmhouse and storage facilities</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>
Irrigation lands	Existing irrigation	Naroosura Mosiro Polonga, Olekutat, Lopito, Ewaso nyiro, Meeyu A Meeyu B (Shulakino)	Horticultural crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance good agricultural practices Enhance adoption of modern agricultural technologies Mainstream climate mitigation measures Identification and mapping of potential areas for irrigation Enhance irrigation infrastructure development and technologies 	<p>Do's: Drilling of boreholes, water pans, surface water harvesting, controlled water abstraction from Mara river, conserve water catchment areas</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>



Sub component	Zones	location	Designated use	Land management policy	Land use Measures (Dos and Don'ts)
	Potential irrigation areas	Narosura/ maji moto	Horticultural crops and fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance good agricultural practices Enhance adoption of modern agricultural technologies Mainstream climate mitigation measures Enhance irrigation infrastructure development and technologies 	<p>Do's: water pans, surface water harvesting, controlled water abstraction from Mara river, conserve water catchment areas</p> <p>Don'ts: No subdivisions of less than 30 acres, no conversion to urban use</p> <p>Special: Only industries for value addition with special considerations</p>

13.6 Component 5: Transportation network

Sub components	Classification	Existing and potential Functions	• land management policy	Land use Measures
Road transport	National roads	<p>Existing: Connecting Narok town with other major towns</p> <p>Potential: Corridors of development</p> <p>Gate way</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of logistics termini at Narok town and kilgoris. Development of road transport safety programs to sensitize the community county-wide. Commissioning of detailed feasibility studies on road and NMT path designs for connecting the SGR stations to bus/ vehicular and air termini at Suswa 	<p>Do's: develop policy guidelines on the highway</p> <p>Don'ts: Encroachment on road reserve</p>
	Inter county roads	Connecting with bordering counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of transport disaster management centers in all Level 4 urban areas (Narok bus terminus, kilgoris) and Level 2 urban center of Suswa SGR station and all airstrips). 	<p>Do's: develop policy guidelines on inter county roads</p> <p>Don'ts: Encroachment on road reserve</p>

Sub components	Classification	Existing and potential Functions	land management policy	Land use Measures
	County roads	Connecting within the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of termini for NMT in all urban areas (such as boda boda sheds). Establishment of bridges and drifts- (guided by a detailed feasibility study) along rivers mara, talek, olgaenet, olmiti and koisukut 	<p>Do's: develop policy guidelines on the county roads</p> <p>Don'ts: Encroachment on road reserve</p>
	Rural roads	Connecting rural area with urban centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling and gravelling of all center connectors within the rural areas. 	<p>Do's: develop policy guidelines on the rural roads</p> <p>Don'ts: Encroachment on road reserve</p>
Air transport	Air strips	<p>Connectivity to other tourist destinations</p> <p>transportation of tourists</p> <p>Potential: transport agricultural produce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of modern terminus buildings at the oloisiusiu airstrip. Revival of the oloisiusiu and oloonataare airstrip to acceptable standards. Upgrading of the keekorok and serena airstrip to bitumen std for larger capacity tourist planes landing 	<p>Do's: develop policy guidelines on the airfileds</p> <p>Don'ts: Encroachment on road reserve</p>
Sub component 3: Rail transport	SGR	<p>Connectivity for exports</p> <p>Tourism potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway transport promotion Proposed rail tourism connection (history of the lunatic express, Mombasa-Nairobi old railway sites and the SGR line and new railway stations). Promotion of inter-modal connectivity through a direct linkage to road transportation. 	Intermodal connectivity



13.7 Component 5: Infrastructure

Sub components	Classification	Existing and proposed additional provisions	Land management policies	Land use and land management measures
Education facilities	ECD	Existing:480 ECDs Proposed 23 : 2Nkareta, 9Narok, 1Kimintet, 1Shankoe, 9Angata Barikoi and 1 Sogoo	Provide ECDEs in wards with deficit	Do's: provision of adequate playing grounds Don'ts: No storey building
	Primary	Existing: 487 primary schools Proposed 6: primary schools in Angata Barikoi	Provide primary schools in Angata Barikoi ward	Do's: provision of adequate playing grounds, sufficient circulation spaces, adequate facilities and site/master plans Don'ts: Non-educational use
Health facilities	Level 2- Dispensary	Existing:202 Proposed:39	Provide adequate dispensaries in the county	Do's: provision of adequate land for expansion, sufficient circulation spaces, adequate facilities and site/master plans Don'ts: incompatible land use
	Level 3, Health centers	Existing:35 Proposed:20	Provide adequate health centers in the county	Do's: provision of adequate land for expansion, sufficient circulation spaces, adequate facilities and site/master plans Don'ts: encroachment
	Level 4, sub county hospital	Existing:2 Proposed:4		Do's: provision of adequate land for expansion, sufficient circulation spaces, adequate facilities Don'ts: incompatible land use

Sub components	Classification	Existing and proposed additional provisions	Land management policies	Land use and land management measures
Energy and Electricity distribution	Wind	Proposed sites: Naikarra/majimoto, mara, ilmotook, Loita, Keyian.	Promote exploitation of renewable energy	Do's: installation of wind generating equipment Don'ts: Settlement
	Hydro-power	Proposed sites: Kilgoris and Mara Amal	Promote exploitation of renewable energy	Do's: construct hydropower facilities Don'ts: settlement, encroachment, pollution, excessive extraction of water
	Solar	Existing sites: Naikara ward, (Olderkesi, Olposimoru) Siana ward (Olesere) Mara ward(Telek) Proposed sites: Maji moto/Narosura Mosiro	Promote exploitation of renewable energy	Do's: appropriate installation of solar equipment, appropriate disposal of solar equipment Don'ts: Improper disposal of waste associated with solar equipment eg batteries
	Electricity distribution	Existing connectivity: well-connected except Loita,Siana,Mara,Naikarra,Kimintet and Sagamian	Enhance power supply to regions with deficit	Do's: protect power distribution facilities from vandalism Don'ts: Encroachment of power wayleaves, illegal connections
ICT	Fibre optic	Existing: All Sub-County Headquarter Proposed: all ward headquarters	Extend fiber optic coverage in the county	Do's: installation of optic cables Don'ts: vandalism and encroachment
Recreation and community facilities	Stadium/sports facilities	Existing: 1 in Narok town Proposed:1 in Kilgoris	Provide adequate recreational facilities in the county	Do's: construction of modern stadiums/sports facilities, Provide adequate facilities, training, sanitation and parking Don'ts: encroachment, vandalism.



