



**INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR KILGORIS MUNICIPALITY
(2025-2030)**

FEBRUARY, 2025

APPROVAL

OCTOBER, 2024

APPROVAL

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Name.....

Signature.....Date.....

County Assembly Approval Date: Hansard number:

Endorsed by the Governor

Signature.....Date.....

KILGORIS MUNICIPALITY

Vision Statement

A sustainable municipality of choice, to invest, work, live and prosper.

Mission Statement

To foster sustainable development by creating an enabling environment for investment, work, and quality living, while ensuring prosperity for all residents through inclusive economic growth and efficient service delivery.

Core Values

Integrity

Result oriented

Teamwork

Efficiency

Accountability

Professionalism

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ACRONYM

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CAP	Chapter
CBD	Central Business District
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
DP	Development Plan
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDeP	Integrated Urban Development Plan
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LPLUDP	Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMES	Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation System
MMES	Monitoring and Evaluation System

NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
PFM	Public Finance Management
PLUPA	Physical and Land Use Planning Act
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REREC	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
CGN	County Government of Narok

Executive Summary

The projects entail preparation of Kilgoris municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan (IDeP) -(2025-2029). The municipality covers approximately 473.98 square kilometres. The Integrated Urban Development Plan (IDeP) is a five-year plan anchored under urban areas and cities act, 2011 (amended, 2019). The plan provides an overall integrated framework for the Municipality’s urban growth and basis for coordinated programming of projects and budget. It also provides sectoral development strategies and programmes to be implemented within five years with the aim of improving the residents’ livelihoods and improving the municipality economy. The plan was prepared through a comprehensive stakeholder engagement and participation as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other relevant policy and legal frameworks. The report has been categorized into the following chapters:

Chapter one: provides the background information, functions of the municipality as stipulated in the municipal charter, project objectives, scope of work and execution methodology which was a detailed sequential process from inception, data collection, situation analyses and plan preparation. It explains that the main objective objectives of preparation of Integrated Development Plan is to provide an overall integrated framework for the Municipality’s urban growth and basis for coordinated programming of projects and budget.

Chapter two: details out the municipality’s location, administrative units, relevant policy and legal frameworks and stakeholders’ engagement and public participation. The municipality is

located in Transmara sub-county West Sub-County, Narok County. The municipality covers sections of four wards namely; Keyian, Kilgoris Central, Lolgorian and Shankoe. It is tranversed by two major roads; B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian and Mariwa-Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet (C725) which forms the major transportation corridor of the municipality. In regards to public participation, a sensitization, awareness and visioning workshop was held on 30th August, 2024 for the purpose of sensitizing the residents about the importance of the project on improving their standard of livings. The residents also provided the municipality challenges and interventions required to improve the municipality economy and overall standard of living for the municipality residents.

Chapter three: presents the municipality existing situation in terms of the following sectors: physical and natural environment, population and demographic characteristics, economy, social infrastructure & services, physical infrastructure & services, land, urbanization& settlements and housing. The municipality population is approximated at 88987 persons in 2024 and projected to 112,362 persons in 2029. Some of the potential opportunities in the municipality are: favorable climate for agriculture activities, availability of natural resources such as large tract of land and minerals, presence of milk cooling plants such as KCC, livestock and trade markets, tourism and culture, commercial hubs, financial institutions, vocational and training institute, power stations, administrative offices and increased urbanization.

Some of the challenges facing the municipality based on the situational findings are; climate change impacts, environmental degradation, increased rate of deforestations, under utilized resources such as land, lack of values addition for the agriculture products, inadequate livestock and trade markets, high cost of inputs for the crop production, high cost of feeds for the livestock, lack of agriculture extension and training services, poor road networks impassable during rainy seasons, high percentage of earth roads, poor storm water drainage channels, lack of designated bus terminus and parking lots, inadequate educational facilities, lack of portable water, poor waste management, increased use of non-renewable source of energy for cooking such as firewood and charcoal, relatively high number of households connected with electricity,

increased urban decay, poor housing conditions and emergence of informal settlements due to lack of planning.

Chapter four: explains the spatial development framework encompassing of; transportation network, existing commercial hubs, natural features, economic activities and stakeholders' concerns. It also presents the structural plan showing the general broad land uses that will guide preparation of the detailed land use.

Chapter five: it details out the sector development strategies that will guide development of the municipality. The strategies show the challenges, objective, mitigation measure/strategy, duration of implementation and the responsible entity/ implementors. The provided strategies are; municipal governance and strategic direction, economic development strategies, urban infrastructure improvement strategies, water supply improvement strategies, environmental conservation strategies, waste management strategies, disaster management strategies, housing improvement strategies, urban planning, agriculture strategies, social issues and marginalized strategies and revenue enhancement strategies.

Chapter six: details out the sectoral prioritized projects that would sprout the economy of the municipality if implemented in the short term. It also explains the capital investment plan showing the projects/programs to be implemented, proposed year of implementation and the actors.

Chapter seven: presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be key in assessing the level of implementation of the proposed programs. It explains the end results and performance indicators for the proposed programs and projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This project involves preparation of a five-year Integrated Urban Development Plan (IDeP) 2024-2029 for Kilgoris Municipality. The IDeP was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (No. 13 of 2011, amended in 2019). The IDeP provides a comprehensive and strategic framework for guiding development activities in all the sectors including the economy, infrastructure & services, governance, environment, disaster management, urbanization, housing and finance fostering collaboration and partnership among stakeholders. This coordination is aimed at promoting the well-being of the municipality's residents. The IDeP is key in ensuring the municipal board fulfills its functions and mandate in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019).

1.2 Background Information

Kilgoris municipality is experiencing an increase in the urbanization rate that is primarily driven by a growing urban population resulting from rural-urban migration. Rural-Urban migration is fueled by the desire to access essential amenities and services, including healthcare facilities, public offices and employment opportunities. However, this rapid urbanization has resulted to various challenges, such as insufficient social and physical infrastructure, high unemployment rate and environmental degradation and unexploited opportunities. These challenges have been exacerbated by the absence of proper governance structures and clear guidelines, which are essential for ensuring the optimal utilization of available resources. Without these frameworks, resource management becomes inefficient, leading to further underutilization and missed opportunities for sustainable development.

To foster sustainable urban development in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of 2015 and Kenya Vision 2030, there is need to prepare an integrated development plan. The plan will serve as a guiding tool for resource utilization and create a platform for effective public participation in the management and development of the municipality.

1.3 Functions of the Municipality

The functions of the municipality as stipulated in the municipal charter and in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended, 2019) are:

- a. Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services.
- b. Maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure.
- c. Maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls.
- d. Maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure.
- e. Maintenance of green spaces.
- f. Maintenance of street lighting.
- g. Maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs.
- h. Maintenance of fire stations and provision of fire-fighting services.
- i. Emergency preparedness and disaster management.
- j. Maintenance of administrative offices and

1.4 Objectives of preparation of Integrated Development Plan

The objective of the IDeP is to provide an overall integrated framework for the Municipality's urban growth and basis for coordinated programming of projects and budget. The plan will also form the basis for; -

- a) The preparation of environmental management plans.
- b) The preparation of valuation rolls for property taxation.
- c) Provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation.
- d) Preparation of annual strategic plans for the municipality.
- e) Disaster preparedness and response.
- f) Overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management.
- g) The preparation of a geographic information system for the municipality.
- h) Nurturing and promoting development of informal commercial activities in an orderly and sustainable manner.
- i) Providing a framework for regulated urban agriculture.
- j) Development control.

1.5 Scope of Work

The consultancy's main objective is to prepare the Kilgoris municipality IDeP, which is a five-year plan covering the period (2024-2029), with the aim of providing the municipality with a roadmap to achieve sustainable development as part of the country's SDGs localization agenda.

The specific tasks included:-

- a) An assessment of the current social, cultural, economic, and environmental situation in the municipality's area of jurisdiction.
- b) Formulation of a vision for the development of the municipality.
- c) Preparation of development strategies along specified thematic areas: environment, physical and social infrastructure, transportation, housing, local economic development, disaster management, cultural heritage preservation, resilience, disaster management, and urban agricultural strategy.
- d) Preparation of an implementation strategy indicating the prioritization of projects and programmes to unlock development potential.
- e) Preparation of a capital investment plan containing priority projects, costs, and expected implementers.
- f) Preparation of a resilience and disaster management strategy.
- g) Development of an institutional governance structure framework for plan implementation.

1.5.1 Execution Methodology

The following activities guided plan preparation:

1.5.1.1 Inception report preparation

The report detailed out the tasks, interpreted the terms of reference, project objectives, deliverables and outputs. It also outlined the assignment execution methodology and work plan that guided the plan preparation.

1.5.1.2 Stakeholders mapping and Engagement

The activities that were undertaken under this phase encompassed; stakeholders' identification and analyses, and stakeholders' awareness, mobilization and visioning workshop.

Stakeholders' identification and analyses – This was done through a consultative process between the consultant and the relevant county officials and the municipal manager. The

stakeholders were categorized into primary and secondary depending on their roles and significance. Among the identified stakeholders are members of the business community, farmers, transport operators, religious representatives among others.

Stakeholders' awareness, mobilization and visioning workshop - During the workshop the project's objectives and outputs were explained and the expected responsibilities of the stakeholders outlined. The stakeholders also undertook visioning process through a participatory process.

1.5.1.3 Sectoral Data Collection and Analyses

This involved data collection, compilation and analysis. The method of data collection that was used included; reviewing of existing literature, field surveys, key informant interviews, observation, mapping and photography. Data was collected on the following sectors: physiographic and natural environment; population and demographic characteristics; urban economy, infrastructure and services, urban finance, land and human settlements; housing; institutional framework; urban planning and development as well as social issues and marginalized groups. The consultant applied the use of SPSS, Excel and Arc GIS tools for the analyses of the collected data.

1.5.1.4 Draft Plan Preparation

Based on the results of the sectoral assessments with the aim of optimizing the opportunities and mitigating the challenges, sector development strategies were developed and the municipal governance and strategic direction containing the municipality's vision, priority projects and the institutional framework. Capital investment plan containing the priority projects, cost and the expected implementers with the defined duration was also developed based on the stakeholders' concerns together with the challenges identified during the sectoral data collection and analyses phase. The draft plan will be presented to the stakeholders for their comments and input.

2.2 Administrative Units

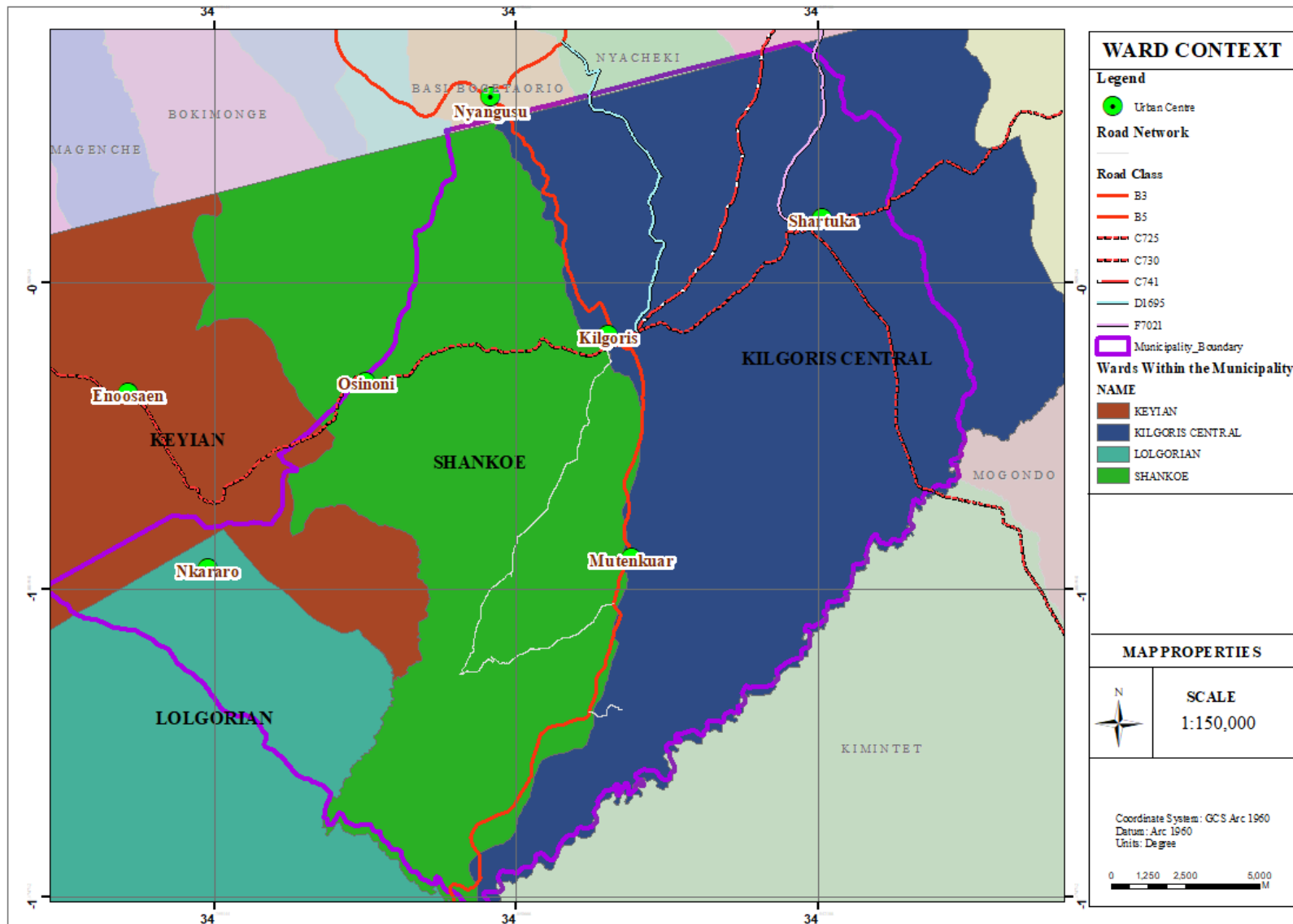
2.2.1 Area Coverage by the Sub-Counties and Wards Administrative Units

The municipality covers 18.67% of the Transmara West sub-county. As for the wards, the municipality covers sections of four wards namely; Keyian, Kilgoris Central, Lolgorian and Shankoe. The table below analyses the section of wards covered by the municipality:

Table 1: Sections of wards within the municipality

Wards	Total area (km ²) of the ward	Area (km ²) of the ward contributing to the municipality	Percentage of ward area in the municipality	Percentage of municipality area within the ward
Shankoe	216.52	166.28	76.80	35.08
Kilgoris Central	297.05	236.69	79.68	49.93
Lolgorian	344.5	42.53	12.35	8.97
Keyian	281.00	28.5	10.14	6.01
		474		100%

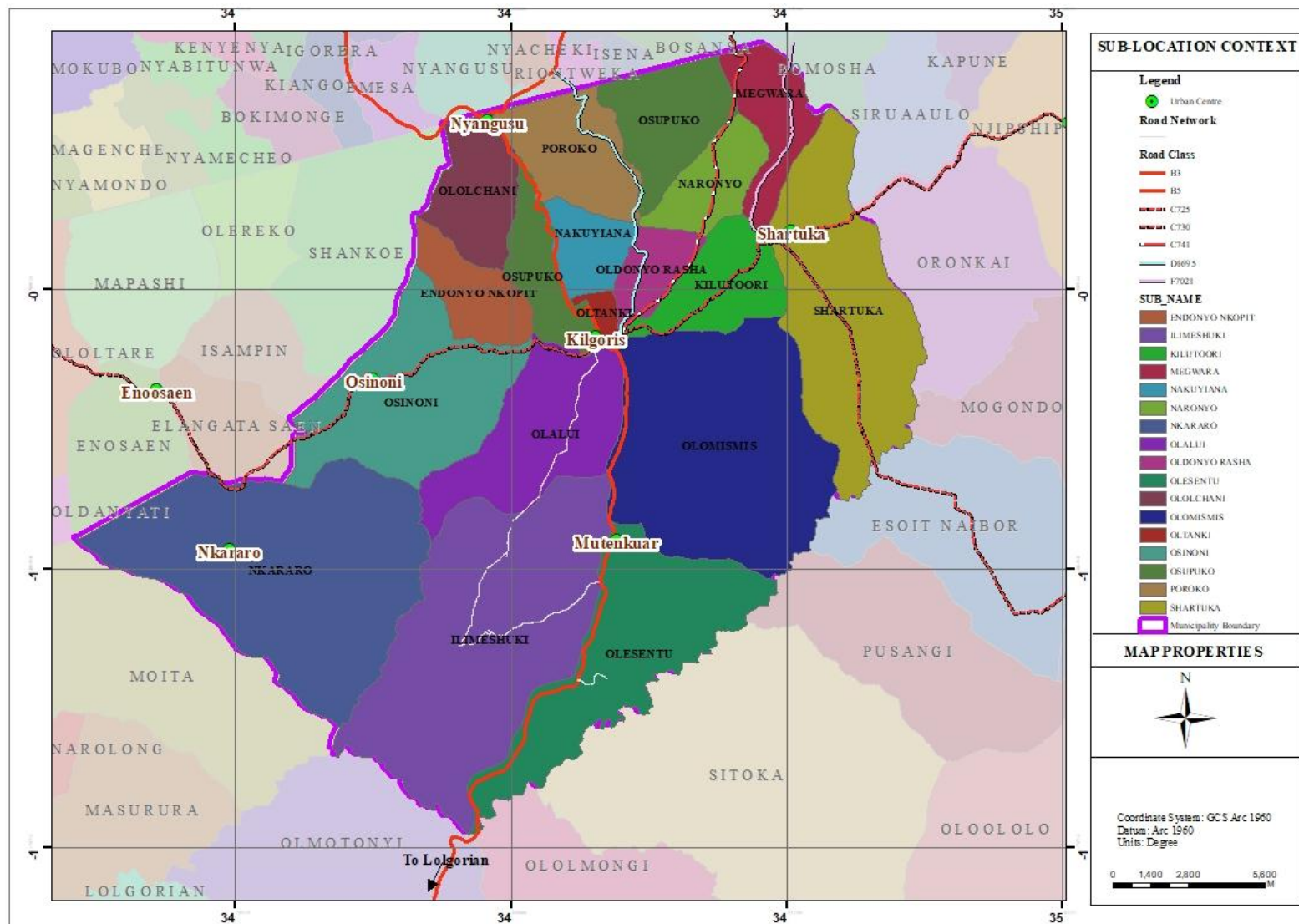
As demonstrated in the table above, Kilgoris central ward contribute the largest area in the municipality about 49.93% followed by shankoe ar 35.08%, Lolgorian at 8.97% and the least being Keyian at 6.01%. The analyses provide the bases for spatial distribution of the infrastructure and social amenities provisions. The map below shows the spatial distributions of the wards within the municipality:



Map 2: Ward Context

2.3 Sub-locations within the municipality

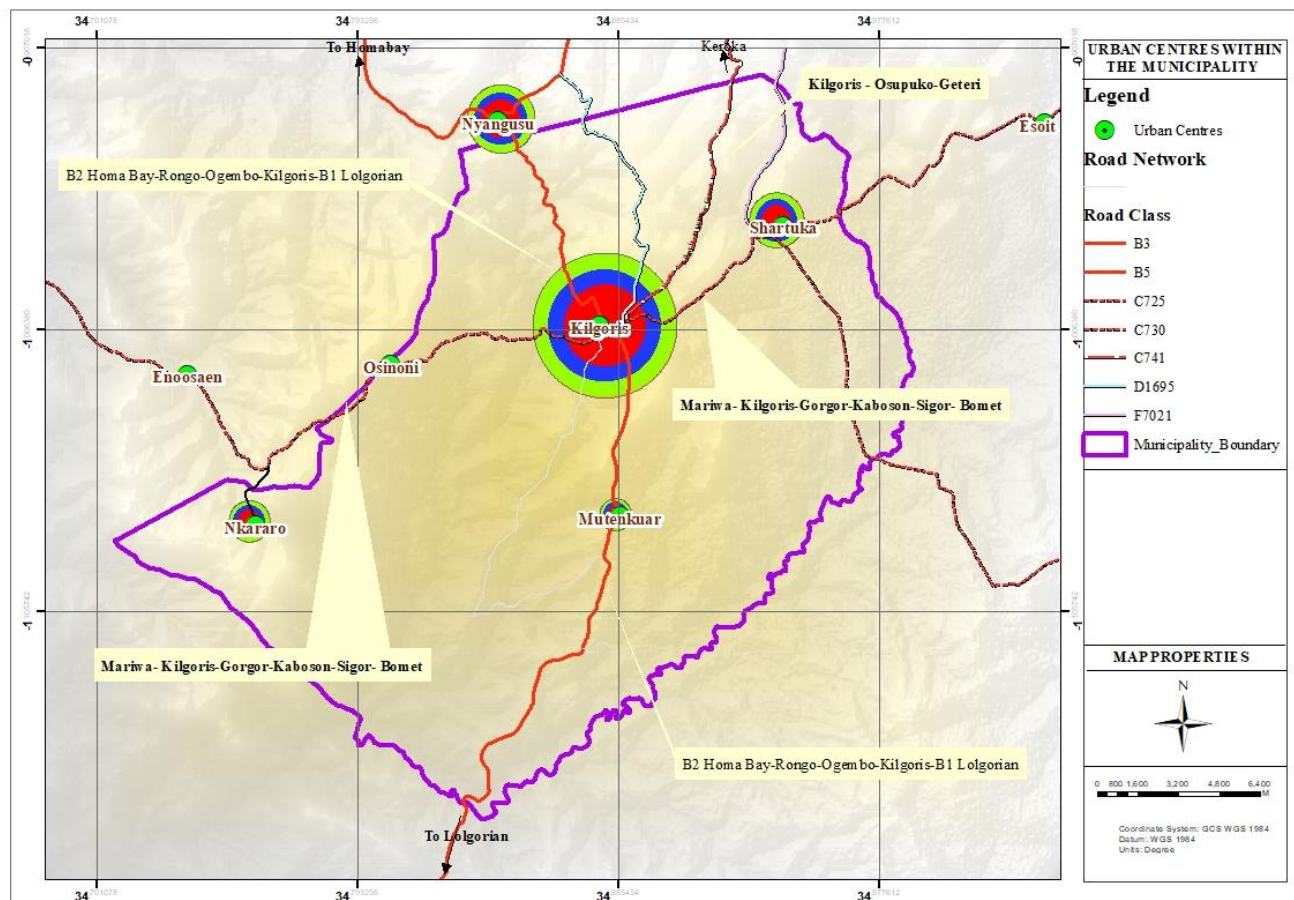
The municipality encompasses 18 sub-locations, each with unique characteristics and potential for growth. These sub-locations are Megwara, Osupuko Poroko, Shartuka, Ololchani, Naronyo, Osupuko, Nakuyiana, Kilutoori, Endonyo Nkopit, Oldonyo Rasha, Osinoni, Oltanki, Olomismis, Olalui, Nkararo, Ilimeshuki, and Olesentu. Understanding the sub-locations within the municipality was key in distribution of the required social and physical infrastructure and ensuring environmental sustainability. The map below shows the spatial distribution of the sub-locations within the municipality:



Map 3: Sub-location context

2.4 Urban Centres within the Municipality

There are 5 central areas in the municipality namely: Kilgoris, Nkararo, Osinoni, Shartuka and a Nyangusu which is a border urban centre between Narok and Kisii County. Kilgoris is the major commercial hub for the municipality and is the head-quarter of the Transmara West Sub-County and the municipality. All the urban centers within the municipality are interconnected to Kilgoris through key transport routes, including the B2 Homabay – Rongo – Ogembo – Kilgoris – B1 Lolgorian, Kilgoris – Osupuko – Getri, and Mariwa – Kilgoris – Gorgor – Sigor – Bomet transportation corridors. These transport networks facilitate movement and play a crucial role in enhancing trade by linking the municipality to other major commercial hubs within the region, thereby supporting the flow of goods and services. Map 4 illustrates the connectivity between the urban centers within the municipality, highlighting how this network significantly influences commercial activity and regional economic integration.



Map 4: Urban centre within the municipality

2.5 Relevant Policy and Legal Frameworks

This section explains the IDeP linkages to the relevant policy and legal framework. . It outlines how the IDeP aligns with national and county laws, policies, and strategic plans, ensuring that development initiatives are compliant with regulatory requirements

2.5.1 IDeP linkages with Policy Framework

The Integrated Development Plan was prepared as per the explained policy framework below:

2.5.1.1 Kenya Vision 2030, (2008)

Kenya Vision 2030 is an extensive development plan, striving to elevate Kenya into a middle-income, newly industrialized nation by 2030. Anchored by three key pillars – economic, social, and political development – it targets vital aspects of national growth. Economically, the plan aims for global competitiveness, diversifying the economy with a focus on sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and services. The social pillar aims to improve citizens’ quality of life through enhanced education, healthcare, housing, gender equality, and social inclusion. Politically, it promotes good governance, stability, and the rule of law. The plan heavily emphasizes infrastructure, innovation, and public sector reforms for an inclusive, prosperous society. It also stresses regional and international partnerships for trade and technological cooperation, positioning Kenya as a key player regionally and globally. Sustainability is central, ensuring responsible development across economic, social, and environmental dimensions for a prosperous Kenya.

Relevance

Kenya Vision 2030 provides a strategic framework that guided the preparation of the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IDeP), aligning it with national goals of economic growth, social equity, good governance and sustainability. This alignment shapes local development priorities and actions, ensuring that the IDeP supports both municipal and national development objectives.

Medium Term Plan IV

The Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP 2023-2027) of Kenya Vision 2030 succeeds the Third MTP 2018-2022, which incorporated the ‘Big Four’ Agenda. The ‘Big Four Agenda’ prioritizes food security and nutrition, universal healthcare, enhancing manufacturing, and providing affordable housing. The ‘Big Four’ Agenda is aimed at creating jobs and enabling citizens to

meet their basic needs. The IDeP, in line with the plan's vision of promoting food security, universal healthcare, and affordable housing, has provided health, housing, and agriculture improvement strategies with the aim of achieving the medium-term vision.

Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), 2022

The Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) has been designed to address the current challenges facing the country's economy, stimulate economic recovery and bolster resilience. It places special emphasis on priorities that target reduction in the cost of living, creation of jobs, achievement of more equitable distribution of income, enhancement of social security and expansion of the tax base. The agenda is anchored on 5 pillars with the largest impact and linkages to the economy as well as on household welfare and 12 enablers that aim at the creation of a conducive business environment for socio-economic transformation. The 5 pillars are: Agricultural Transformation; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Healthcare; Housing and Settlement; and Digital Superhighway and Creative Industry. Likewise, the key enablers are: Blue Economy; Education and Training; Environment and Climate Change; Foreign Policy and Regional Integration; Governance; Infrastructure; Manufacturing; Service Economy; Women Agenda; Social Protection; Sports, Culture and Arts; and Youth Empowerment and Development Agenda.

The municipal IDeP has localized the national economic priorities in addressing local challenges. It has provided sectoral development strategies that will guide in ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the BETA's pillars and enablers at the grassroots level.

2.5.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals of 2015

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formulated to build upon and replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose time elapsed in 2015 since they were adopted in 2000. SDGs are universal and are to be applied in both developed and developing countries. However, different countries have different ambitions and goals depending on different challenges by those countries coupled with the diverse priorities in play.

The goals provide a framework for ending poverty (SDG 1), eradicating hunger (SDG 2), attaining good health, well – being and quality education (SDG 3 and 4) respectively, curbing inequality of all forms, be it gender-based or within and among countries (SDG 5). Availing reliable and sustainable energy (SDG 7), building resilient and sustainable infrastructure (SDG

9) as well as ensuring sustainable management of water and sanitation (SDG 6) form the basis for the sustainable development goals. The goals also aim to achieve sustained economic growth (SDG 8), make sites and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11) and finally protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems by managing forests, combating desertification, reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss (SDG 15).

Relevance

The proposed priority projects are in line with the sustainable development goals with the aim of achieving sustainable development.

2.5.1.3 The National Land Policy No. 3, 2009

Sessional paper No.3, 2009 on National Land Policy in Kenya is a comprehensive framework that addresses land-related issues. It aims to ensure equitable access to land and resources, promote sustainable land use and management, and establish a transparent and efficient land administration system. The policy emphasizes social equity, environmental sustainability, and economic development while acknowledging the cultural diversity of the nation.

It provides guidelines for land governance, tenure security, and land use planning to support Kenya's development goals and aspirations.

Relevance

The IDeP incorporates the policy provisions into its development strategies, guidelines, and regulations across sectors like the environment, housing, transportation, economy, and agriculture, ensuring equitable and sustainable land use in line with the objectives. Integrated Urban Development Plan aims to achieve equitable and sustainable land utilization while addressing challenges and promoting sustainable development in various sectors.

2.5.1.4 National Land Use Policy No.1, 2017

Sessional paper No.1, 2017 on National Land Use Policy, provides a comprehensive framework for land use. Its primary goal is to ensure sustainable and optimal land resource utilization at national, county, and community levels, focusing on economic productivity, social responsibility, environmental sustainability, and cultural conservation. Key principles include efficiency, equitable access to land information, non-discrimination, and public benefit sharing. The policy

seeks to balance various concerns like food security, human settlements, environmental protection, and economic activities, while considering social, cultural, economic, political, and spatial dimensions of development.

Relevance

The plan has proposed strategies that will enhance sustainable land use, balancing economic, social, and environmental needs, and promoting equitable access and efficient land resource utilization.

2.5.1.5 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), 2005

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) serves as a roadmap, prioritizing actions to reduce poverty and improve economic performance. It also highlights the Economic Recovery Strategies, encompassing various measures to alleviate poverty and enhance economic development at municipal and regional levels. Addressing poverty and fostering sustained economic growth is a top priority in Kenya, involving key stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society organizations, and development partners. The government seeks to actively engage and include all citizens, especially those in poverty, in designing and implementing poverty reduction strategies, recognizing the value of their firsthand experiences.

Relevance

The plan has proposed various provision of industrial parks and promotion of small and medium business traders through construction of markets for the purpose of alleviating poverty in line with the policy recommendations.

2.5.1.6 National Urban Development Policy (NUDP), 2016

The development of the National Urban Development Policy represents a significant milestone in Kenya's urban management efforts. It addresses the lack of a cohesive urban policy framework and aligns with the government's commitment to constitutional objectives and Kenya Vision 2030. Stakeholder's participation, facilitated through various committees, ensured a well-rounded policy. This policy, to be implemented through the Kenya Urban Program (KenUP), provides a comprehensive framework for sustainable urban growth, promising economic development, improved governance, and a higher quality of life for citizens.

Relevance

The plan has provided a comprehensive framework for sustainable urban growth, promising economic development, improved governance, and a higher quality of life for citizens in line with the policy aspirations.

2.5.1.7 National Housing Policy No.3 of 2016

The National Housing Policy No. 3 of 2016 in Kenya is a comprehensive framework that addresses housing challenges in the country. It aims to ensure access to affordable and adequate housing for all citizens, emphasizing sustainability, affordability, and inclusivity in housing development. The policy promotes the participation of various stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in the housing sector. It outlines strategies to enhance housing finance, land use planning, and infrastructure development to meet the diverse housing needs of Kenyan citizens. Additionally, the policy underscores the importance of fostering sustainable human settlements and improving living conditions, aligning with Kenya's broader development goals.

Relevance.

With most of the residents within the municipality living within semi-permanent and temporary structures, the plan has proposed for strategies to ensure affordable and decent housing to cater for the needs of local population

2.5.1.8 Integrated National Transport Policy, 2011

The Integrated National Transport Policy, established in 2011, serves as a strategic framework for Kenya's transport sector. It emphasizes on the integration of various transport modes, safety, efficiency, and sustainability. The policy aims to create an integrated, safe, and efficient transport system that supports economic development, enhances accessibility, and reduces the environmental impact of transport.

Relevance

The IDeP has proposed transportation strategies in line with the policy for the sole purpose of enhancing local transport networks, promote safe and efficient mobility, and ensure connectivity with broader regional and national transport systems.

2.5.1.9 County Integrated Development Plan – CIDP, (2023-2027)

The municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) has been prepared in alignment with the CIDP's vision, incorporating proposed projects from the county plan. This alignment ensures coordinated development efforts, efficient resource utilization, and a unified approach to addressing local needs, ultimately enhancing the socio-economic well-being of the community.

2.5.1.10 Narok County Physical and Land Use Development Plan (2023-2032)

The 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 has plan provided comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to solve the problems of rural and urban development, industry, infrastructure and human settlement, tourism and sustainable environmental management in line with the spatial plan.

2.5.2 Legal Frameworks

2.5.2.1 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the supreme law of Kenya. It has created a two-tier system of governance, the National and the County Governments. Currently, Kenya has successfully devolved the functions of the previously centralized administration to the county governments. The fourth schedule of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution highlights the functions of the county governments, among them planning and development. Article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya provides for the governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities, including in:

- a) Establishment of criteria for classifying Urban Areas and Cities.
- b) Establishment of principles of governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities.
- c) Provides for participation of residents in the governance of Urban Areas and Cities.

Article 176 (2) of the constitution of Kenya provides that “Every County government shall decentralize its functions and the provision of its services to the extent that it is efficient and practicable to do so.

Relevance

In line with the constitution, the plan has prioritized various devolved functions, such as public amenities, fire and disaster management services, and urban infrastructure services.

2.5.2.2 County Government Act, 2012

County Government Act, 2012 stipulates that the County Governments are required to prepare 5-year integrated County development plans, Urban Areas Plans, Spatial Plans and annual county budgets for their implementation. Under Section 102 of the Act, County planning is to provide a platform for unified sector-wide planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review. The Act stipulates that county planning shall serve as a basis for engagement between government agencies and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups. It provides for the integration of economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. These county plans (section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a County”. Part VI (Decentralized Units) of County Government Act 2012 creates structures of decentralization units of Urban Areas and Cities.

Section 48 provides that functions and provisions of services of each County Government shall be decentralized to;

- a) Urban Areas and Cities.
- b) Sub Counties.
- c) Wards.
- d) Village Units.
- e) And such other Units as County Government may determine.

Section 49 provides that the structures and functions of urban areas and cities shall be as per provisions of Urban Areas and Cities Act.