CHAPTER 14.0: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Sectoral development strategies refer to how the sectors are going to choose the most viable options and allocate resources in order to achieve the set objectives in the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan. The strategies include; economic, environmental, transport, infrastructure and human development strategies as described below.

14.0 County Economic Development Strategy

The general objective of this strategy is to improve the economy of Narok County. The strategies are spread across the main economic sectors namely; agriculture, tourism, industry, mining, trade and commerce.

14.1.1 Agriculture Development Strategy

Objective	Issues	Root cause	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To promote sustainable agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural production and productivity • Poor soil and water conservation practices • Poor animal husbandry • Poor infrastructure for aquaculture development • Reliance on rain fed Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to extension services • Undesignated suitable land to establish drying and storage facilities • Declining soil fertility • Inadequate access to market and credit • Land disputes and malpractices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to extension services • Undesignated suitable land to establish drying and storage facilities • Declining soil fertility • Inadequate access to market and credit • Land disputes and malpractices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen research and extension linkages • Identify and designate suitable land for drying and storage facilities in highly productive areas • Ensure efficient movement of produce from the farms to the market through provision of good and well connected transport system • Ensure value addition on all produce • Promote and enhance land registration, rapid arbitration and resolution of disputed land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide agricultural advisory services • Increase the use of fertilizer and certified seeds • Provision and distribution of 1.5m tree seedlings to enhance agroforestry in designated ESA and CESA • Establishment of soil and water conservation structures in severely and moderately water stressed areas of Narosura, Siana, Mosiro, Keekonyokie, Naikara, and Angata Barikoi wards. • Breed improvement program



Objective	Issues	Root cause	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities in highly productive areas • Insecure land tenure system • Wastage of produce due to poor access roads and storage facilities • Low prices of produce during harvest • Inadequate market for the produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of pests and diseases • Low profitability from agriculture • Poor access roads from in productive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of pests and diseases • Low profitability from agriculture • Poor access roads from in productive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use of certified inputs and rationalized acquisition • Research on high value crops that can be produced <p>Formation of cooperatives to have strong bargain power for their produce price</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock disease and pest control management • Construct fish ponds and stock them with fingerlings • Establish large scale apiaries • Develop and promote alternative livestock species (shoats, apiary, rabbits, poultry, pigs, donkeys and camels) • Develop two (2) Agricultural training centres in Narok Town and Kilgoris • Construct dams and water pans with auxiliary structures • Construct agro processing plants • Establish agricultural produce collection centres • Construct post-harvest storage facilities • Rehabilitate existing storage facilities • Establish irrigation schemes in Mara, Siana, Mosiro and Naroosura



Objective	Issues	Root cause	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct slaughter houses and slaughter slabs in every ward • Construct a disease control and surveillance unit at Narok town • Create an industrial park in Loita to facilitate development of leather related products for commercial purposes. • Rehabilitate cattle dips and crushes • Establish livestock sale yards development in every ward • Establish strategic hay barns in wheat production areas • Establish agro-based affirmative fund for youth and women • Promote intensification of livestock production

14.1.2 Tourism Development Strategy

Objective	Issues	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To Enhance Tourism promotion and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructural development and unplanned settlements • Undeveloped tourism sites and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Land use management policies • Unmapped facilities and tourism sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernizing the Maasai Mara Game Reserve to international standards • Development of tourism infrastructure • Develop county specific tourism policy • Promote niche tourism • Develop new tourism corridors that leverage on the underutilized attraction areas like Suswa caves, Mau forest and Loita forest • Establish a research, monitoring and evaluation system to lead in the development of cutting edge products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branding and marketing of Masaai Mara National Reserve. • Development of Tourism Products • Creation of awareness and project sensitization of the ushanga initiative by bead mapping and profiling, capacity development, marketing • Graveling of Park Roads • Renovation of main entries gates, toilets, development of shades in airstrips, connecting electricity and solar panels to main gates, improvements and equipping of workshops • Development of a Maa cultural center for packaging and displaying cultural products • Improvement of the existing Museum in Narok • Development of County based tourism policies and legislations. • Establish tourism integrated management information system • Development of recreational and sports facilities • Development of a golf course within the conservancies in Mara ward to promote sports tourism



14.1.3 Industrialization and Mining Development Strategy

Objective	Issues	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To create a conducive environment for the establishment of agro-processing and manufacturing industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low value addition to most agro-products • Land tenure related problems • Lack of designated sites for industrial development • Inadequate technical know how • Inadequate research • Lack of county specific policy on industrial development • Lack of county mineral policy • Inadequate mapping of resources • Low human resource capacity in industrialization • Inadequate support infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure land tenure system • undesignated industrial land • Inadequate mapping of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote supportive infrastructure • Promote and enhance land registration, rapid arbitration and resolution of disputed land • Identification and designation of suitable land for industries • Establishment of research institutions on industrial development • Promotion of cottage industries • Development of county specific mineral policy • Resource mapping • Adopting modern technologies in mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish agro-based processing industries (Grain, Poultry, Tomato, Honey, Milk, Leather, Meat, Sugar, Tea) • Establish fertilizer processing industry in Kilgoris • Capacity building programs on industries • Land banking for industrial development • Resource mapping

14.1.5 Human Settlement Management Development Strategy

Objective	Issues	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To create a conducive environment for doing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support infrastructure Unmapped markets/opportunities Lack of business incubation center Lack of designated areas for business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited allocation of funds to plan market centers Inadequate land use planning to provide for business spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support infrastructure Prepare and implement plans for market centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovate existing markets Construct modern markets Create incubation centres Establish business incubation centers Planning of all market centers

14.1.6 County infrastructure Improvement Strategy

Objective	Issues	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To provide clean and affordable energy to households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to power Overreliance on wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate exploitation of renewable energy resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote use of renewable energy resources Optimize exploitation of renewable energy resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the public on renewable energy resources public private partnership in harnessing renewable energy resources installation of solar energy system in public institutions
To provide quality and well equipped educational and health facilities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suboptimal provision educational and health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimize the provision of education and health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of educational and health facilities in areas that are underserved Expansion of existing educational and health facilities
To provide clean, safe and adequate water for domestic and industrial use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate water supply Water scarcity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of water towers and resources Dispersed settlements High cost of effective water reticulation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance water provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct water pans, bore holes and dams Establish community water points in the rural areas



14.1.7 County Transportation Improvement Strategy

Objective	Issues	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To integrate various modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of integration • Poor conditions • Missing links • Undefined hierarchy • Congestion • Inadequate modal split • Disused air strip • Lack of NMT facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of consideration of planning in designing of the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and integrate transportation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop transportation network map • Incorporation of NMT in design • Integrate road, rail and air transport • Provide or acquire enough spaces to widened the roads • Construction of roads and bridges