Relevance

The IDeP is has been prepared in line with the Act which recommends for preparation of the integrated development plans that will guide resource allocation and budgeting based on the residents needs and priorities.

2.5.2.3 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended in 2019)

The Urban Areas and Cities Act is a law that implements article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya; which talks about urban areas and cities. The article states that the National legislation will be responsible for the governance and the management of urban areas and cities.

The municipality board as provided for in (part V) is obliged to formulate and implement an integrated development plan for the five years in office. Section 37 (1) of this act states that a city or urban area integrated development plan shall be aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments. As per the third schedule of Urban Areas and Cities Act, Section 38, 40, the preparation of the integrated urban area or city development plan a city or urban area shall provide for:

Section 36 (1) states that every city and municipality established under this Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning, hence the need for municipality of Kilgoris Integrated Development Plan. The Plan shall bind, guide and inform all governance, management service delivery and development and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions as specified in section 36 and sub section (1) (2).

Relevance

The Integrated Urban Development Plan for Kilgoris Municipality has been prepared in accordance to the provisions of this Act form stakeholders participation and the plan preparation integrating all the sectors.

2.5.2.4 Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13, 2019

This law that repealed the principal law governing Physical Planning in Kenya, the Physical Planning Act of CAP 286 of 1996, provides for physical planning and development control in Kenya, which is mainly a county function. Section 45, (1) states that a County Government shall prepare a local physical and land use development plan in respect of a city, municipality, town or unclassified urban area as the case may be. The Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan is consistent with this section.

Relevance

The Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan recommends the preparation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan in line with this Act.

2.5.2.5 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) No. 18, 2012

The Public Finance Management (PFM) Act of 2012 is instrumental in ensuring efficient and effective management of public resources in Kenya. Section 125 of this Act outlines the budget process for government agencies, emphasizing the integration of long-term and medium-term development planning, along with identification of financial and economic priorities. Additionally, Article 126 mandates County Governments to prepare County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), which outline strategic medium-term priorities and adaptation strategies to the financial and economic landscape while detailing government programs. These provisions facilitate prudent resource management and strategic planning at both national and county levels.

Relevance.

The IDeP has been prepared in line with the provisions of the PFM Act. By following the guidelines and requirements of the PFM Act, the municipality aims to achieve efficient utilization of public resources and effectively implement its strategic priorities for the betterment of the community.

2.5.2.6 Water Act, 2016

The Act actualizes the provisions of the Fourth Schedule of the Kenyan Constitution, 2010 which indicates that every person is entitled to access to clean water. The Act advocates for formulation of National Water Resource Strategy which shall majorly deal with identification existing water resources and their defined riparian areas and measures for the protection, conservation, control and management of water resources and approved land use for the riparian area, institutional capacity among others as stipulated in Section 10 (3).

Relevance

The plan has developed water efficiency strategies in line with the Act.

2.5.2.7 Environmental Management and Coordination Act, EMCA (2015)

Part II of the Act states that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. Part VIII, Section 72, prohibits discharging or applying poisonous, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive or any other pollutants into aquatic environments.

Section 74 demands that all effluent generated from the sources are discharged only into the existing sewerage system upon issuance of the prescribed permit from the local authorities (preceded the County Governments) (Government of Kenya, 1999). The provisions of this Act were echoed in environmental protection strategies formulated.

Relevance

The plan has provided environmental and conservation strategies focusing on the solid and liquid waste management, environmental fragile preservation and the conservation of the general ecosystem in line with the Act recommendations.

2.5.2.8 Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016

Section 3 of the Act establishes National Climate Change Action Plan in accordance to the Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It further prescribes measures and mechanisms that should be addressed by the National Climate Change Action Plan

Relevance

In line with the Act, the plan has provided climate resilience strategies with the aim of fostering climate resilience within the municipality borders.

2.5.2.9 Sustainable Waste Management Act, No. 31 of 2022

The Act provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of waste; for ensuring the realisation of the constitutional provision on the right to a clean and healthy environment and for connected purposes. The Act covers: domestic waste, waste electronic equipment, extended producer responsibility, hazardous waste, industrial waste, organic and non-organic waste, payment for environmental service, pollution, private sector

entity, producer, public entity, recycle, re-use, recovery, sustainable waste management, waste management facility.

Relevance

The plan has provided sustainable waste management strategies covering aspects of waste collection, transportation and disposal in adherence to the Act's recommendations.

2.5.2.10 Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act No. 13 of 2013

It provides for promotion of best practices in agriculture and regulates the production, processing, marketing, grading, storage, collection, transportation and warehousing of agricultural and aquatic products excluding livestock products as may be provided for under the Crops Act, and the Fisheries Act.

Relevance

Agriculture is the municipality main economic activity and especially livestock farming. The plan has provided the agriculture improvement strategies aimed at promoting value addition and provision of extension services for sustainable and efficient agricultural and fisheries practices, boosting local economic development.

2.4.2.11 Public Health Act (Cap 242)

The Act states that the duty of every health authority is to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for preventing the occurrence or dealing with any outbreak or prevalence of any infectious, communicable or preventable disease, to safeguard and promote the public health and to exercise the powers and perform the duties in respect of the public health conferred or imposed on it by this Act or by any other law.

Relevance

The Public Health Act is highly relevant to the IDeP as it emphasizes the duty of health authorities to prevent and manage infectious diseases and promote public health. In the context of the IDeP, it underscores the importance of healthcare services, sanitation, and disease prevention within the municipality. By considering this Act, the IDeP has prioritized initiatives that safeguard and enhance the public health of its residents.

2.5.2.12 Intergovernmental Relations Act, No. 2 of 2012.

The Act provides a framework for consultation and co-operation between the national and County Governments, and among County Governments.

Relevance

This Act provides a framework for consultation and cooperation between national and County Governments. For the IDeP, it is relevant in terms of collaboration between the municipality and higher levels of government. It can facilitate coordination on development projects, resource allocation, and policy implementation, ensuring that the IDeP aligns with broader governmental objectives and initiatives.

2.5.2.13 Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (Revised Edition 2012 [2003])

The Act aims to provide a legal framework for the prevention, investigation, and punishment of corruption, economic crime, and related offenses. This signifies that the Act is designed to address issues related to corruption and economic crimes within the jurisdiction covered by the legislation

Relevance

The enactment of such legislation is essential for a country's legal system to combat corruption and economic crimes, fostering transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. It provides the legal tools necessary for authorities to investigate, prosecute, and deter individuals or entities engaged in corrupt practices or economic crimes.

2.5.2.14 Animal Diseases Act Chapter 364 - Revised Edition 2012 [1989]

The act provides for matters relating to the diseases of animals. Section 4 outlines that if a person has an animal infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease, they must isolate the animal and inform the authorities. Section 10 grants the Director or an authorized person the power to slaughter such infected animals. Section 11 specifies that the carcass of a slaughtered animal becomes government property and must be disposed of in a manner determined by a veterinary officer, with proceeds going to the Consolidated Fund.

Relevance

This act is relevant to the plan as it addresses the management of animal diseases, which can impact the health of animals and to a greater extent the economy of the municipality. Proper

disease control measures can ensure the safety of livestock and public health, contributing to the overall development goals of the municipality.

2.6 Stakeholders Engagement and Public Participation

In the preparation of the plan, engaging stakeholders is a crucial element. Public engagement offers several advantages, including enhancing comprehension of stakeholders' roles, improving understanding of planning matters, enhancing public awareness of the project, fostering community ownership and support, and boosting the project's overall sustainability. To achieve effective public participation, the following activities were carried out:

2.6.1 Stakeholders Mapping

The process of stakeholders mapping was done through a consultative process involving the municipal manager. The stakeholders were categorized into primary and secondary depending on their roles. Primary stakeholders are the individuals or groups who were directly affected by the project. Some of the primary stakeholders included; municipality residents, business community, faith-based organizations, professional associations, financial institutions, transport sector and special groups among others. Secondary stakeholders - are those who were affected indirectly by the project activities. These are National Government, County Government and service providers

2.6.2 Stakeholders Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is the active process of involving individuals, groups, organizations, or entities with a vested interest, influence, or stake in a specific project, decision, or initiative. This involvement aims to collect their perspectives, input, and feedback while fostering communication and collaboration. To ensure effective stakeholder engagement, diverse methods were employed, including holding meetings, administering questionnaires, conducting key

informant interviews, and facilitating focus group discussions. These approaches were implemented to ensure that the concerns, needs, and interests of various stakeholders were duly considered in decision-making processes, project planning, and implementation. Table 2 summarizes the stakeholder engagement activities conducted during the project execution process:

Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

Critical phase of the project execution	Date	Objective of the meeting	Stakeholders Involved	Means of communication	Methods of engagement	Results of the engagement
Sensitization and awareness creation meeting	30 th August, 2024	To sensitize the stakeholders on the importance of the project, method of execution and their roles towards successful project execution	Municipality residents' representatives Municipal board County representatives	Messages, phone calls, letters	Holding of meeting	The roles of the stakeholders were defined. The stakeholders were sensitized about the project. They pledged to support the project activities until its completion.
Sector data collection	August-September, 2024		Municipality residents, institutions, county government departments	Field survey	Focus group discussions, Administration of questionnaires and conducting of interviews to the key informant during field survey	Comprehensive data was collected that informed the plan.

2.6.3 Stakeholders' Concerns – Outcome of Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholders raised various concerns during the above listed stakeholder's participation forums that should be addressed by the plan to ensure their status of living condition is improved. The issues raised are listed below:

- i. Enhancing water supply and connectivity
- ii. Establishing an efficient transportation network.
- iii. Adequate educational institutions
- iv. Implementing effective waste management practices.
- v. Promoting industrial development within the municipality.
- vi. Enhancing agricultural productivity through value addition and provision of extension services
- vii. Promoting environmental sustainability initiatives.
- viii. Installing streetlights and floodlights for enhanced safety.
- ix. Implementing proper drainage channels for flood prevention and management.

The stakeholders synchronized their issues and came up with one vision” **A sustainable municipality of choice, to invest, work, live and prosper”**

The plate below shows the stakeholders participation forums:



Plate 1: Stakeholders discussing on the municipality vision

Field survey, 2024



Plate 2: Stakeholders awareness and sensitization workshop

Field survey, 2024

CHAPTER THREE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSES

3.1 Overview

This chapter presents the analyses of various sectors, including physical and natural environment, population and demographic characteristics, urban economy, social infrastructure & services, physical infrastructure, information and communication and Land, urbanization & settlements and housing. It also highlights the challenges and opportunities within each sector.

3.2 Physical and Natural Environment

3.2.1 Climate

Narok County's climate is highly influenced by certain physical features and the county's altitude. Two-thirds of the county's land is classified as semi-arid and characterized by frequent dry spells and poor rainfall distribution (GoK, 2018). Narok County receives between 600 and 1600 mm of precipitation per year. The north-western region of the county receives more than 1500 mm of precipitation per year. Kilgoris, located in Narok County, Kenya, experiences a tropical highland climate characterized by moderate to warm temperatures throughout the year and distinct wet and dry seasons. The long rainy season, which falls between February and June, is significantly wetter than the short rainy season, which falls between August and December.

3.2.1.1 Temperature

The municipality average annual temperatures range between 25.02°C (77.04°F) and 12.43°C (54.37°F). The coolest months are usually July and August, while the warmest months are January and February.

3.2.1.2 Rainfall

Kilgoris receives significant rainfall, especially during the long rains (March to May) and the short rains (October to December). Annual rainfall ranges from about 1,000 to 1,500 mm, making it conducive for agriculture.

3.2.2 Agro-ecological zones

The municipality falls within Lower Highland (LH1 & 2) and Upper Midland (UM 1& 4) agro-ecological zones. The analyses of the agro-ecological zone helps in understanding the suitable

agricultural activities suitable for the area based on factors such as altitude, climate, soil type, and rainfall patterns.

This enhanced the preparation of the agricultural improvement strategies. The table below demonstrates the municipality agro-ecological zones and suitable agriculture activities:

Table 3: Agro-Ecological Zones

AEZ Code	AEZ Name	Major Crop	Sub-County	Wards Covered	Rainfall Range (mm)
LH 1	Lower Highland	Tea - Dairy Zone	Transmara West Sub-County	Sections of Keyian, Shankoe, Lolgorian, and Kilgoris Central	1,200 - 1,800
LH 2	Lower Highland	Wheat/Maize - Pyrethrum Zone	Transmara West Sub-County	Large sections of Kilgoris Central and a small section of Shankoe	1,000 - 1,500
UM 1	Upper Midland	Coffee - Tea Zone	Transmara West Sub-County	Sections of Keyian and Shankoe	1,000 - 1,400
UM 2 - 4	Upper Midland	Maize - Coffee Zone	Transmara West Sub-County	Sections of Keyian, Shankoe, Lolgorian, and Kilgoris Central	900 - 1,300

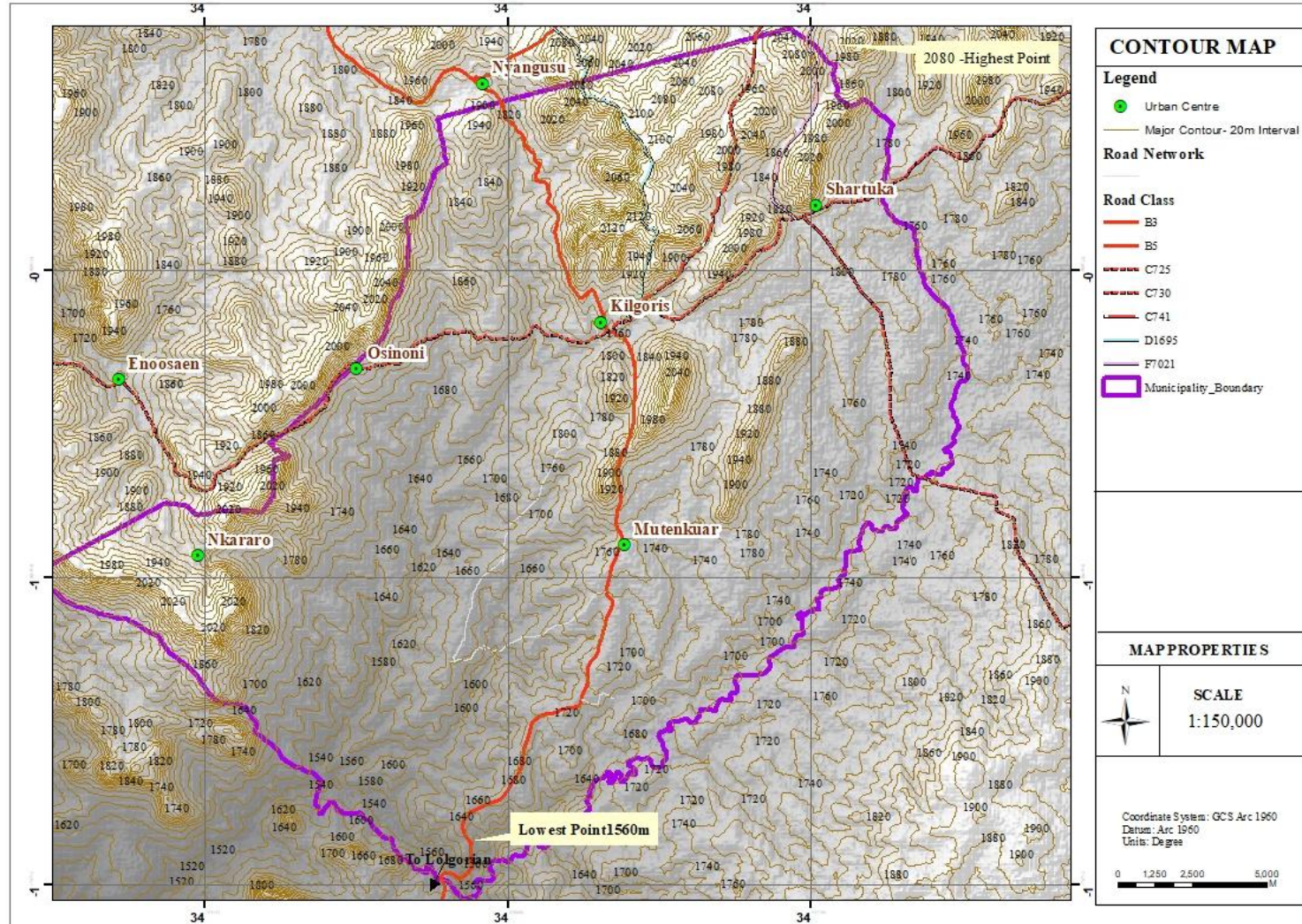
3.2.3 Physiography characteristics

This section explains the physical landscape characteristics of the municipality, including topography and natural features. These features influence various environmental and human activities, including agriculture, urban development, and resource management

3.2.3.1 Topography

The terrain of the area is characterized by undulating slope, with the highest elevation point at 2,080 meters above sea level in the Shartuka area, gradually descending towards Lolgorian at 1,560 meters. This sloping landscape is reflected in the flow of rivers and streams, which naturally drain towards the lower-lying Lolgorian region. It affects land use planning, infrastructure development, and agricultural

suitability. This slope has also contributed to the soil erosion being experienced in the area especially in the municipality hinterland, hence; need to construct gabions within the agriculture hinterland. The contour map 5 shows the topography of the municipality:



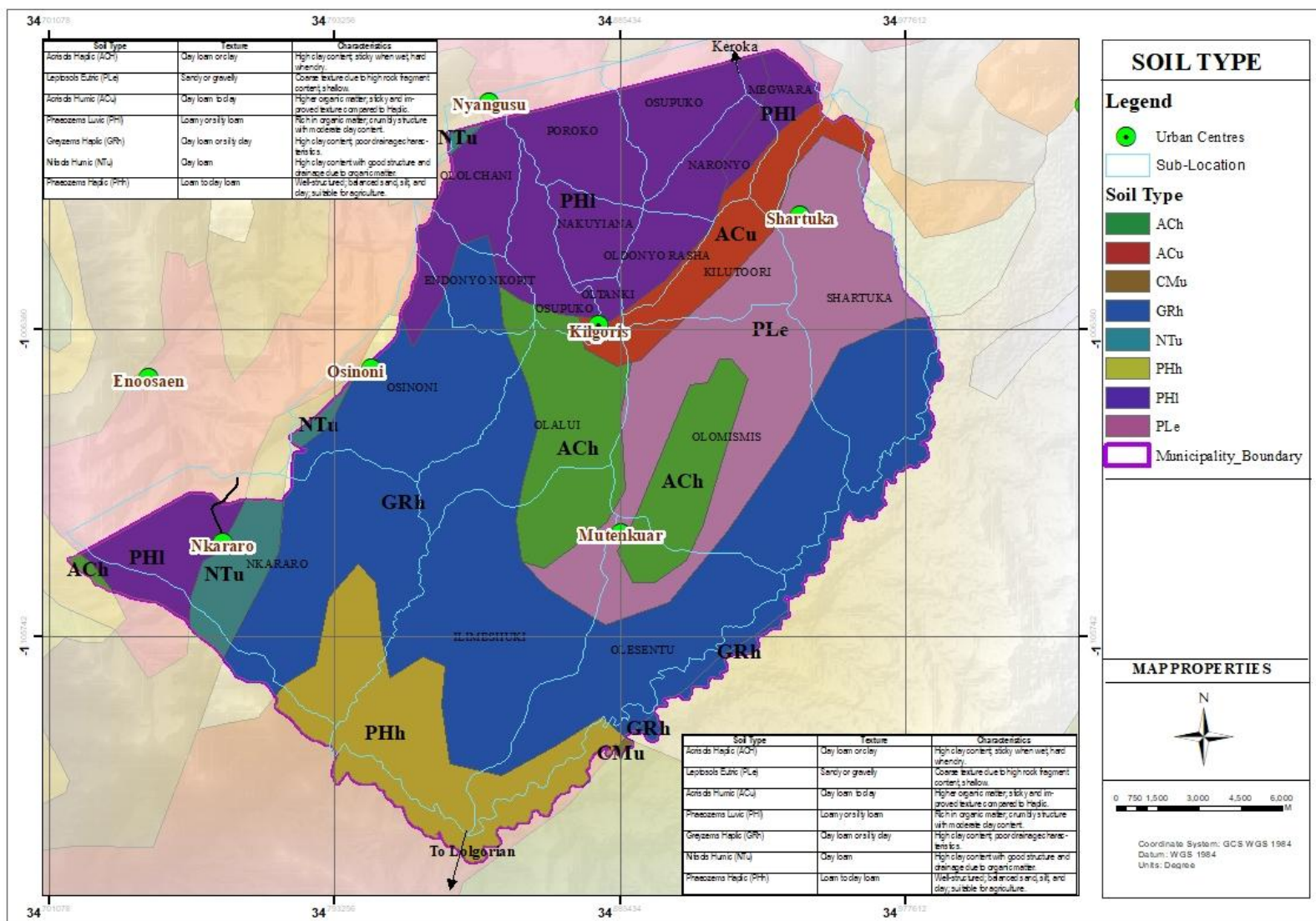
3.2.3.2 Soil characteristics

The municipality is characterized by the following type of soils as described in the table below: Acrisols Haplic (ACH), Leptosols Eutric (PLE), Acrisols Humic (ACu), Phaeozems Luvic (PHI), Greyzems Haplic (GRh), Nitisols Humic (NTu) and Phaeozems Haplic (PHh). The texture is mostly clay which is generally well drained. The type of soil significantly affects agricultural practices, including crop selection and the design of drainage systems to mitigate potential flooding issues.

Table 4: Type of soil and their Characteristics

Soil Type	Texture	Characteristics
Acrisols Haplic (ACH)	Clay loam or clay	High clay content; sticky when wet, hard when dry.
Leptosols Eutric (PLE)	Sandy or gravelly	Coarse texture due to high rock fragment content, shallow.
Acrisols Humic (ACu)	Clay loam to clay	Higher organic matter; sticky and improved texture compared to Haplic.
Phaeozems Luvic (PHI)	Loamy or silty loam	Rich in organic matter; crumbly structure with moderate clay content.
Greyzems Haplic (GRh)	Clay loam or silty clay	High clay content; poor drainage characteristics.
Nitisols Humic (NTu)	Clay loam	High clay content with good structure and drainage due to organic matter.
Phaeozems Haplic (PHh)	Loam to clay loam	Well-structured; balanced sand, silt, and clay; suitable for agriculture.

Map 6 shows the spatial distribution of soil types in the municipality:



Map

6:

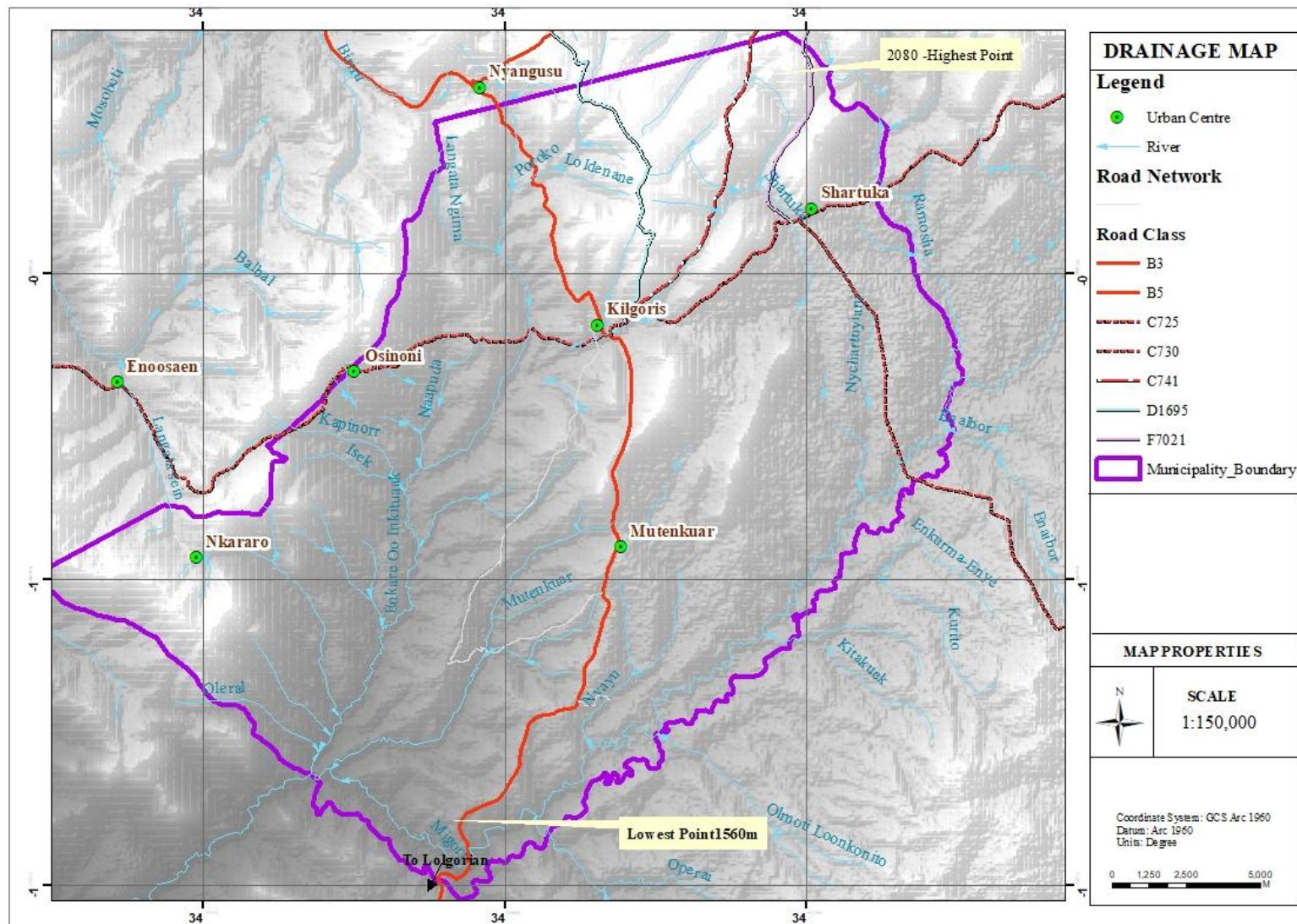
Soil

Type

3.2.4 Ecological conditions

3.2.4.1 Drainage features

The municipality is drained by the following rivers and the stream; Loldenane, Naapuda, Biriru, Shartuka, Olmoti Loonkonito, Moghor (Migori), Balbal, Mosobeti, Mutenkuar, Langata sein, Isek , Enkare Oo Inkituaak, Operai, Langata Ngima and Poroko. River migori and enkare are the major drainage channels within the municipality as spatially demonstrated in map 7. River Migori, the primary drainage channel, originates from the highlands around Trans Mara and flows towards Lake Victoria, playing a crucial role in the area's water supply and agriculture. However, continuous deforestation and encroachment of riparian reserves in recent years have significantly reduced the volume of water in these rivers and streams. This decline has led to inadequate water availability for domestic and livestock use within the municipality. To address these challenges, it is essential to conserve riparian reserves and implement reforestation initiatives to restore the ecological balance.



Map

7:

Drainage

Features

3.2.4.2 Vegetation

There are both natural and planted vegetation in the municipality. The most dominant natural vegetation are shrubs and grasslands especially on the lowland areas of mara sections suitable for livestock rearing. There are also the small forest patches exist, often consisting of indigenous species and the riverine vegetation. A major threat to the vegetation cover is the 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.

For the planted vegetation, there exist planted crops like maize and tea. There are also areas with planted trees for timber and agroforestry, such as Eucalyptus and Grevillea. The eucalyptus are planted along the riparian reserve contributing to the decline of water levels in the rivers and streams.

3.2.5 Environmental concerns

3.2.5.1 Riparian reserves

There is increased encroachment of the riparian reserves in the municipality and continuous planting of unsuitable type of cultivation such as eucalyptus have played a key role in continuous depletion of the water levels in the rivers and streams. There is also increased human activities in the rivers such as washing of vehicles and clothes polluting the water. Farming along riverbanks has also contributed to soil erosion and sedimentation, further impacting the ecological health of these waterways.



Residents washing clothes in the river



Eucalyptus trees planted along the riparian reserve

Plate 3: Depleted water levels

Field survey, 2024

3.2.5.2 Deforestation

Deforestation is evident in the municipality, particularly in areas like Shartuka Hills, Oletumaro Hills, and Mount Love, where tree cover is minimal. Residents cut trees for timber and charcoal without replanting, driven by the demand for firewood and building materials. This unsustainable practice has contributed to the decline in levels of water in the rivers and global climate change. Addressing deforestation requires reforestation, enforcing conservation laws, and promoting sustainable alternatives to reduce pressure on forest resources.

3.2.5.3 Waste management

The municipality lacks proper waste management practices. The residents dispose of their waste outside the structures and along the road reserves as demonstrated in the plate below. The municipality lacks a conventional sewerage system with the residents using pit latrines as the major source of method for liquid waste management. The use of pit latrines has contributed to the high cases of water-borne related diseases in the areas due to the increased infiltration of the waste in the underground water, which pollutes the rivers which is their main source of water for domestic use and drinking.



Waste dumped along the road reserve

Plate 4: Poor solid waste management
Field survey, 2024

3.2.5.4 Mining sites

The municipality is enriched with several minerals, including traditional iron ore and stone quarries. However, after the minerals are exhausted, the mining sites are often left open, contributing to environmental degradation, as shown in the image below. These abandoned sites become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, posing health risks such as malaria outbreaks. Moreover, the open pits present significant safety hazards, as they are prone to accidents involving humans and animals. There is need to implement land reclamation and rehabilitation measures on the exhausted mining sites. This will involve filling in pits, replanting vegetation and implementing sustainable practices that restore the land to its natural or productive state, ultimately enhancing environmental quality and public safety.



Plate 5: Open exhausted mining sites

Field survey, 2024

Emerging issues

- ❖ Favorable climatic conditions which is suitable for agriculture activities
- ❖ There is increased high rate of deforestation which has contributed to the climate and declining water levels in the rivers

- ❖ Increased encroachment of riparian reserve and planting of the inappropriate trees such as eucalyptus leading to depletion of water levels in the rivers and streams.
- ❖ Undulating slope which is susceptible to soil erosion

3.3 Population and Demographic Characteristics

Analysis of the population dynamics is critical in the provision of essential services, allocation of social amenities, provision of the labour force and in the appraisal of resource exploitation in the project area. It is, thus, of great essence to understand the population characteristics of the area.

3.3.1 Population Size

The municipality is located in Narok County in Transmara West sub-county. It covers section of four wards namely; Keyian, Kilgoris Central, Lolgorian and Shankoe. According to the 2019 population census, Narok County had a population of 1,157,873, while Transmara West sub-county had 245,714 people, and the municipality had 76,388 residents. The municipality population represent 31.08% of the Sub-County population. The population density of the municipality was 162 persons per square kilometer, significantly higher than the county's density of 65 persons per square kilometer and the sub-county's density of 97 persons per square kilometer. The relatively high density of the municipality is attributed to its urban nature of the area. The table below shows the population of the municipality in 2019:

Table 5: Municipality Population Size – 2019

	2019			Land Area	Density
	Male	Female	Total		
County Population	579,042	578,805	1,157,873	17,931.7	65
Trans Mara West	122,220	123,491	245,714	2,545.9	97
Municipality Population	40,267	41,898	76,388	474	162

KNBS, 2019

3.3.1.1 Municipality population projection

Using the Narok county growth rate of 3.13% per person as per CIDP 2023-2027, the municipality population is projected to **88987** persons in 2024 and **112,362** persons in 2029. There is need to plan for the relatively high population which will require adequate amenities and ensure provision of the physical and social amenities to serve the residents and also to conserve the environment due to population pressure. The table below shows the municipality population projection.

Table 6: Municipality Population Projection

S.No	Location	2019			2024			2029		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Poroko	3619	3799	7419	4232	3799	8031	4949	5195	10144
2.	Ololchani	7107	7337	14444	8311	7337	15648	9719	10034	19752
3.	Osupuko	2917	3250	6167	3411	3250	6661	3989	4444	8434
4.	Megwara	1179	1288	2467	1379	1288	2667	1612	1761	3374
5.	Shartuka	3057	3182	6240	3575	3182	6757	4181	4351	8532
6.	Oloiborsoito	4351	4831	9182	5088	4831	9919	5950	6606	12557
7.	Osinoni	1689	1683	3372	1975	1683	3658	2310	2302	4611
8.	Nkararo	4805	4853	3879	5619	4853	10472	6571	6637	13208
9.	Olalui	5543	5472	11015	6482	5472	11954	7580	7483	15063
10.	Olomismis	6000	6203	12203	7016	6203	13219	8205	8483	16688
Municipality population				76388			88987			112362

KNBS, 2019

3.3.1.2 Population structure

The municipality's population accounts for approximately 31.08% of the entire Transmara West sub-county. Thus, the population structure of the sub-county reflects the general demographic composition of the municipality. The largest cohorts are the younger age groups, particularly 0-4 (19,516 males and 19,544 females) and 5-9 (20,452 males and 20,632 females), as shown in the figure below. Approximately 50% of the population is below 20 years of age, highlighting a high dependency ratio, with many dependents relying on the working-age population. This is further

evidenced by the municipality's average household size of 9 persons, based on the 2024 socio-economic field survey, indicating a high birth rate. The municipality thus, faces high dependency, necessitating targeted investments in education, employment and infrastructure to support a young, growing population

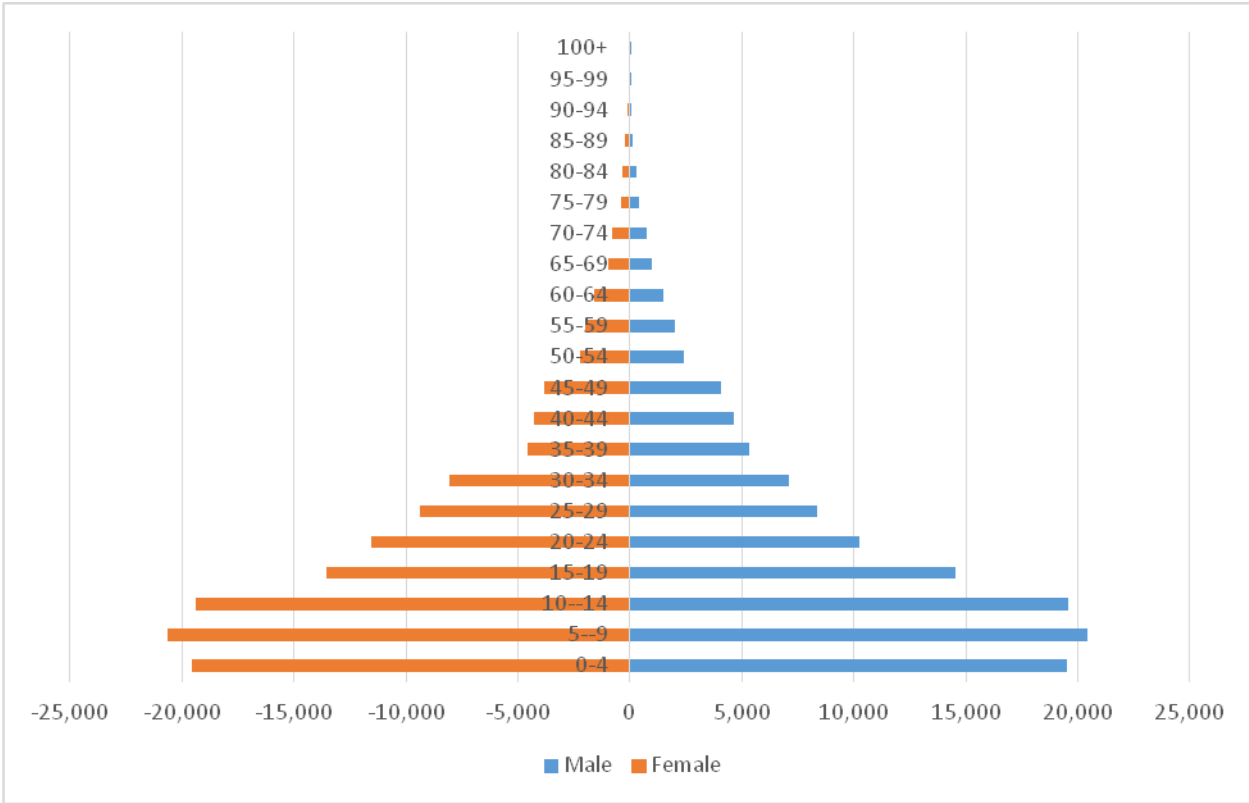


Figure 1: Population Pyramid

3.3.2 Demographic characteristics

The municipality's demographic characteristics are derived from the sub-county population structure. Since the municipality accounts for 31.08% of the sub-county's population, the sub-county's characteristics reflect those of the municipality.