14.1.8 County governance improvement strategy

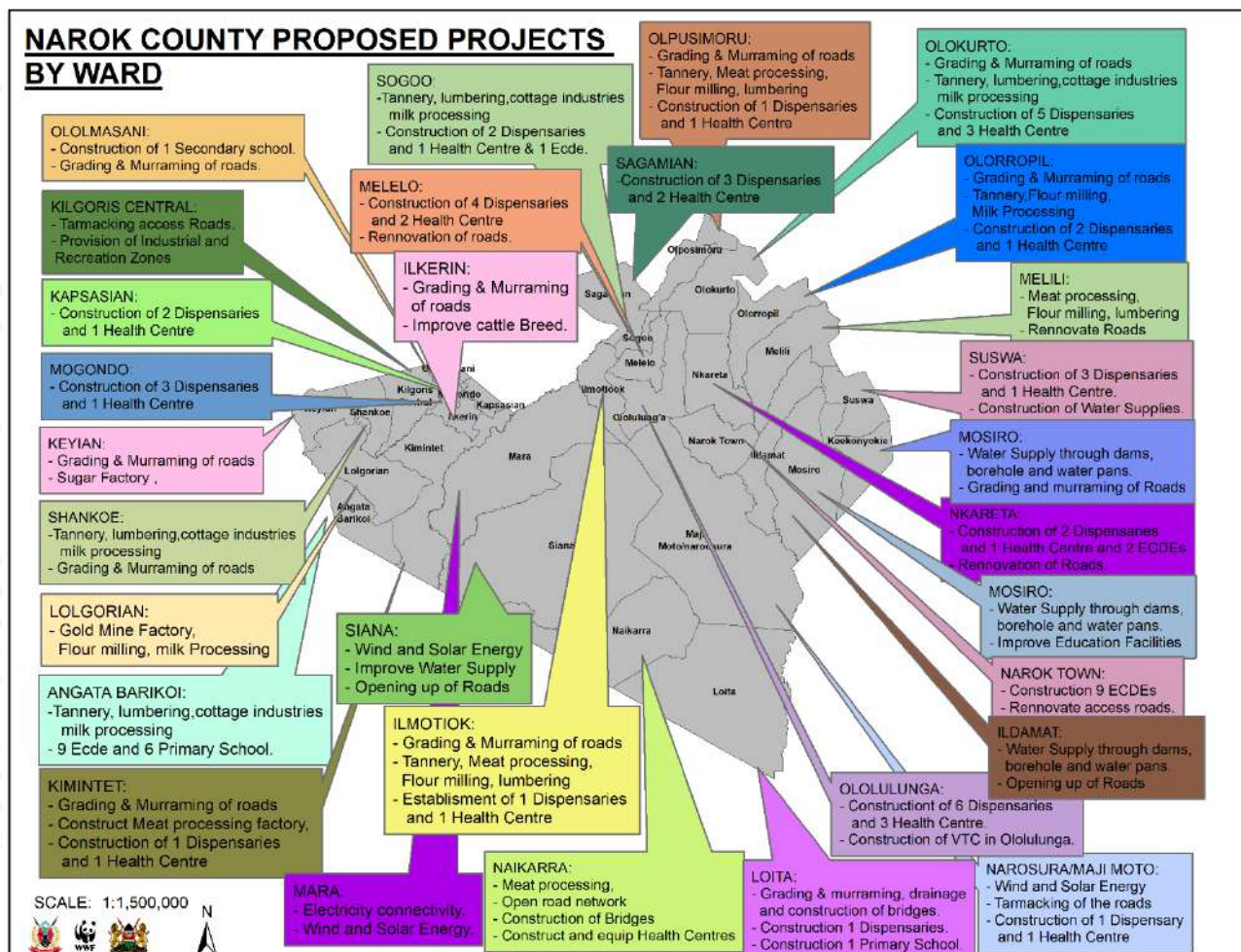
Objective	Issues	Root cause	Strategies	Projects/program
To promote coordination and collaboration of stakeholders and sectors in the implementation of projects and programmes	<p>Poor governance</p> <p>Uncoordinated implementation of projects</p>	<p>Silo operation of sectors</p> <p>Corruption</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>Lack of planning frameworks</p> <p>Inadequate stakeholder participation</p>	<p>Information sharing across sectors</p> <p>Awareness creation to the public on importance of participation on the development issues affecting them.</p> <p>Promoting public participation in decision making</p> <p>Promoting vertical and horizontal communication and feedback strategy in the implementation of project</p> <p>Promote community policing</p>	<p>Leadership forums on projects and programmes implementation</p> <p>Introduction of revolving funds to youths and women with no interest.</p>



14.2 Summary of projects

The Map 50 below is a summarized spatial depiction of projects per ward.

Map 50: Summary of Proposed Projects



14.3 Action Areas

Drawing from the land optimization and the plan proposals, the environment and conservation (CESA) and socio-economic themes certain zones of significance and therefore requires detailed action area planning and intervention. These are listed in Table 57 and displayed in Map 51.

Table 57: Action Areas

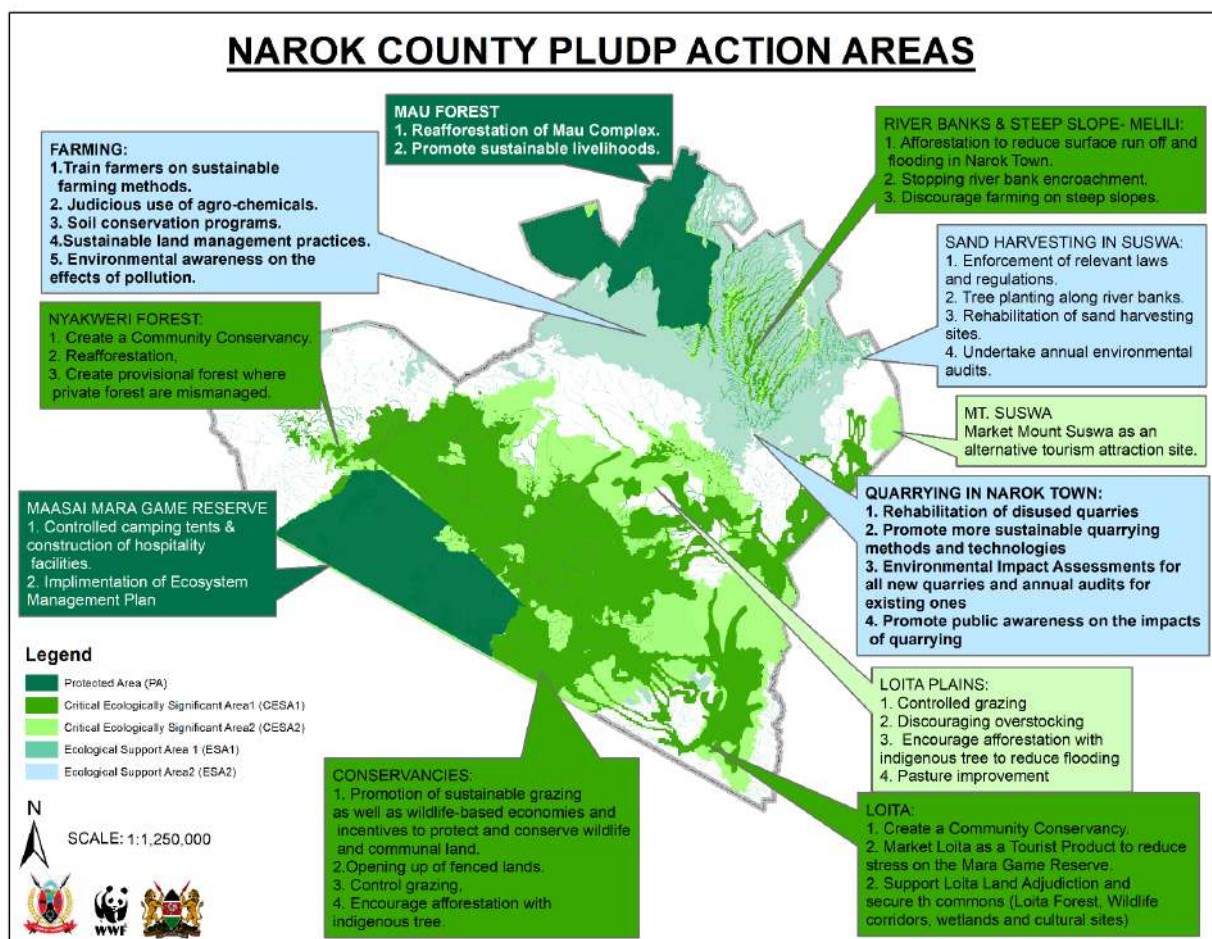
	Area	Intervention
1.	Greater Maasai Mara Ecosystem	Ecosystem management plan
2.	Loita Forest Ecosystem	Forest management plan Adjudication and registration of land
3.	Narok Municipality	Preparation of a local physical and land use plan
4.	Nyakweri Forest Ecosystem	Establishment of a conservancy Forest management plan





5.	Mau catchment	Rehabilitation/restoration Establishment of nature-based enterprises
6.	Mt. Suswa	Support effective implementation of management plan Promotion of tourism for economic sustainability

Map 51: Action Areas



PART 5

PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION





CHAPTER 15.0: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

15.1 Agriculture

Project	Actor	Time Frame
Provide agricultural advisory services	CGN, National government, NGOs,	continuous
Establishment of soil and water conservation structures in severely and moderately water stressed areas of Narosura, Siana, Mosiro, Keekonyokie, Naikara, and Angata Barikoi wards.	CGN, National government, NGOs	Short
Construct fish ponds and stock them with fingerlings	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Medium
Construct slaughter houses and slaughter slabs in every ward	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Longterm
Establish milk processing plants and milk cooler housing units	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Medium
Construct post-harvest storage facilities	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Medium
Create an industrial park to facilitate development of leather related products for commercial purposes.	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Medium
Establish livestock sale yards development in every ward	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Medium
Establish strategic hay barns in wheat production areas	CGN, National government, NGOs,	Medium Term
Construct a disease control and surveillance unit at Narok town	CGN, National government, NGOs,	continuous
16 large scale apiaries established	CGN, National government, development partners NGOs,	medium
Develop and promote alternative livestock species (shoats, apiary, rabbits, poultry, pigs, donkeys and camels)	CGN, National government, development partners NGOs,KALRI	continous
Develop two (2) Agricultural training centres	CGN, National government, development partners	Long term
Develop two (2) Agricultural training centres in Narok Town and Kilgoris	CGN, National government, development partners	medium
Construct agro processing plants	CGN, National government, development partners	Short term
Establish irrigation schemes in Mara, Siana, Mosiro and Naroosura	CGN, National government, development partners	medium
Construct at least one modern abattoir per sub-county	CGN, National government, development partners	Short term
Construct a disease control and surveillance unit at Narok town	CGN, National government, development partners	Long term



Project	Actor	Time Frame
Rehabilitate cattle dips and crushes	CGN, National government, development partners	Medium
Establish fertilizer processing industry in Kilgoris	CGN, National government, development partners, NGOs.	continuous

15.2 Tourism

Project	Actor	Time Frame
Branding and marketing of Masaai Mara National Reserve	CGN, Kenya Tourism Board, National Government	continuous
Development of Tourism Products	CGN, Kenya Tourism Board, National Government	Short Term
Establish tourism integrated management information system	CGN, Kenya Tourism Board, National Government	Short Term
Development of County based tourism policies and legislations	CGN, National Government	Medium Term
Development of a Maa cultural center for packaging and displaying cultural products	CGN, Kenya Tourism Board, National Government	Medium Term
Improvement of the existing Museum in Narok Town	CGN, National Government	Medium Term
Renovation of main entries gates, toilets, development of shades in airstrips, connecting electricity and solar panels to main gates, improvements and equipping of workshops	CGN, National Government	Short Term
Creation of awareness and project sensitization of the Ushanga initiative by bead mapping and profiling, capacity development, marketing	CGN, National Government	Short Term
Gravelling of Park Roads	CGN	Short term
Development of recreational and sports facilities	CGN, Conservancies	Medium term
Development of a golf course within the conservancies in Mara ward to promote sports tourism	CGN, Conservancies	Medium term





15.3 Mining and Industrialization

Project	Actor	Time Frame
Establish agro-based processing industries (Grain, Poultry, Tomato, Honey, Milk, Leather, Meat, Sugar, Tea)	National Government, CGN, Development partners, ENSDA	Medium Term
Capacity building programs on industries	National Government, CGN, Development partners,	Medium Term
Resource Mapping	National Government, CGN, Development partners,	Medium Term
Establish a Fertilizer processing industry	National Government, CGN, Development partners, ENSDA	Medium Term
Land banking for industrial development	National Government, CGN, Development partners,	Short term