Under 5 population - In 2024, this demographic group account for 15.90% of the total projected population of 287, 337. This relatively high percentage underscores the need for adequate provision of healthcare, nutrition, education, and other essential services to ensure the overall well-being and healthy development of this age group.

Pre-primary School Age (3 – 5 years) - This population accounts for 10.36% of the total sub-county population as of 2024. To cater to the educational needs of this age group effectively, there is need to implement measures that ensure an adequate number of teachers and sufficient teaching and learning facilities in Early Childhood and Development Education (ECDE) centers.

Primary School Age (6 – 13 years) - In 2024, the projected population for this group accounts for 26.22% of the total sub-county population. This demographic figure is significant as it indicates the high number of children within the municipality who are of primary school age and therefore eligible for primary education. There is need to ensure adequate educational facilities and teachers for the purpose of promoting literacy and overall cognitive development.

Secondary School Age (14 – 18 years) - The population of this age group account for 12.0% of the total sub-county population. This figure signifies the number of adolescents and teenagers who are of secondary school age and thus eligible for secondary education. The plan seeks to ensure educational needs of this group is meant by ensuring access to quality secondary education.

Youth Age Group (15 – 34 years): The population of this group is estimated at **159686** as of 2024 accounting for which is 44.35% of the total municipality population. This demographic data highlights the substantial presence and influence of young people within the municipality. There is need to invest in education, employment, healthcare, and social services to cater for this populace. Investing in initiatives targeted towards this age group can yield significant benefits for societal progress, economic growth and overall community well-being. Recognizing the needs and aspirations of youth is essential for fostering their engagement, empowerment and active participation in shaping the future of the municipality.

Reproductive Age Group (15 – 49 years): This population account for 33.69 % of the total sub-county population. An increase in this age group requires the County to collaborate with other stakeholders to avail social and public amenities, in particular, the medical services. In this regard, the municipality should enhance programmes and schemes skewed towards general maternal care and family planning.

The labour force (19-64 years): This working force, which constitutes 40.0% of the total sub-county population. Strategies should be put in place to ensure momentous increase in economic activities/initiatives to match the increasing labour force. An ample environment should be created for small and medium scale enterprises as they are expected to be the key drivers of job creation in the municipality. The municipality should also create favorable environment for establishment of industries aimed at value addition particularly for agricultural products through co-operatives. The municipality in collaboration with other stakeholders should ensure there is greater support towards agricultural initiatives such as putting necessary infrastructure for irrigation and prioritizing modern farming methods that will uplift incomes of farmers and absorb more workforce in the agricultural sector.

Aged population (65 and above years): This dependent population represents 2.25 % of the total sub-county population. This implies that there is need for provision of basic resources such as food, water, clothing and shelter as well as health services to cater for this age group. There is also a need for the municipality to develop special programmes and strategies that address the needs of the elderly. The table below shows the distribution of the age cohorts and their projection to 2029.

Table 7: Transmara West Sub-County Population Projections by Age Cohort

	2019			2024			2029		
Age – group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	19,516	19,544	39,060	22822	22855	45677	26689	26727	53415
5-9	20,452	20,632	41,084	23917	24127	48044	27969	28215	56183
10 -14	19,543	19,374	38,917	22854	22656	45510	26725	26494	53220
15-19	14,542	13,561	28,103	17006	15858	32864	19886	18545	38431
20-24	10,238	11,548	21,786	11972	13504	25477	14001	15792	29793
25-29	8,367	9,353	17,720	9784	10937	20722	11442	12790	24232
30-34	7,088	8,083	15,171	8289	9452	17741	9693	11054	20747

	2019			2024			2029		
35-39	5,304	4,545	9,849	6203	5315	11518	7253	6215	13469
40-44	4,633	4,270	8,903	5418	4993	10411	6336	5839	12175
45-49	4,064	3,856	7,920	4752	4509	9262	5558	5273	10831
50-54	2,404	2,200	4,604	2811	2573	5384	3288	3009	6296
55-59	1,982	1,995	3,977	2318	2333	4651	2710	2728	5439
60-64	1,483	1,598	3,081	1734	1869	3603	2028	2185	4213
65-69	950	941	1,891	1111	1100	2211	1299	1287	2586
70-74	730	802	1,532	854	938	1792	998	1097	2095
75-79	384	407	791	449	476	925	525	557	1082
80-84	270	352	622	316	412	727	369	481	851
85-89	134	217	351	157	254	410	183	297	480
90-94	67	91	158	78	106	185	92	124	216
95-99	50	74	124	58	87	145	68	101	170
100+	18	48	66	21	56	77	25	66	90
Not Stated	1			1	0	1	1	0	1

Source, KNBS data, 2019

3.3.2.1 Source of Income

The primary source of income for the municipality's residents is agriculture, which accounts for 47.37% of their income. This is followed by employment in either the private or public sector, contributing 31.58%. Business activities, both formal and informal, account for 21.05% of income sources, as illustrated in the chart below as per the socio-economic survey conducted in 2024 using random sampling methods.

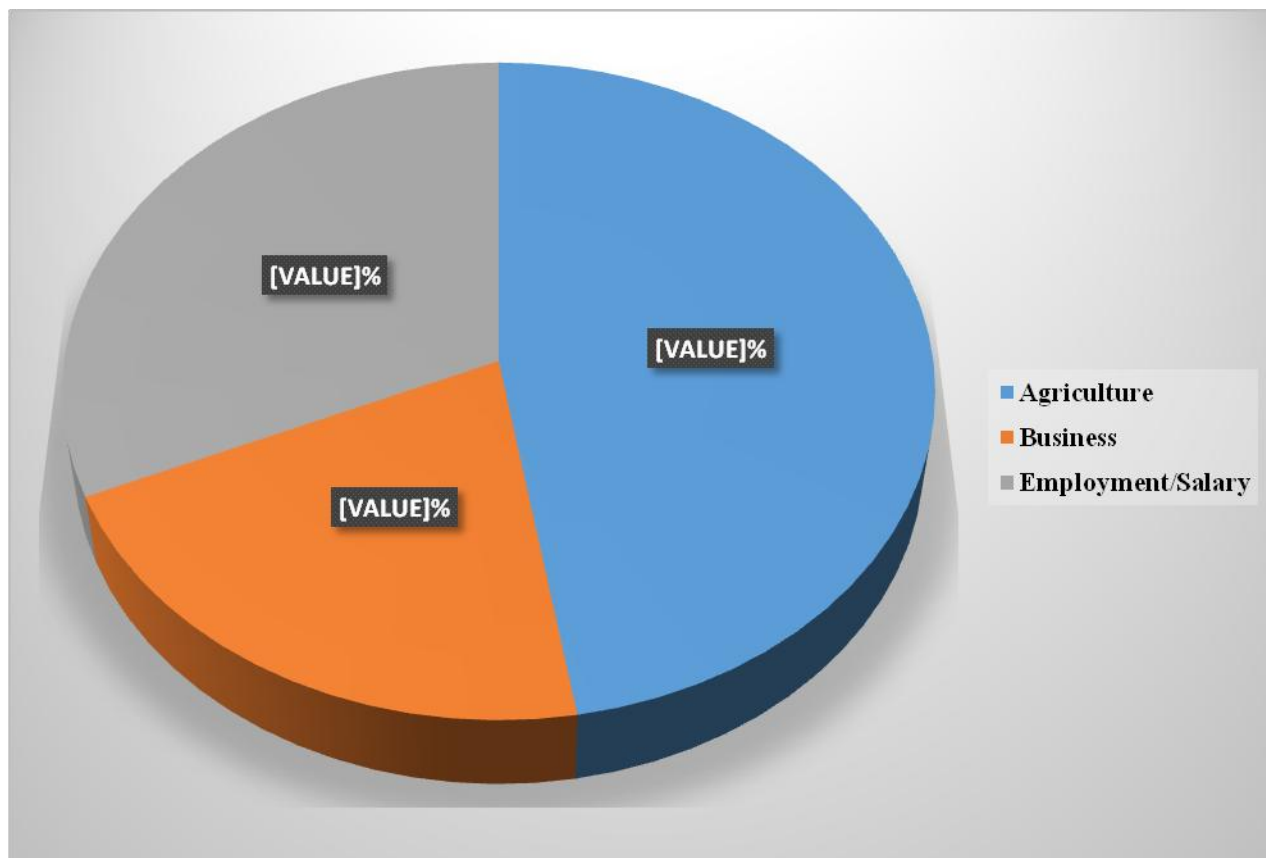


Chart 1: Source of Income

Source; field survey, 2024

3.4 Municipal Economy

The economic activities in the municipality are; agriculture, commerce, tourism and mining sector

3.4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is a major livelihood activity in the area, with favorable climate conditions that support both crop production and livestock keeping. As the primary economic activity for residents, agriculture in the municipality is categorized into crop farming and livestock keeping as explained below:

3.4.1.1 Crop farming

The municipality is situated within the Lower Highland (LH1 & LH2) and Upper Midland (UM2-UM4) agro-ecological zones, which are suitable for growing crops such as tea, wheat, maize, pyrethrum, sugarcane, coffee, and sunflower.

As shown in the table below, sugarcane is the highest-produced crop, with an annual output of 1,500,000 tons, followed by maize and bananas, underscoring their significant role in the local economy. The municipality also cultivates staple crops like beans and high-value cash crops like tea and coffee, mainly in Kilgoris Central, Shankoe, and Lolgorian wards. The presence of traditional crops such as black nightshade, spider plant and sorghum highlights the area's adaptability to diverse agro-ecological conditions. This variety of crop production demonstrates the municipality's agricultural potential, effectively balancing food security and income generation.

Table 8: Annual Quantity of Crop Production

List the type of Crops Grown	Ward	Quantity produced
Sugarcane	All wards	1, 500,000 tons per year
Maize	All wards	110700 tons per year
Beans	All wards	7560 tons per year
Coffee	Kilgoris Central, Shankoe, Lolgorian	100 tons of cherry per year
Tea	Shankoe, Keyian, Kilgoris Central	2,400 tons per year
Irish potato	All wards	140 tons per year
Millet	All wards	11.250 tons bags per year
Bananas	All wards	10,000 tons per year
Sorghum	All wards	11.250 tons per year
Black night shade	All wards	2,240 tons per year
Spider plant	All wards	2,240 tons per year
Collards	All wards	2,500 tons per year
Sweet potato	All wards	580 tons per year
cabbage	All wards	2,500 tons per year

The plate below shows some of the crops being grown in the area:



Maize farm



sugarcane farm

Plate 6: Some of the crops grown in the municipality

3.4.1.1.1 Crop production value addition

To support the major cash crops in the municipality, several value addition industries are in place. However, there is a need to further promote and enhance these industries to maximize their impact. The existing value addition industries are listed below:

Table 9: Crop production value addition

Name of the industry	Type of industry	Purpose
Mara sugar	Sugar	Sugar production
Mara tea	Tea	Tea production
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	Maize	Grain handling, provides post-harvest services, and supplies fertilizers, seeds, and other farm inputs Clearing and forwarding services

Field survey, 2024

3.4.1.2 Livestock keeping

The residents of Kilgoris Municipality are predominantly pastoralists who rely on livestock, including cattle, goats, and sheep, as key sources of income and food. Livestock farming is a significant practice in the area, with a focus on cattle (both beef and dairy), goats, and sheep. This sector plays a vital role in the local economy, providing meat, milk, and other livestock products. The high production of milk and beef in the municipality is supported by several cooperative societies, which enhance market access, improve livestock management and offer financial services to farmers, contributing to the overall economic stability of the community.

Table 10: Livestock Rearing and Production Co-Operatives

Sub-County	Ward	Name of Cooperative	Value Chain	Type (Sacco/Marketing)
Transmara West	Kilgoris Central	Enekiteng Livestock Farmers	Farming	Marketing
		Enkarekeshei Dairy FCS LTD	Milk production	Marketing
	Kilgoris Cental	Enkoirien Dairy Farmers	Milk Production	Marketing
	Kilgoris	Inkoirienito Dairy Cooperative Society	Milk production	Marketing
	Kilgoris	Manyatta Farmers Coop	Farming	Marketing
	Kilgoris	Namaiyaian Dairy Farmers	Milk production	Marketing
	Kilgoris	Olmaa Dairy Cooperative Society	Milk production	Marketing
	Kilgoris Central	Enkorien Dairy	Milk production	Marketing
	Kilgoris	Mtenkuar Dairy	Milk production	Marketing
	Shankoe	Naitawang 4 Stock	Farming	
	Shankoe	Naserian Dairy	Milk production	Marketing

Sub-County	Ward	Name of Cooperative	Value Chain	Type (Sacco/Marketing)
	Kilgoris Central	Osim Lemaa	Milk production	Marketing
	Kilgoris	Transmara West Dairy FCS	Milk production	Marketing

In addition to livestock farming, poultry farming and beekeeping are practiced on a smaller scale at the household level. While these activities are less prevalent compared to livestock farming, they contribute to the diversification of income sources and food security for residents. Poultry farming provides eggs and meat, while beekeeping yields honey and other bee products, supporting local economies and enhancing agricultural sustainability.

3.4.1.2.1 Livestock rearing value addition

To support the dairy farming industry in the municipality, there are three milk cooling plants: Brookside Cooling Plant, located on the way to Shartuka, which is fully operational; KCC Cooling Plant within Kilgoris Town; and Ngurunito Cooling Plant. While the Brookside plant is functioning effectively, the KCC, Ngurunito and Muntekuar milk collection center are currently non-operational. The presence of these cooling facilities is crucial for enhancing milk quality and extending shelf life, thus adding value to dairy products and supporting the local dairy industry. There is need to restore and upgrade the non-functional plants which are essential for maximizing the benefits of dairy farming in the area.

3.4.2 Trade and Commerce

Trade and commerce are vital components of the municipality's economy, facilitating the exchange of goods and services and contributing to economic growth. **The key aspects of trade and commerce in the municipality include:**

3.4.2.1 Trade markets

a. Kilgoris Municipal Market

Kilgoris Municipal Market, located in Kilgoris Urban Center, is the major operational market in the municipality. The market is well-demarcated with 91 constructed stalls and a shade, and the floor has been upgraded to cabro. Common goods sold at the market include clothes, vegetables, cereals, and household appliances. The market operates on Mondays and Thursdays each week. However, it faces several challenges, including poor infrastructure, congestion, inadequate

shading, a lack of water and functional sanitation facilities, and ineffective solid waste management. There is a need to develop a master plan for the market, categorize sections based on the types of goods sold, and provide appropriate infrastructure to create a conducive business environment. The plate below show the current status of the Kilgoris Municipal Market.



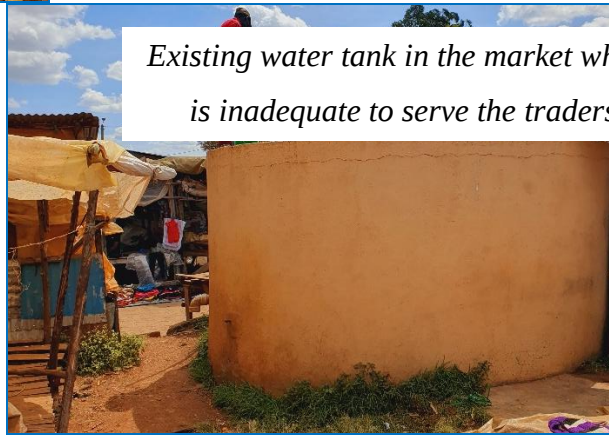
Section of the market with a shade surrounded by temporary structures

Clothes are laid on the floor due to inadequate space.





Congested sections of the market



Existing water tank in the market which is inadequate to serve the traders

Plate 7: Status of the Kilgoris municipal market

Field Survey, 2024

b. Nkararo open air market



Other urban centres within the municipality such as Mutenkuar and Nkararo have retail markets which are characterized by dilapidated structures, with poor drainage system and poor waste management as shown in the plate alongside:

Plate 8: Nkararo open air market

Field Survey, 2024

c. Nyanguso market

Nyanguso Market is located in Nyanguso Urban Centre, a transboundary urban center between Kisii and Narok counties. This market also serves municipality residents. The market operates on Tuesdays and Fridays, with common goods sold including groceries, clothes and other household items. However, the market faces challenges due to inadequate infrastructure, such as poor sanitation, insufficient shading and lack of proper drainage systems.

d. Livestock market

There are two livestock markets in the municipality, one in kilgoris and the other in mutenkuar. The livestock market in kilgoris urban centre lacks the appropriate facilities including the sale yard. However, in mutenkuar urban centre, the livestock market it is not yet operational.



Plate 9: Mutenkuar livestock market



Plate 10: Kilgoris urban centre livestock market

Field Survey, 2024

3.4.2.2 Commercial activities

There both formal and informal commercial activities in the municipality.

a. Formal commercial activities

The formal commercial activities include; banking services, transport business, SACCOs, wholesale businesses, general shops and hotels & restaurants among others. Some of the prominent banks operating in the municipality are Co-operative Bank, Kenya Women Microfinance and Equity Bank. The presence of these major financial institutions reflects the economic vibrancy and growing business environment of the area, providing essential financial services such as loans, savings and investment opportunities that support local businesses and residents. The plates below shows some of the financial institutions in the municipality:



Co-operative bank



Imarisha Sacco Society Ltd



Kenya Women Microfinance Bank



Equity Bank

Plate 11: Some of the financial institutions

Field Survey, 2024

b. Informal business activities

There are several informal activities within the municipality. These include;

Artisans (small scale artisanal miners, welding, motor garages, furniture making, car wash activities, household items and tools, tailoring etc.) Informal trading such as hawking, fruit and vegetable, vending second hand clothes (mitumba) selling, watch repair and shoe repair services.



Jua kali artisans



small scale traders

Plate 12: Informal business activities

Field Survey, 2024

3.4.3 Industrial activities

The municipality hosts several agro-based industries, including the Mara Sugar Factory, Mara Tea Factory, and the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). There are also milk cooling and collection centers such as KCC, Brookside Cooling Plant, Ngurunito Cooling Plant, and Muntekuar Milk Collection Center, which support the dairy farming industry in the area. The presence of light industries, such as petrol stations (Total Energies and Shell), reflects the economic vibrancy and growth potential of the municipality. Additionally, the municipality has an Industrial Development Centre, which plays a critical role in equipping residents with valuable skills for employment and entrepreneurship. However, the municipality currently lacks a designated area for light industrial activities, such as the jua kali sector, and does not have an agro-based industrial park. Establishing such parks would create employment opportunities, foster innovation, and significantly increase the income levels of residents.

Investment in these industrial zones is crucial for boosting the local economy, promoting small-scale manufacturing, and attracting further investment into the municipality.

3.4.4 Tourism and culture heritage

The municipality has significant potential for developing its tourism and cultural economy due to its proximity to the Maasai Mara Game Reserve, located approximately 60 km away. Investing in five-star hotels and capitalizing on available natural attractions, such as Mount Love, could be key to tapping into this sector. Additionally, the municipality is home to the Maasai people, known for their unique culture and traditions, including the renowned jumping dance, vibrant clothing, and pastoralist lifestyle, which could be further exploited to enhance the tourism industry.

3.4.5 Mining Sector

Brick making and ballast production are the major mining activities within the municipality. The Shartuka area, in particular, is known for its murram soils, which are quarried and sold at approximately KES 1,000 per 12-wheeler lorry, while ballast is sold at around KES 4,000 per lorry. Given that bricks are the most commonly used material for house construction in the area, there is a need to regulate this sector to ensure sustainable practices and fair pricing. Proper regulation would not only enhance the quality and safety of construction materials but also improve the income of residents who rely on this sector for their livelihoods. Formalizing and organizing the mining activities could lead to better working conditions, environmental protection, and increased economic benefits for the community.

3.4.6 Municipal Economy Sectoral Analyses Emerging Issues

Table 11 summarizes the sector challenges and opportunities based on the existing situation findings:

Table 11: Municipal Economy Sectoral Analyses Emerging Issues

Sector	Challenges	Opportunities
Agriculture	• Underutilization of value addition industries. • Climate change affects crop	• Favorable agro-ecological zones for diverse crop production. • Potential for enhancing value

Sector	Challenges	Opportunities
	yields.	addition.
Crop farming	• Low production efficiency in staple crops. • Lack of modern farming techniques and inputs • High cost of inputs • Unpredictable weather patterns	• High potential for staple and cash crops (sugarcane, maize, bananas). • Growing high-value crops like tea, coffee
Livestock keeping	• Inadequate milk coolants for value addition • Lack of milk value addition industries • Lack of adequate knowledge on livestock keeping • High cost of livestock feeds • Lack of value addition industries for livestock such as tannery and cottages • Inadequate livestock market • Market access challenges for livestock products. • Lack of slaughter houses	• Cooperative societies supporting livestock farming. • Relatively high quantity of milk production • Relatively high quantity of beef production
Trade markets & commerce	• Poor infrastructure in markets (e.g., sanitation, drainage).	• Vibrant formal and informal commercial activities. • Presence of financial

Sector	Challenges	Opportunities
	• Congestion and inadequate facilities in markets	institutions supporting businesses
Tourism and culture heritage	• Limited investment in infrastructure (e.g., hotels, tourist sites). • Untapped potential for cultural tourism.	• Proximity to Maasai Mara Game Reserve. • Maasai culture and natural attractions (e.g., Mount Love) offering tourism growth potential
Industrial activities	• Lack of designated areas for light industries (Jua Kali sector). • Absence of agro-based industrial parks	• Existing milk cooling centres • Potential for industrial zones to foster innovation and growth.
Mining sector	• Lack of regulation in brick-making and ballast production. • Environmental degradation from unregulated mining	• High demand for construction materials (bricks, ballast). • Potential for sustainable regulation and improved pricing.

3.5 Social Infrastructure Services

This section deals with the available educational, health and community facilities within the municipality.

3.5.1 Educational services

The municipality is served by a total of 38 primary schools and 12 secondary schools, as indicated in the table below.

Table 12: Number of Public Schools and Teachers within the Municipality Wards

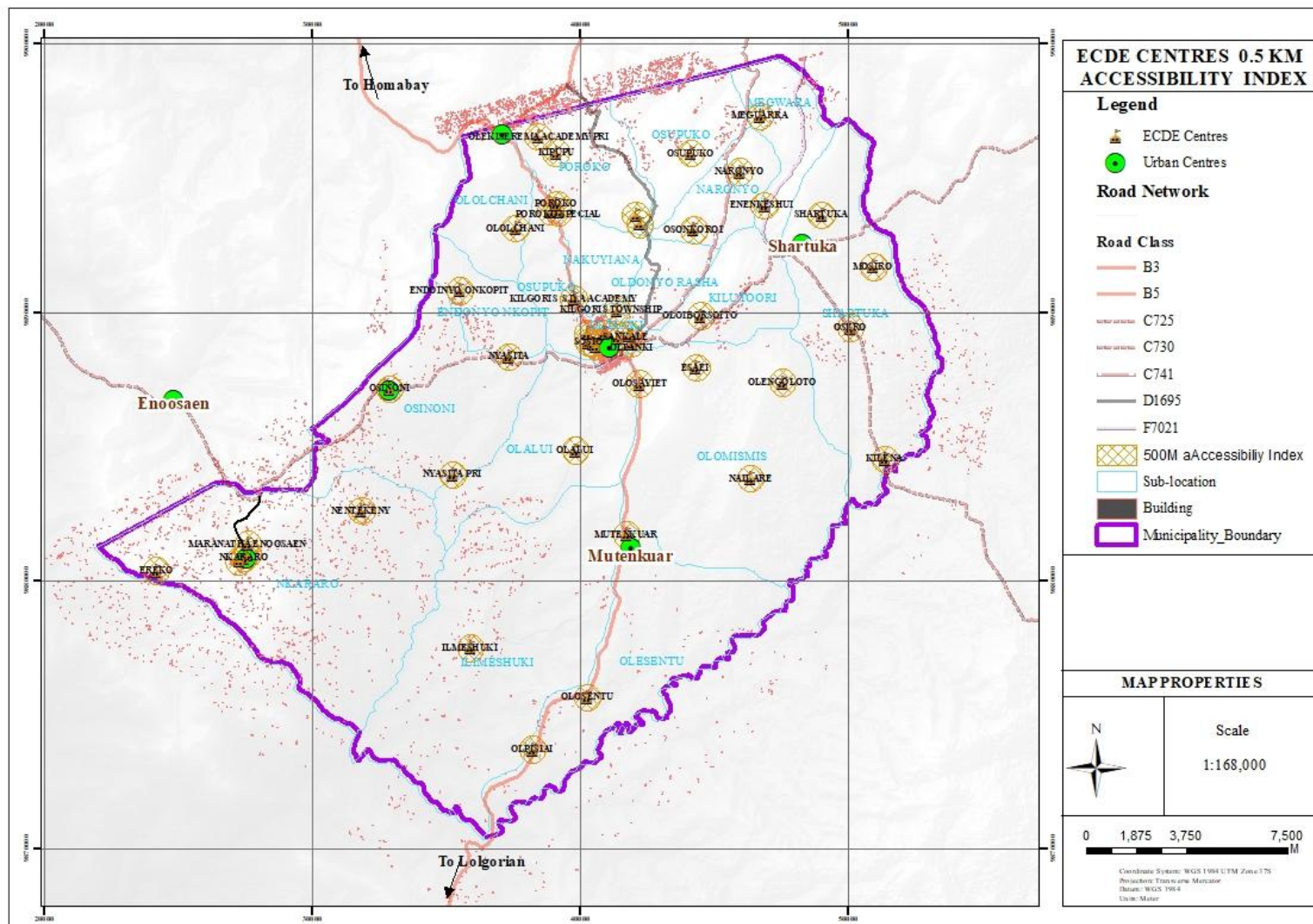
Sections of wards within the municipality	Percentage of ward within the municipality	Level of educational	
		No. of public primary schools	No. of public secondary schools
Kilgoris Central	49.93	24	6
Shankoe	35.08	9	5
Lolgorian	8.97	3	
Keyian	6.01	2	1
Total no. of schools within the facility	100%	38	12

Field survey, 2024

3.5.1.1 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres

There are approximately 28 ECDE centres within the municipality as most are domiciled within the primary schools. . According to the 2007 Physical Planning handbook, it is recommended that nursery school-going children cover a maximum walking distance of 500 meters. Using an accessibility index of 0.5 km for public Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers, it was

observed that most of the number of households fall outside this proximity range, as illustrated in map 8:



Map 8: ECDE Accessibility Index

3.5.1.2 Primary level

There are 38 accessible public primary schools within the project area. Most of the schools lack water accessibility as they are not connected to portable water. There is need to increase water connectivity in the primary schools. The table below shows the distribution of schools in each ward within the municipality:

Table 13: Primary Schools within the Municipality

S.No	School Name	Level	Status	Ward
1.	Oltanki	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
2.	Osonkoroi	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
3.	Enenkeshui	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
4.	Esaei	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
5.	Kilgoris Deb	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
6.	Kilgoris Township	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
7.	Kipupu	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
8.	Meguarra	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
9.	Mosiro	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
10.	Mutenkuar	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
11.	Nailare	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
12.	Naronyo	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
13.	Olengoloto	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
14.	Oloiborsoito	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
15.	Olosayiet	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
16.	Olosentu	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
17.	Olpisiai	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
18.	Oltanki	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central

S.No	School Name	Level	Status	Ward
19.	Osupuko	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
20.	Poroko	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
21.	Poroko Special	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
22.	Shartuka	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
23.	Sosio	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
24.	Poroko Friends Special Mh	Primary	Public	Kilgoris Central
25.	Endoinyo Onkopit	Primary	Public	Shankoe
26.	Nyasita	Primary	Public	Shankoe
27.	Olalui	Primary	Public	Shankoe
28.	Ilmeshuki	Primary	Public	Shankoe
29.	Kilena	Primary	Public	Shankoe
30.	Ololchani	Primary	Public	Shankoe
31.	St Joseph S	Primary	Public	Shankoe
32.	Osinoni	Primary	Public	Shankoe
33.	Poroko Special Sch	Primary		SHANKOE
34.	Ereko	Primary	Public	Lolgorian
35.	Maranatha Faith	Primary	Public	Lolgorian
36.	Nkararo	Primary	Public	Lolgorian
37.	Nentekey	Primary	Public	Keyian
38.	Osero	Primary	Public	Keyian

a. Spatial Distribution for Primary Schools

In line with the Physical Planning Handbook's guidelines, a maximum walking distance of 2 km is recommended for the primary school going children. Using an accessibility index of 2 km for

the current public primary schools within the project area, it is noteworthy that there inadequate primary schools in Nkararo and Ilmeshuli sub-locations as demonstrated in map 9.

3.5.1.3 Secondary level

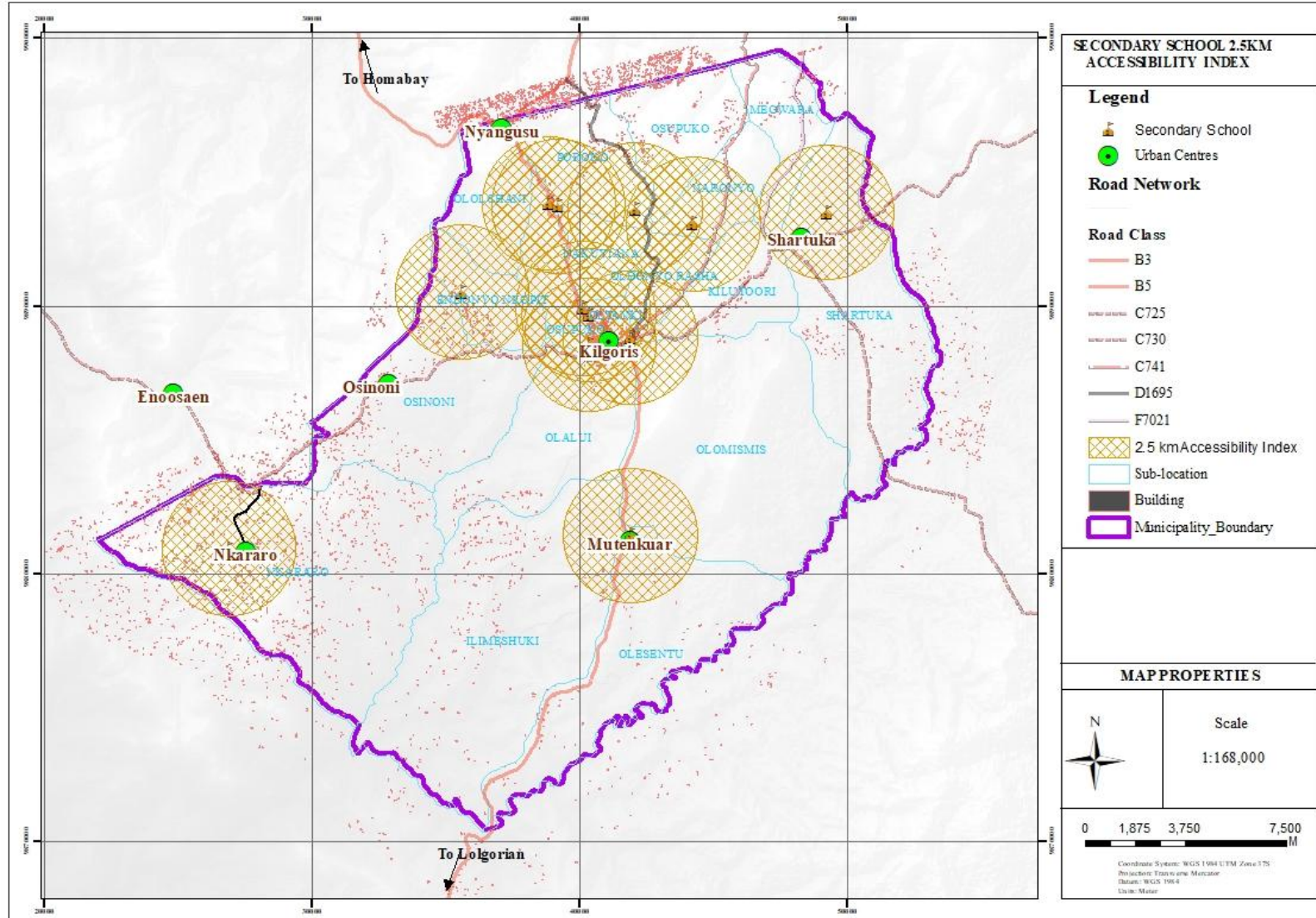
There are 12 accessible public secondary schools within the project area. Poor road conditions, along with a lack of water and electricity, are some of the challenges facing these secondary schools in the municipality. The table below shows the distribution of schools in each ward within the municipality:

Table 14: Secondary Schools within the Municipality

S.No	School Name	LEVEL	Status	Ward
1.	Endoinyo-Onkopit	Secondary	Public	Shankoe
2.	Kilgoris Boys	Secondary	Public	Shankoe
3.	Kilgoris Girls	Secondary	Public	Shankoe
4.	Poroko Friends	Secondary	Public	Shankoe
5.	Sosio	Secondary	Public	Shankoe
6.	Nkararo	Secondary	Public	Keyian
7.	Mutenkuar	Secondary	Public	Kilgoris Central
8.	Oltanki Day	Secondary	Public	Kilgoris Central
9.	Poroko	Secondary	Public	Kilgoris Central
10.	Shartuka	Secondary	Public	Kilgoris Central
11.	Osonkoroi	Secondary	Public	Kilgoris Central
12.	Hillsprings High School	Secondary	Public	Kilgoris Central

a. Spatial distribution of Secondary Schools

The secondary schools within the municipality are unevenly distributed, with most located within Kilgoris urban centre. According to the Physical Planning Handbook, the recommended maximum walking distance for secondary school students ranges between 2 km and 3 km. Using an accessibility index of 2.5 km for the existing public secondary schools within the municipality, most of the households within Nkarario, Ilimeshiki, Olesentu and Osinoni sub-locations are outside the accessibility index as shown in map 10:



Map 10: Secondary School Accessibility Index

3.5.1.4 Tertiary level

The presence of tertiary institutions contributes positively to education, skill development, and community development within the municipality, addressing identified gaps is essential to ensure inclusive, quality education and training opportunities for all residents. Kilgoris Vocational Training Center is the only public tertiary institutions in the municipality. It offers the following courses: Artisan Tailoring and Dress, Artisan Electrical Installation, Artisan in Masonry, Craft in Electrical Engineering, Trade Test I in Motor Vehicle Mechanics, Trade Test in Tailoring and Dress Making, Trade Test in Automotive Engineering and Craft level in Building Construction.

3.5.2 Health Services

Residents of Kilgoris Municipality do not have adequate access to quality and affordable health services that are provided by the various health facilities located in different parts of the Municipality. Furthermore, there is inadequacy in maternity services; particularly in the interior parts. Some of the challenges facing health care provision in the municipality include poor health seeking behavior among communities, Poverty, water shortage, poor health infrastructure, shortage of qualified personnel, inadequate drugs and equipment, inadequate location and distribution of health care providers, socio-cultural practices and expensive service from the private clinics.

3.5.2.1 Health Facilities within the Municipality

The municipality has a total of 18 health facilities, two level (IV) Hospital (Kilgoris sub-county hospital & St.Joseph hospital in Kilgoris urban centre, one health centre (Nkararo Health Centre located within Nkararo urban centre) and 15 dispensaries as shown in the **table below**. There are also several clinics and chemists within the municipality such as; Kilgoris Medical Centre, Illikeek Oodupa Clinic, KYC Transmara VCT Centre (Stand-Alone) and Transmara Medicare

Table 15: Public health Facilities within the Municipality

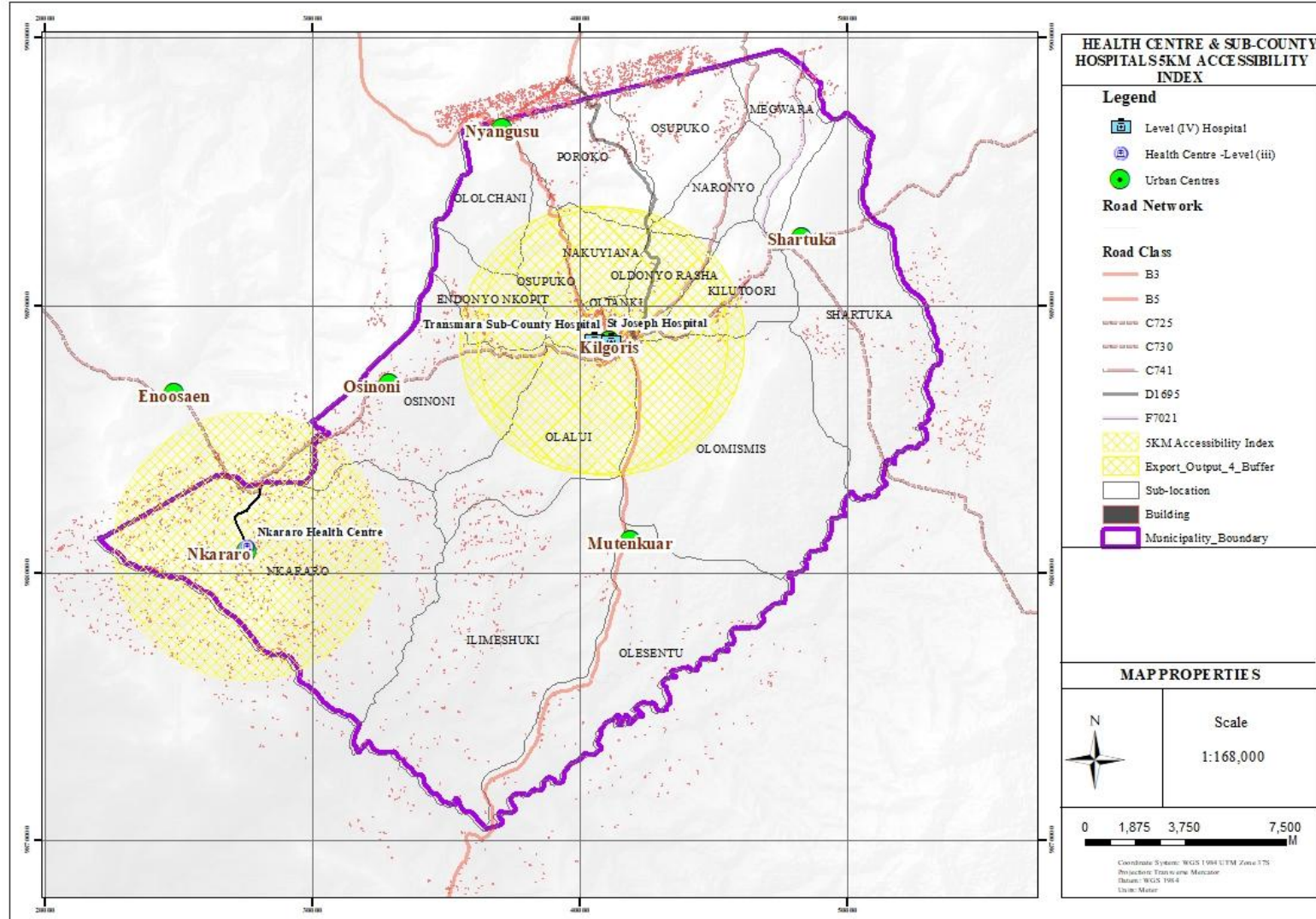
S.No	Facility Name	Type	Owner	Ward
1.	Transmara District Hospital	Sub-County Hospital	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
2.	St Joseph Hospital	Hospital	FBO	Kilgoris Central

S.No	Facility Name	Type	Owner	Ward
3.	Nkararo Health Centre	Health Centre	Ministry of Health	Lolgorian
4.	Enkipai Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Lolgorian
5.	Shartuka Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
6.	Loosho Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
7.	Ololchani Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Shankoe
8.	Olengoloto Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
9.	Oldonyorok (Cog) Dispensary	Dispensary	Other Faith Based	Shankoe
10.	Mogor Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
11.	Kilgoris (Cog) Dispensary	Dispensary	FBO	Kilgoris Central
12.	Entargeti Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Shankoe
13.	Osinoni Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Shankoe
14.	Nganayio Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
15.	Osupuko Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
16.	Enkipai Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Lolgorian

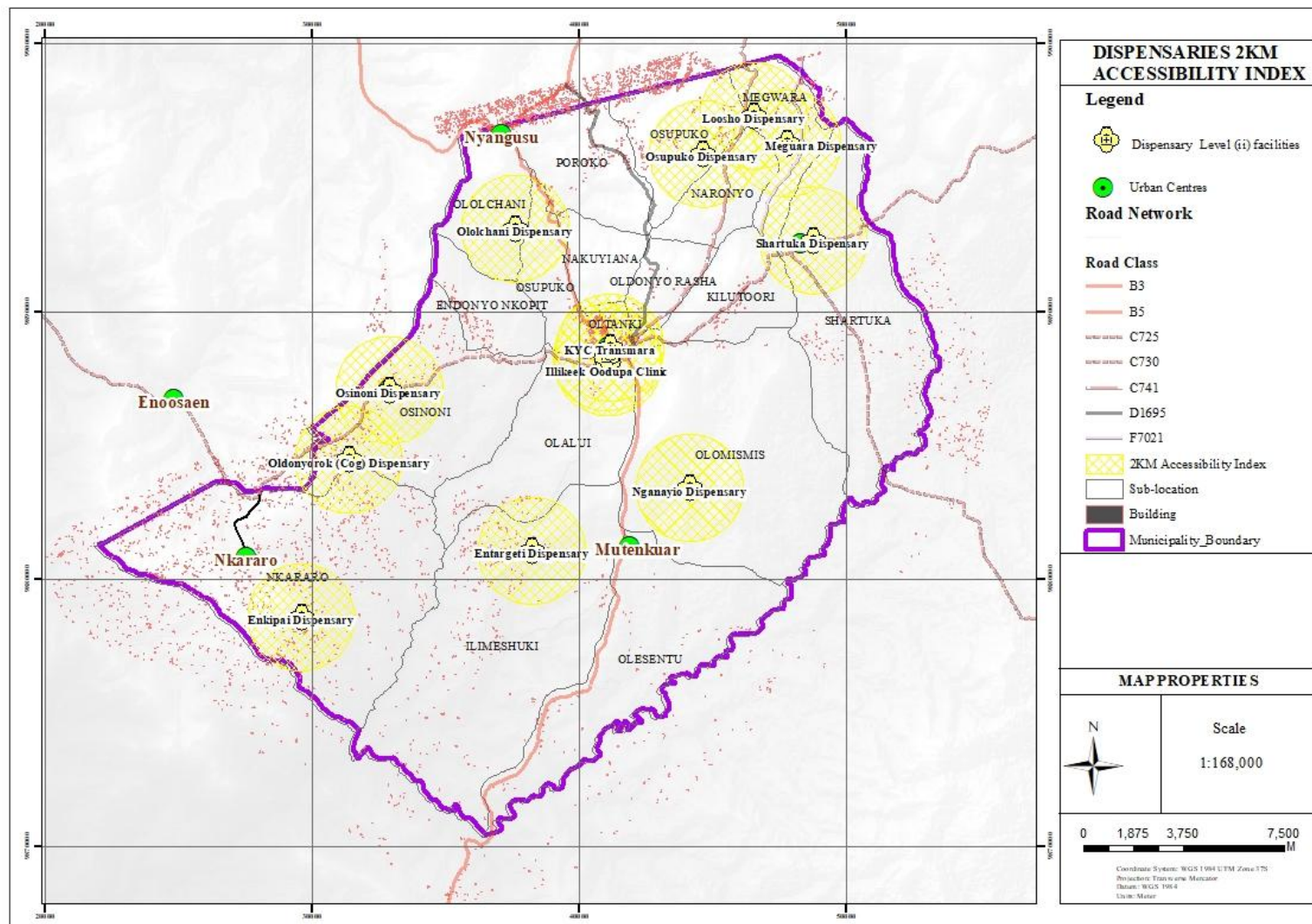
S.No	Facility Name	Type	Owner	Ward
17.	Shartuka Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central
18.	Meguara Dispensary	Dispensary	Ministry of Health	Kilgoris Central

a. Spatial distribution of the Health Facilities

The public health facilities in the municipality are unevenly distributed. Using a 5 km accessibility index for two level (IV) Hospital (Kilgoris sub-county hospital & St.Joseph hospital in Kilgoris urban centre, one health centre (Nkararo Health Centre located within Nkararo urban centre), Most homesteads fall outside this accessibility range, particularly in sections of Ilemeshuki an Osinoni sub-locations where the population is concentrated. For the dispensaries, using an accessibility index of 2 km, most homesteads are also not within the accessibility range, especially in Nkararo, Ilemeshuki, Olesentu and Shartuka where the population is concentrated. The maps below shows the analysis of the health facilities.



Map 11: Sub-County and Health Centres Accessibility Index



Map

12:

Dispensaries

Accessibility

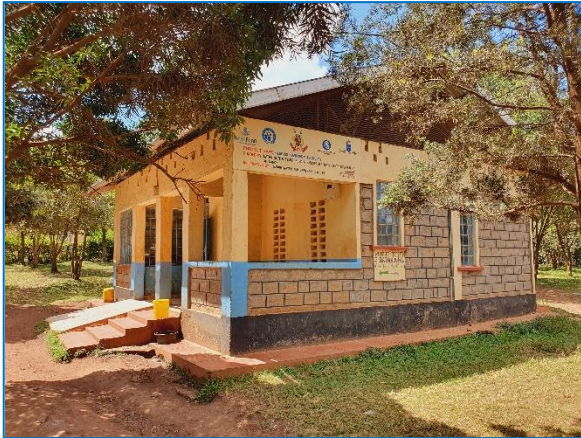
Index

3.5.3 Community Facilities

- i. **Police Stations / Posts** - The municipality hosts Kilgoris Police Station and Shartuka Police Station. The common crimes in the municipality include land-related disputes, livestock straying and grazing on neighbors' farms, stock theft, and assault cases. A common challenge both stations face is the lack of a reliable water supply. Additionally, Shartuka Police Station struggles with a lack of patrol vehicles, substandard housing and the absence of designated land for the station, as it currently operates within premises of other government institutions.
- ii. **Courts** – The municipality is also home to a law court located within Kilgoris urban center. This court serves the surrounding areas, handling cases related to land disputes, family matters, criminal offenses, and civil litigation.
- iii. **Administrative Offices** - The kilgoris urban centre serves as municipality and sub-county Headquarter with various county and National Government Offices.
- iv. **Social hall** – The municipality has one social hall, located within Kilgoris urban center. This facility serves as a venue for community events, meetings and public forums. However, the social hall faces challenges such as limited capacity, inadequate maintenance and a lack of modern amenities.
- v. **Industrial development centre** - The municipality's Industrial Development Centre, located within Kilgoris urban center, is intended to provide vocational training and support for small-scale industrial activities. However, it is not properly equipped, limiting its capacity to offer comprehensive training programs in areas such as manufacturing, fabrication and other technical trades.
- vi. **Power station** - The municipality has one power station located in Kilgoris urban center. This power station plays a crucial role in providing electricity to the urban center and surrounding areas. Its presence supports local businesses, residential areas, and essential services by ensuring a stable power supply.
- vii. **Religious institutions** – The municipality is home to a diverse range of religious institutions, predominantly representing various denominations of Christianity and Islam. Notable Christian churches include the African Inland Church and the Catholic Diocese of Ngong. Mosques are especially prominent in the Shartuka and Kilgoris area, serving the local Muslim community.

viii.

Sanitation block



The municipality has one sanitation block within Kilgoris urban centre, constructed by the Narok Water and Sanitation Company. This facility is essential for managing waste and promoting public health by providing necessary sanitation services. It includes amenities such as clean toilets and handwashing facilities

Field survey, 2024

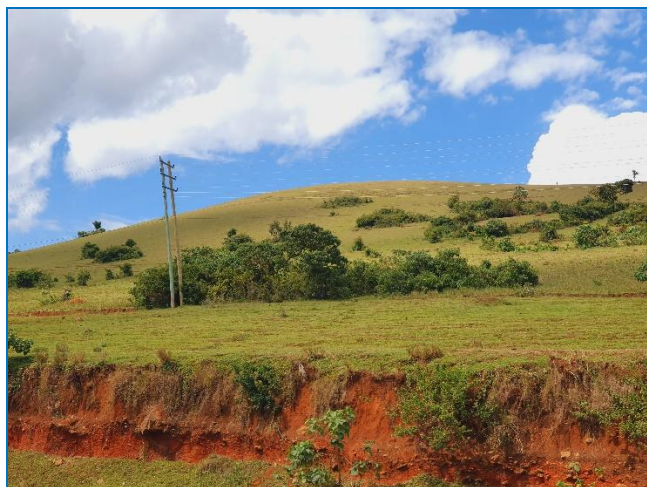
Plate 13: Sanitation block

3.5.4 Recreational facilities

The municipality currently lacks designated recreational facilities. However, there are existing natural recreational spaces that offer opportunities for leisure and relaxation. Mount Love, located in Kilgoris urban center, serves as a scenic natural attraction for outdoor activities and sightseeing. There is also an open recreational area within Shartuka Shopping Centre, which is planted with trees to provide shade and a pleasant environment for casual gatherings and relaxation.