15.4 Transportation

Project	Actor	Time Frame
Entasekera –Olmesutie-Tanzania border(43km)	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Medium Term
NaikarraD1688,olpusimoru,-Tanzania border (35.5km)	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Short Term
Enegetia-(C 57) olokurto-olpusimoru-C708 –jnt C704 47.2km	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Medium Term
Siapei--Tipis C705 75.4km	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Long Term
Nairegie Enkare-kongoni C710 40km	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Medium Term
B3-suswa SGR railway station 2km	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Short Term
Develop transportation network map	CGN, National Government, Development partners	Medium Term
Incorporation of NMT in design	CGN, National Government	Continuous
Integrate road, rail and air transport	CGN, National Government	Continuous
Provide or acquire enough spaces to widened the roads	CGN, National Government	Continuous

15.5 Governance

PROJECT	ACTOR	TIME FRAME
Leadership forums on projects and programmes implementation	County government of Narok NGOs Non state actors CBOs National Government	Short term





Introduction of revolving funds to youths and women with no interest.	County government of Narok National Government	continuous
Empower the village elders and chief to monitor the social vices in the community-	County government of Narok National Government	continuous
Enhance mobility to all chief, ward administrators and village elders to be able to monitor the unsustainable practices within the village level.	County government of Narok National Government	continuous
Sensitization and awareness programmes on climate change adaptation measures, Domestic violence, maternal health, crimes and FGM	County government of Narok National Government NGOs	continuous
Training and development of staff	County government of Narok National Government NGOs	continuous
Establishment of Disaster response centre in all sub-counties/ Fire station	County government of Narok National Government NGOs	Medium term

15.6 Human Settlement

Project	Actor	Time frame
Preparation of local physical and land use development plans for all urban areas in the County	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Short Term
Sensitize on the importance of concentrated settlements	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Short Term
Delineation and classification of all Urban areas	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Short Term
Digitization and digitalization of land records	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Short
Gazette the urban management boards and committees	NCG	Short Term
Launch and induct the board and committee members	NCG	Short Term
Surveying and titling of urban areas	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Medium Term





Preparation of Zoning Plans for rural areas to protect agricultural Land	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Medium Term
Provision of key infrastructure and services (Roads, Water Supply, Sewer System, waste management facilities etc)	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Long term
Sensitization/creation of awareness on planning issues	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Continuous
Encourage creation of neighborhood association to articulate their planning issues	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Continuous
Formalization of existing Community Ranches	NCG, National Government and Development partners	Continuous
Preparation of valuation rolls for the major urban Centres Narok and Kilgoris Municipalities.	NCG and Development Partners	Medium term

15.7 Infrastructure

• Education Facilities

PROJECT	ACTOR	TIME FRAME
Construction of 6 ECDs at Nkareta, Narok, Kimintet, Shankoe, Angata Barikoi and Sogoo	CGN and NG CDF	Short term
Construction of 6: primary schools in Angata Barikoi	NG-CDF and National government	Short term
Construction of 1: secondary schools in Ololmasani	NG-CDF and National government, development partners	Short term
Construction of 2 polytechnics: Narok town.	National government, development partners	Long term

• Health Facilities

PROJECT	ACTOR	TIME FRAME
Construction of one health centre and two dispensaries at Olorropil Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of one health centre and three dispensaries at Suswa Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of one health centre and one dispensary at Maji Mot/Narosura Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of three health centres and six dispensaries at Ololulunga Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of two health centres and four dispensaries at Melelo Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term



Construction of one health centres and two dispensaries at Sogoo Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of two health centres and three dispensaries at Sagamian Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of one health centres and two dispensaries at Angata Birakoi Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of one health centres and three dispensaries at Mogondo Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of one health centres and two dispensaries at Kapsasian Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of one health centres and three dispensaries at Olposimoru Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of three health centres and five dispensaries at Olokurto Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term
Construction of three health centres and three dispensaries at Nkareta Ward	CGN, Development partners, NGOs, CBOs, National Government, NG-CDF	Medium Term

• Energy

Project	Actor	Time Frame
Installation of solar energy system in public institutions	CGN and NG CDF	Short term
Sensitize the public on renewable energy resources	NG-CDF and National government	Short term
Public private partnership in harnessing renewable energy resources	NG-CDF and National government, development partners	Short term

• Water

Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Ololunga Water supply	Ololunga	Water supplies rehabilitation and expansion	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Sort term
Narok multipurpose Upper Dam	Narok Town	Construction of a multipurpose dam(Hudro power supply, water supply, irrigation	National government CGN, Development partners	Long term





Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Mooge water supplies project	Keekonyokie	construction of water supply (dam weir, gravity main and distribution lines, water kiosks and water meters)	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Sakutiek-Olemurti spring water project	Ildamat	construction of water supply (dam weir, gravity main and distribution lines, water kiosks and water meters)	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Mulot Water supply	Ilmotiok	Completion of construction and equipping of of Mulot w/s	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Short term
Ngiito water project		Completion of construction and equipping of Nkiito w/ project	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Short term
Rotian Water project		Rehabilitation and expansion of the water project to include water treatment works	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Short term
Ilaiser Dam w/s project	Ildamat	Construction of water supply		Medium term
Ewasongiro w/s project		Construction of convectional water supply		Long term
Osupuko Health Centre B/h	Kilgoris Central	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Olgabori Pry sch B/h	Kilgoris central	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term



Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Kiikat pry B/h	Keyian Ward	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Kondamet Sec Sch B/h	Angata Barikoi	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Olalini Pry B/h	Shankoe	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Sitoka Health Centre B/h	Kimintet	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Olkiloriti Pry Sch B/h	Lolgorian	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Murkan pry B/h	Ilkerin ward /	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term





Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Tenduet Pr y sch B/h	Ololmasani	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Kipailuk Pry Sch B/h	Mogondo	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Kapsasian secondary school B/h	Kapsasian	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Olposimoru centre B/h	Olposimoru	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Olokurto secondary school B/h	Olokurto	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Limanet secondary school B/h	Narok Town	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term



Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Olokuseroi Pry Sch B/h	Nkareta	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Topoti Pry Sch B/h	Olorropil	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Entinki pry Sch B/h	Melili Ward	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Inkorienito pry B/h	Mosiro	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Ololua pry sch B/h	Mosiro	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Enooseyia Primary School B/h	Ildamat	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term





Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Entashata pry Sch B/h	Keekonyokie	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Oltepesi Pry Sch B/h	Suswa	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
ILADORU PRI SCH B/h	Maji Moto/ Naroosura	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Esinoni Pry Sch B/h	Ololunga	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Ololoipangi (Oldonyo Ngiro) B/h	Ololulung'a	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Ilubi Pry Sch B/h	Melelo /	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term



Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Enchoro Naibor (near TZ Boarder) B/h	Loita	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Emitik Pry Sch B/h	Sogoo	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Tendwet pry Sch B/h	Sagamian	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Nkorinkori pry Sch B/h	Ilmotiok	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Olare-Orok Pry Sch B/h	Mara	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Isiketa Pry Sch B/h	Siana	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term





Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Esoit Pry Sch B/h	Naikarra	Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
		Drilling and equipping B/h	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Ewasongiro Dam – proposed		Dam construction to impound and store water for proposed Ewasongiro W/s	National Government CGN ENSDA NGOs NG-CDF Development partners	Medium term
Oltinka Dam	Loita	Rehabilitation and Expansion	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Naroosura Ntuka Mega Dam Proposal	Naroosura	Construction of a mega dam	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Naroosura (Entiapiri Mega Dam)	Naroosura	Construction of a dam	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Narok Town central water supply dam	Narok Town	Weir construction	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term



Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
Ololung'a – Proposed Sanitation system	Ololung'a	Construction of Sewerage system	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Long term term
Kilgoris – Proposed Sanitation	Kilgoris Central	Construction of Sewerage system	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Lolgorian – Proposed Sanitation	Lolgorian	Construction of Sewerage system	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Long term term
Emurua Dikirr-Sewer system		Construction of Sewerage system	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
water pumping station at Enosaen river for Enosaen market	Keiyan Ward	Water supply Construction	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Endonyo bore holes	Keiyan Ward	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Isampin bore holes	Keiyan Ward	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Ainamoi water pans	Emurua Dikirr	Construction of water pan	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Ilkujuka dam	ilgoris central	Construction of water pan	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term
Olng'aboli b/h	ilgoris central	Driling and Equipping of B/h	CGN ENSDA Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term





Project name	Ward	Proposed projects Description	Actor	Time Frame
masaantare- B/h Proposal	Ololunga	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Enkutoto – b/h proposed	Mara	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Losho – B/h proposal	Siana	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Oltarakuai Pry Sch – B/h Completion Proposal	Loita	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners board Development partners	Medium term
Ilubi Pry sch – B/h proposal	Melelo	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Tendwett Pry sch – B/h proposal	Sagamian	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Nkareta Sec Sch W/pan	Nkaleta	Construction of water pan	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Nkaroni Pry Sch – Proposed B/h	Sogoo	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Olokurto Secondary – B/h proposal	Olkurto	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Topoti – B/h Proposal	Olorropil	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Nkoirienito- Proposed B/h	Loita	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Entontol – Proposed W/pan	Melili	Construction of water pan	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Nailoglog Dam	Mosiro	Construction of water pan	CGN Development partners	Medium term
Ngendalel Pry Sch – B/h Proposal	Angata Barrikoi	Drilling and equipping of B/h	CGN Rift valley service water board Development partners	Medium term

CHAPTER 16.0: CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Capital investment plans are for the projects that have a wider effect when prepared and implemented. They require a large capital and may be done in collaboration with the national government and development partners. The criteria used for the selection of these projects include, the magnitude effect they are likely to cause, they must be capital intensive, take a longer time to complete and require advanced technology. The following projects were elected as capital investment project for Narok County.

CIP PROJECT	LOCATION	EXPECTED IMPACTS	ESTIMATED COSTS (Convert to KSH)	ACTOR	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
Upgrade Ololulunga – Ngorengore – Lemek- Mararianta-Lolgorian to bitumen status	Narok South, Narok west, Trans Mara South	Economic growth Increase of land value along the corridor Opening up of the areas along the roads Employment Ease of movement within the county Connectivity	630 million US Dollars	County Government of Narok KERRA	Medium term	High
Eor-Ekule - Sakutiek - Kongoni Road	Narok East and Narok North	Economic growth Increased production Reduced Transport costs	630 million US Dollars	County Government of Narok KERRA	Medium term	High
Milk Processing Plant	Narok North, Transmara West	Employment Increases in production. Increased in revenue Income to farmers Value addition	16.4 million US Dollars	County government, development partners, private investors and national government	Medium term	High



CIP PROJECT	LOCATION	EXPECTED IMPACTS	ESTIMATED COSTS (Convert to KSH)	ACTOR	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
Potato Processing Plant	Melili (Narok North)	Employment Increases in production. Increased in revenue Income to farmers Value addition	8.6 million US Dollars	County government, development partners, private investors and national government Public Private Partnership	Medium term	High
Maize Milling Plant	Transmara east Transmara west, and Narok East	Economic growth Increases in production. Economic growth in terms of GDP Increased in revenue Income to farmers Value addition	4.5 million US Dollars	County government, development partners, private investors and national government	Medium term	High
Wheat Processing Plant	Enengetia (Narok North)	Value addition Employment Increases in production. Increased in revenue Income to farmers	4.8 million US Dollars	County government private investors National government Development partners,	Medium term	High
Narok multipurpose Upper Dam	Narok Town	Construction of a multipurpose dam(Hydro power supply, water supply, irrigation	2.8 million US Dollars	National government County Government Development partners	Long term	High
Modern abattoir	Suswa (Narok East),Ewaso Ngiro (Narok North/South), Lolgorian (Transmara South)	Value addition to livestock products Employment Increased revenue Income to farmers	1 million US Dollars	National government County Government Development partners	Medium term	High

CIP PROJECT	LOCATION	EXPECTED IMPACTS	ESTIMATED COSTS (Convert to KSH)	ACTOR	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
Barley processing plant	Melili(Narok North)	Income to farmers Employment Increases in production. Increased in revenue Value addition	6.2 million US Dollars	County government, private investors National government Public Private Partnership National government	Medium term	Medium
Tomato Processing plant	Naroosura (Narok South)	Increased in revenue Value addition	6.2Million US Dollars	Public Private Partnership National government	Medium Term	High
Kilgoris and Lolgorian Sewer System	Kilgoris and Lolgorian	Improved sanitation	3.2 million US Dollars	County government, private investors National government Public Private Partnership National government	Long term	Medium
Tamarcking of major urban roads	Narok, Kilgoris and Lolgorian	Improved ease of movement Increase value of land Employment	2.4 million US Dollars	County government, private investors National government Public Private Partnership National government	Long term	Medium
Construction of two bypasses	Narok Town	Decongest Narok Town Increase value of land Employment	240 million US Dollars	County government, private investors National government Public Private Partnership National government	Medium	High



CIP PROJECT	LOCATION	EXPECTED IMPACTS	ESTIMATED COSTS (Convert to KSH)	ACTOR	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
Air Port	Transmara West	Employment Increases in production. Increased in revenue Income to farmers Value addition	10.5 million US Dollars	National government County government, development partners private investors Public Private Partnership	Long term	Medium
Railway	Narok East	Employment Increases in production. Increased in revenue Income to farmers Value addition	5.1 million US Dollars	National government County government, development partners private investors Public Private Partnership	Long term	Medium
Air port	Narok north (Oloosiusiu Air port)	Employment Increases in production. Increased revenues Income to farmers Value addition	10.5 million US Dollars	National government County government, development partners private investors Public Private Partnership	Long term	High



CHAPTER 17.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

17.1 Overview

The main objective of MEL framework, is to provide basic guidance essential for the monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes that are outlined in the CPLUDP and in the investment plan including those of development partners and CSOs.

Integrated Planning, monitoring and evaluation enhance the contribution of County Physical and Land Use Development Plan (CPLUDP) by establishing clear links between past, present and future initiatives and development results. Monitoring and evaluation will help the county extract relevant information from past and ongoing activities that can be used as the basis for programmatic fine-tuning, reorientation and future planning. Without effective planning, monitoring and evaluation, it would be impossible to judge whether progress and success can be claimed, and how future efforts might be improved. Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of any development project.

The framework will: (i) assist in understanding and analyzing the implementation of priority CPLUDP programmes and projects; (ii) help to develop sound data collection tools and ensure prompt implementation of M&E activities; (iii) articulate each CPLUDP projects or programme's measurable short, medium and long-term objectives/outcomes/milestones and (iv) clarify the relationship between CIDP programme/project and CPLUDP.

17.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Stages

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) will form the overall strategic plan for the county which County Physical and Land Use Development Plan (CPLUDP) will contribute to its achievements. County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System will be the guiding mechanism for programs and project performance measurement. The plan will be implemented in two phases. Continuous monitoring, data collection and reporting will be undertaken through a detailed M&E plan on annual basis. Mid-term and end of term evaluation will be undertaken to ascertain the Effectiveness, Efficiency, Relevance, Sustainability and Impact of the plan. A key and most definitive check on to monitor the progress of the project is output evaluation as this will be important for the purposes of accountability and reporting of the Plan progress.

Among other things, this will involve checking whether the implementation of the Plan is following the laid-out work plan and implementation schedule, and whether the particular stages in the process are addressing the intended problem or rather achieving the expected outputs from the project (s). For this to be achieved, the county will operationalize the (County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System) CIMES which will in turn facilitate establishment of county monitoring and evaluation unit with the sole intention of monitoring and assessing the success or otherwise of the project (s). Reflection and data review meetings will be held annually which will comprise of multi-stakeholder representatives from the Narok County Government, development partners, the MoLPP, NLC, interested investors as well as the local community.

Narok CPLUDP will be implemented in an environment that might encounter uncertainties and unforeseen circumstances which it may not have anticipated and which may make it difficult to implement. The CPLUDP will therefore be subjected to periodic reviews which will allow for flexibility. The Narok CPLUDP shall be reviewed after five years.

17.3 Impact

The overall objective of this Plan is to sustainably utilize the County's Natural, Human, and Cultural capital assets towards achieving an economically prosperous & competitive County. This is expected to have an overall impact socially; economically; politically; environmentally; and spatially which can only be proved through systematic tracking of the performance of the Plan implementation in relation to the expected outcomes of the project(s) implementation. This can be summarized as follow;

Monitoring and Evaluation progress matrix

Goal, Objective and outcome	Key indicators	Baseline	Short/Medium term expected results/ Milestones	Long term expected results
AGRICULTURE				
Objective: To improve sustainable Agricultural production and productivity	<p>No. of new investors in the County (No. and value-Kshs)</p> <p>No. of new employment opportunities created in the County</p> <p>No. of new economic initiatives established</p> <p>Value (kshs) of County revenue collection</p>		<p>1.5m agroforestry tree seedlings produced and distributed</p> <p>24,000 farms laid out with soil and water conservation structures</p> <p>100,000 farm families provided with agricultural advisory services</p> <p>120,000 AI services provided for livestock genetic improvement</p> <p>195 cattle dips and crushes rehabilitate</p> <p>Sixteen (16) post-harvest storage facilities constructed</p> <p>Thirty (30) milk cooler housing units constructed</p> <p>20% increase in use of fertilizer and certified seeds</p> <p>2 County fish farms established</p> <p>2 livestock multiplication centers established</p> <p>40 water bodies stocked with fingerlings</p> <p>16 large scale apiaries established</p> <p>Construct twelve (12) dams with auxiliary structures</p> <p>40 water pans constructed</p> <p>Construct six (6) Tomato processing plants</p> <p>Twenty (20) potato collection centres constructed</p> <p>Thirty (30) greenhouses installed</p> <p>Establish two (2) milk processing plants</p>	<p>Increased investment opportunities in the County</p> <p>Improved sustainable agricultural production and productivity</p> <p>Breed improvement program in established</p> <p>An industrial park to facilitate development of leather related products for commercial purposes created.</p> <p>30 livestock sale yards development</p> <p>Narok Town upgraded into a resort city</p> <p>10 Argo based industries established</p> <p>One (1) strategic vaccine reserve established</p> <p>Three (3) pest and disease control units (rapid response unit) established</p> <p>Two (2) Agricultural training centres established</p> <p>Thirty (30) milk cooler housing units established</p> <p>60 slaughter houses and slaughter slabs constructed</p> <p>Construct sixteen (16) post-harvest storage facilities</p> <p>120 fish ponds constructed</p>



TOURISM DEVELOPMENT				
Objective: To Enhance Tourism promotion and development	No. of roads graveled No. of cultural centers developed		Branding and marketing of Masaai Mara National Reserve done. (<i>Development of Tourism Products, creation of awareness and project sensitization of the ushanga initiative by bead mapping and profiling, capacity development, marketing</i>) Park Roads graveled Five (5) Maa cultural centers developed (<i>where their culture is repackaged and elaborately displayed.</i>) New Tourism circuits developed. Three (3) recreational and sports facilities developed Upgrading Narok Town into a resort city	Refurbishment of Nonresidential Buildings & Other Infrastructure refurbished. One (1) Museum developed. Tourism polices and Legislations developed. Tourism integrated management information system (networked information centers) established A golf course to promote sports tourism developed
LAND AND ENVIRONMENT				
			Forest land acquired and gazzetted Habitat's restoration plans implemented with key stakeholders. Zoning and land use maps for conservation, education and awareness and CSR/PPP projects for affected communities developed	Waste disposal infrastructure & recycling plant build Clean energy infrastructure developed Water catchment areas Mapped, gazetted, protected and conserved
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND MINING DEVELOPMENT				
Objective: To create a conducive environment for the establishment of local industries	No. of new industries established		Poultry processing industry established Capacity building programs on cottage industries developed Tomato processing industry established Honey processing industry established Milk processing industry established National mineral policy domesticated	Grain processing industry established Meat processing industry established Tea processing industry established Fertilizer processing industry established Sugar processing industry established



TRADE AND COMMERCE DEVELOPMENT				
Objective: To create a conducive environment for doing business	No. of markets upgraded		60 existing markets upgraded Seven (7) modern markets constructed Seven (7) incubation centers created Existing vocational training centers upgraded All market centers planned	Five (5) weigh bridges established Business incubators established
	No. of incubation centers created			
HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT				
Objective: To optimize utilization of land	No. of zoning plans developed		Local physical and land use plans for all urban areas prepared Zoning Plans for rural areas to protect agricultural Land prepared Key infrastructure and services (Roads, Water Supply, Sewer System, waste management facilities etc) provided	The Narok people sensitized on importance of concentrated settlements
INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT				
Objective: To provide appropriate infrastructure for social and economic development	No. of new Health Centers/dispensaries completed/constructed		6 ECDs at Nkareta, Narok, Kimintet, Shankoe, Angata Barikoi and Sogoo constructed 6 primary schools in Angata Barikoi Constructed 1 secondary schools in ololmasani constructed one health centre and two dispensaries at Olorropil Ward constructed one health centre and three dispensaries at Suswa Ward constructed one health centres and two dispensaries at Sogoo Ward Constructed one health centres and two dispensaries at Angata Birakoi Ward constructed one health centres and three dispensaries at Mogondo Ward constructed	2 Polytechnique in Narok town constructed one health centre and one dispensary at Maji Mot/Narosura Ward constructed three health centres and six dispensaries at Ololulunga Ward constructed two health centres and four dispensaries at Melelo Ward constructed two health centres and three dispensaries at Sagamian Ward constructed three health centres and five dispensaries at Olokurto Ward constructed three health centres and three dispensaries at Nkareta Ward constructed Narok multipurpose Upper Dam completed
	Proportion of planned projects completed			



		<p>one health centres and two dispensaries at Kapsasian Ward constructed</p> <p>one health centres and three dispensaries at Olposimoru Ward constructed</p> <p>Ololunga Water supply project completed</p> <p>Mooge water supplies project completed</p> <p>Mulot Water supply project completed</p> <p>Ngiito water project completed</p> <p>Rotian Water project completed</p> <p>Osupuko Health Centre B/h completed</p> <p>Olngabori Pry sch B/h completed</p> <p>Kiikat pry B/h completed</p> <p>Kondamet Sec Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Olalini Pry B/h completed</p> <p>Sitoka Health Centre B/h completed</p> <p>Olkiloriti Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Murkan pry B/h completed</p> <p>Tenduet Pr y sch B/h completed</p> <p>Endonyo bore hole completed</p> <p>Isampin bore hole completed</p> <p>Ainamoi water pans completed</p> <p>Ilubi Pry sch – B/h completed</p>	<p>Sakutiek-Olemurti spring water project completed</p> <p>Ilaiser Dam w/s project completed</p> <p>Ewasongiro w/s project completed</p> <p>Kipailuk Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Kapsasian secondary school B/h completed</p> <p>Olposimoru centre B/h completed</p> <p>Olkurto secondary school B/h completed</p> <p>Limanet secondary school B/h completed</p> <p>Olokuseroi Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Topoti Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Entinki pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Inkorienito pry B/h completed</p> <p>Emitik Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Tendwet pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Nkorinkori pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Olare-Orok Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Nkareta Sec Sch W/pan completed</p> <p>Nkaroni Pry Sch – Proposed B/h completed</p> <p>Olokurto Secondary – B/h proposal completed</p>
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		<p>Entontol – Proposed W/pan completed</p> <p>Nailoglog Dam completed</p> <p>Ololua pry sch B/h completed</p> <p>Enooseyia Primary School B/h completed</p> <p>Entashata pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Oltepesi Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>ILADORU PRI SCH B/h completed</p> <p>Ewasongiro Dam completed</p> <p>Lolgorian – Proposed Sanitation system completed</p> <p>Emurua Dikirr- Sewer system completed</p> <p>water pumping station at Enoosaen river for Enoosaen market completed</p> <p>Ilkujuka dam completed</p> <p>Olng'aboli b/h completed</p> <p>masaantare- B/h Proposal completed</p> <p>Enkutoto – b/h proposed completed</p> <p>Losho – B/h proposal completed</p> <p>Oltarakuai Pry Sch – B/h Completed</p>	<p>Topoti – B/h completed</p> <p>Nkoirienito- Proposed B/h completed</p> <p>Ngendalel Pry Sch – B/h completed</p> <p>Isiketa Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Esoit Pry Sch B/h completed</p> <p>Oltinka Dam completed</p> <p>Naroosura Ntuka Mega Dam completed</p> <p>Naroosura (Entiapiri Mega Dam) completed</p> <p>Narok Town central water supply dam completed</p> <p>Ololulung'a – Proposed Sanitation system completed</p> <p>Kilgoris – Proposed Sanitation system completed</p> <p>Tendwett Pry sch – B/h completed</p>
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TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT				
Objective: To enhance integration and connectivity of transportation system	No. of KMs tarmac road completed		Naikarra D1688,olpusimoru,-Tanzania border (35.5km) road done B3-suswa SGR railway station 2km road done	Entasekera –Olmesutie-Tanzania border(43km) road tarmacked Enengetia-(C 57) olokurto-olpusimoru-C708 –jnt C704 47.2km road done Siapei--Tipis C705 75.4km road done Nairegie Enkare-kongoni C710 40km road done
GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT				
	No. farmers benefiting from subsidy programs Percentage change in school transition		Farmers introduced to subsidy programs. Revolving funds with no interest introduced to youths and women. Village elders and chief empowered to monitor the social vices in the community Mobility to all chief, ward administrators and village elders enhanced to be able to monitor the unsustainable practices within the village level.	100% school transition enhanced and enforced Sensitization and awareness programmes on climate change adaptation measures, Domesic violence, crimes and FGM put in place Disaster response centre in all sub-counties/ Fire station established





COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
NAROK
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,
HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

NAROK COUNTY
PHYSICAL & LAND USE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2023-2032