An open area in Shartuka urban centre



Mount Love in Kilgoris urban centres

Plate 14: Potential recreational facilities

3.5.5 Emerging issues

The table below presents the emerging issues from the social infrastructure analyses:

Table 16: Social Infrastructure Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues	Description
Inadequate ECDE, Primary, and Secondary Schools	Most of the residents travel more than 500m, 2km and 2.5km to access ECDE centres, primary and secondary schools respectively.
Lack of Water Supply in Institutions	Most schools and other public institutions are not connected to portable water, affecting hygiene and learning conditions.
Inadequate Dispensaries and Health Facilities	Most residents of the Nkararo, Ilemeshuki, Olesentu, and Shartuka sub-locations travel more than 2 km to seek medical services from dispensaries, which exceeds the recommended distance of 2 km. Meanwhile, residents of the Ilemeshuki and Osinoni sub-locations travel more than 5 km to access health facilities, surpassing the recommended accessibility distance of 5 km
Inadequate facilities and personnel in health facilities	Health facilities lack sufficient medical personnel, equipment, and infrastructure to meet the growing population's needs.
Lack of Institutions for People Living with Disabilities	There are no institutions for supporting education, training, and care for people living with disabilities.
Lack of rehabilitation centers	There are no rehabilitation centers for drug and substance abuse treatment, limiting access to recovery services.
Lack of Fire Station and Sub-Stations	The municipality lacks a fire station, posing a risk in case of emergencies such as fires.
Lack of community empowerment centers	There are no ICT hubs, libraries, or other community empowerment centers to foster learning and skills development.
Inadequate social halls	There is only one social hally in kilgoris urban centre which lacks appropriate infrastructure with limited capacity. There is need to establish adequate social halls within the municipality with limited capacity and poor maintenance, restricting space

	for community events and forums.
Lack of Stadium and Playgrounds	The municipality lacks sports and recreational facilities, affecting community engagement and physical activity.
Lack of huduma center	There is no Huduma Center within the municipality, limiting access to essential government services in one centralized location.
Lack of recreational parks	There are no designated recreational parks, reducing opportunities for outdoor activities and leisure within the municipality.

3.6 Physical Infrastructure and Services

3.6.1 Road Infrastructure

Road is the main mean of transport in Municipality of Kilgoris. All of the central areas in the Municipality are directly connected to kilgoris urban centre. The road network is laid out in mixed radial and grid iron pattern providing access within and outside the central areas of the Municipality.

3.6.1.1 Road Surface Classification and Condition

Major classified roads in the municipality are the B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3), Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet (C725), Kilgoris - Kiomiti (C741), Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet (C725), Shartuka- Mara (C730), Motonyoni - Shartuka (C742) and Entakana-Esae (D1695). Most of the roads in the municipality are in earth condition with only a section of B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3) tarmacked from Nyanguso urban centre to Kilgoris urban centre. The high percentage of roads in earth condition makes the area impassable during rainy seasons, significantly affecting transportation and accessibility. Detailed information about the classified roads in the municipality is provided in the table and map below:

Table 17: Road Classified Road in the Municipality and their Status

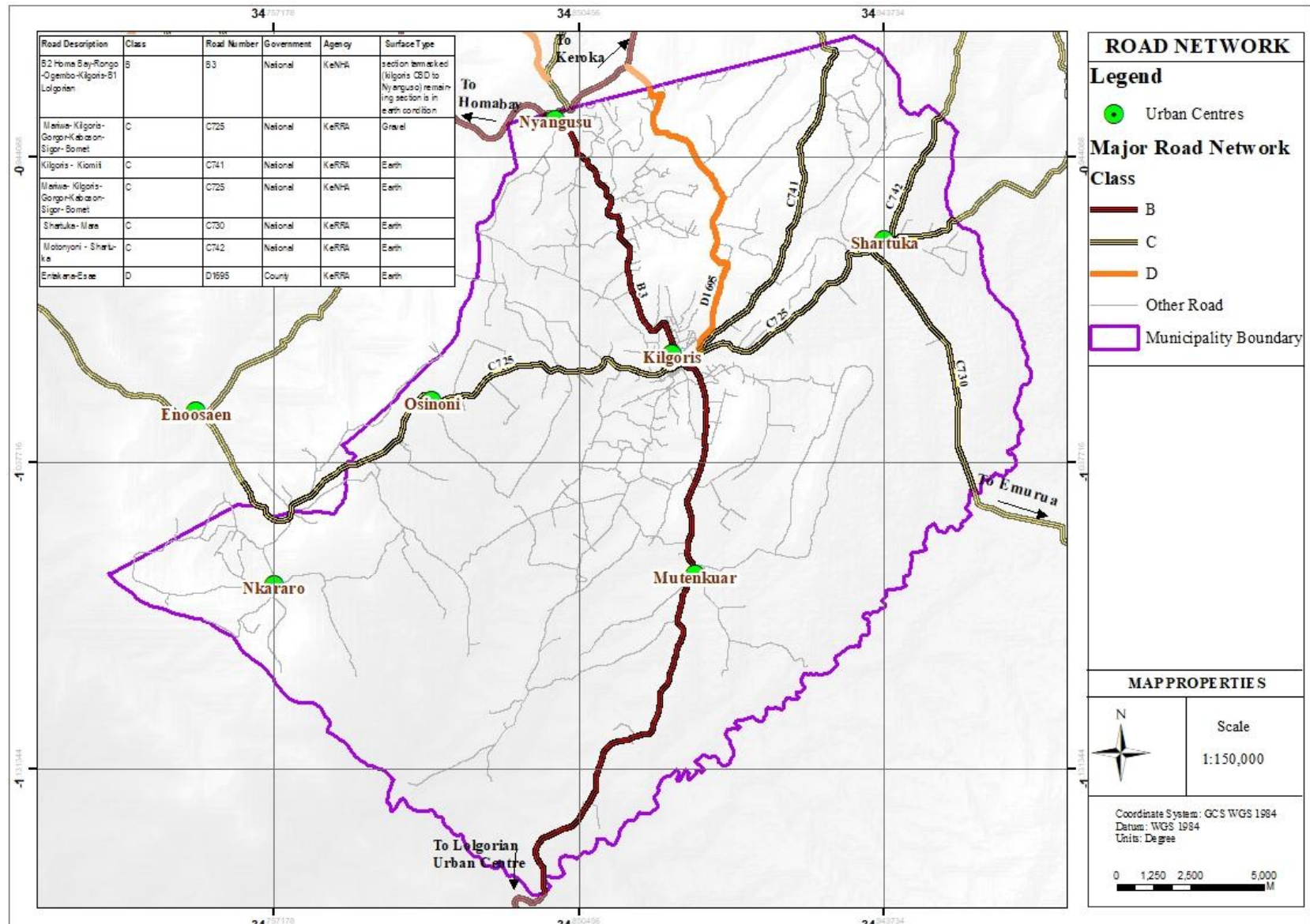
S.No	Road Description	Road Number	Government	Agency	Surface Type
1.	B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian	B3	National	KeNHA	Section of the road tarmacked from kilgoris CBD to Nyanguso
2.	Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet	C725	National	KeNHA	Gravel
3.	Bendere - Friends	C896	National	KeRRA	Earth
4.	Motonyoni - Shartuka	C742	National	KeRRA	Earth

S.No	Road Description	Road Number	Government	Agency	Surface Type
5.	Kilgoris - Kiomiti	C741	National	KeRRA	Earth
6.	Shartuka- Mara	C730	National	KeRRA	Earth
7.	Entakana-Esae	D1695	County	KeRRA	Earth
8.	Riochungo-Geteri	E6015	County	KeRRA	Earth
9.	Moita-Nkararo	E7066	County	KeRRA	Earth
10.	Hillsprings High School-Geteri	E7069	County	KeRRA	Earth
11.	Osupukiai Pri-Nyasita Academy	E7067	County	KeRRA	Earth
12.	Shartuka-Geteri	F7021	County	KeRRA	Earth
13.	Oloshaiki Aic Ecd-Geteri	F7178	County	KeRRA	Earth
14.	Gesusu-Geteri	F6166	County	KeRRA	Earth
15.	St Joseph'S Sugubo Sec-Nyachekei	G65333	National	KeRRA	Earth
16.	Riokibeni-Entakana	G65337	County	KeRRA	Earth
17.	Entakana-Entakana	G65338	County	KeRRA	Earth
18.	Nyangusu-Nyangusu	G65343	County	KeRRA	Earth
19.	Oloentu Pre Sch-Oloentu Pre Sch	G72164	County	KeRRA	Earth
20.	Kilena Ecd-Kilena Ecd	G72181	County	KeRRA	Earth
21.	Olalui Ecd-Kilgoris	G72182	County	KeRRA	Earth
22.	Mutenkuar Pri-Olesentu	G72184	County	KeRRA	Earth
23.	Olalui Ecd-Mutenkuar Pri	G72186	County	KeRRA	Earth
24.	Ilmeshuki Ecd-Ilmeshuki	G72188	County	KeRRA	Earth
25.	Entargeeti Ecd-Entargeeti Ecd	G72189	County	KeRRA	Earth
26.	Entargeeti Ecd-Ilmeshuki	G72191	County	KeRRA	Earth
27.	Indonyo Ecd-Moita	G72195	County	KeRRA	Earth

S.No	Road Description	Road Number	Government	Agency	Surface Type
28.	Isambini Town-Isambini Town	G72197	County	KeRRA	Earth
29.	Osinoni Pre Sch-Osinoni Pre Sch	G72199	County	KeRRA	Earth
30.	Nyasita Academy-Osinoni	G72200	County	KeRRA	Earth
31.	Endonyo~Nkopit-Endonyo~Nkopit	G72201	County	KeRRA	Earth
32.	Nyasita Academy-Nyasita Academy	G72202	County	KeRRA	Earth
33.	Sosio Ecd Centre-Kilgoris	G72205	County	KeRRA	Earth
34.	Kilgoris-Kilgoris	G72206	County	KeRRA	Earth
35.	Shartuka-Shartuka	G72228	County	KeRRA	Earth
36.	Shartuka-Sharatuka Sec School	G72230	County	KeRRA	Earth
37.	Enolkipelia Ecd-Shankoe	G72251	County	KeRRA	Earth
38.	Endonyo~Nkopit-Nyangusu	G72260	County	KeRRA	Earth
39.	Poroko Ecd-Entakana	G72264	County	KeRRA	Earth
40.	Poroko Ecd-Poroko Ecd	G72266	County	KeRRA	Earth
41.	Oloosentui Ecd-Primary School	G72270	County	KeRRA	Earth
42.	Kilgoris Academy Ecd-Oloosentui Ecd	G72271	County	KeRRA	Earth
43.	St Joseph'S Sugubo Sec-St Joseph'S Sugubo Sec	G72276	County	KeRRA	Earth
44.	Oloshaiki Catholic Ecd-Oloshaiki Aic Ecd	G72277	County	KeRRA	Earth
45.	Riochungo-Riochungo	G65329	County	KeRRA	Earth
46.	Nyacheke-St Joseph'S Sugubo Sec	G65332	County	KeRRA	Earth
47.	Entakana-Nyacheke	G65335	County	KeRRA	Earth
48.	Mutenkuar Pri-Nailare Ecd	G72183	County	KeRRA	Earth

S.No	Road Description	Road Number	Government	Agency	Surface Type
49.	Mutenkuar Pri-Mutenkuar Pri	G72185	County	KeRRA	Earth
50.	Entargeeti Ecd-Kilgoris	G72187	County	KeRRA	Earth
51.	Ilmeshuki Ecd-Mutenkuar Pri	G72190	County	KeRRA	Earth
52.	Ilmeshuki Ecd-Ilmeshuki Ecd	G72193	County	KeRRA	Earth
53.	Isambini Town-Endonyo~Nkopit	G72196	County	KeRRA	Earth
54.	Enolkipelia Ecd-Isambini Town	G72198	County	KeRRA	Earth
55.	Kilgoris Academy Ecd-Kilgoris	G72209	County	KeRRA	Earth
56.	Esae-Kilgoris	G72220	County	KeRRA	Earth
57.	Olereko Ecd-Shankoe	G72252	County	KeRRA	Earth
58.	Poroko Ecd-Olosira Ecd	G72267	County	KeRRA	Earth
59.	Endonyo~Nkopit-Oleleshwa Ecd	G72269	County	KeRRA	Earth
60.	Oloshaiki Catholic Ecd-Oloshaiki Aic Ecd	G72277	County	KeRRA	Earth
61.	Riochungo-Riochungo	G65329	County	KeRRA	Earth
62.	Nyacheiki-St Joseph'S Sugubo Sec	G65332	County	KeRRA	Earth
63.	Entakana-Nyacheiki	G65335	County	KeRRA	Earth
64.	Mutenkuar Pri-Nailare Ecd	G72183	County	KeRRA	Earth
65.	Mutenkuar Pri-Mutenkuar Pri	G72185	County	KeRRA	Earth
66.	Entargeeti Ecd-Kilgoris	G72187	County	KeRRA	Earth
67.	Ilmeshuki Ecd-Mutenkuar Pri	G72190	County	KeRRA	Earth
68.	Ilmeshuki Ecd-Ilmeshuki Ecd	G72193	County	KeRRA	Earth
69.	Isambini Town-Endonyo~Nkopit	G72196	County	KeRRA	Earth
70.	Enolkipelia Ecd-Isambini Town	G72198	County	KeRRA	Earth

S.No	Road Description	Road Number	Government	Agency	Surface Type
71.	Kilgoris Academy Ecd-Kilgoris	G72209	County	KeRRA	Earth
72.	Esae-Kilgoris	G72220	County	KeRRA	Earth



Map 13: Existing Transportation Network

3.6.1.2 Road conditions

The majority of roads in the municipality are unpaved, making them nearly impassable during the rainy seasons. This poor state of road infrastructure severely hampers the transportation of agricultural produce, which is a key economic activity in the area. The urban access roads, especially within Kilgoris urban centre which is the municipality's commercial hub are in poor condition. They are encroached upon, narrow, lack proper drainage and are susceptible to flooding and erosion during heavy rains. The plates below show the condition of the roads in the municipality;



Plate 15: Poor Road Condition of Roads within the Municipality

Source; field study, 2024

Bridges

The municipality has several rivers and streams. Currently most of the bridges are narrow and in poor state lacking appropriate infrastructure such as guardrails. This is evidenced by the bridge across River Romusha which is too narrow and no two (2) vehicles can pass each other as they cross the river using the bridge. In addition, the bridge has no guardrails. There is need to construct standard bridges with appropriate infrastructure for safety and connectivity purposes.

3.6.1.3 Security and Street Lighting Infrastructure

Within the municipality, street lighting is limited to the B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian road. All other urban centers within the municipality lack adequate street lighting and floodlights, posing safety risks and limiting nighttime commercial activity. Enhanced street lighting in urban centers would improve visibility, reduce crime, and boost commercial vibrancy by extending business hours. Investing in modern, energy-efficient lighting solutions, such as solar-powered LED lights, would not only enhance safety but also contribute to a more welcoming and economically active environment in the municipality.

Street Lighting and Flood Lights Within Nyangusu Urban Centre

Nyangusu urban centre is the border of narok county in this case kilgoris municipality and kisii county. Most of the urban centre section fall within Kisii county. The central business district (CBD) of Nyangusu has some street lights and floodlights, enhancing visibility and security. However, the surrounding areas of Nyangusu town lack street lighting. Despite this, floodlights have been strategically installed near schools, shopping centers, and other key locations to improve safety in these areas.

3.6.2 Public Transport

The main means of transport in the municipality is boda boda and matatus. The matatus are mostly used by the residents travelling to longer distances with short distance travellers especially within the municipality using boda boda. The lack of matatus within the municipality is attributed to poor conditions of most roads within the municipality.

The reliance on boda bodas, despite their convenience, raises safety concerns due to the lack of designated lanes and traffic management systems. Improving road conditions and implementing dedicated transport lanes could encourage the use of safer and more efficient public transport options, enhancing mobility for residents and supporting economic activities.

3.6.2.1 Bus Terminus

As a result, matatus pick up and drop off passengers along road reserves, which poses significant safety risks to pedestrians and other road users. This unregulated practice also contributes to traffic congestion along the main roads, disrupting the flow of vehicles and increasing the likelihood of accidents. The establishment of designated transit parks and properly managed

drop-off and pick-up points would reduce congestion, streamline public transport operations and create a more organized and efficient urban environment

3.6.2.2. Parking Lots

Municipality of Kilgoris lacks a designated parking space at the CBD. Motor vehicles are usually packed on the frontage of commercial buildings reducing road spaces. Adequate parking space is required given that the urban centres are growing rapidly due to increased commercial and other activities.

3.6.3 Storm Water Drainage

A section of B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian road within the municipality has an open storm water drainage. In all other roads within the municipality, there are no proper storm drainage channels along all the roads in the municipality. Many roads within the municipality lack proper stormwater drainage channels, causing urban flooding issues during rainy seasons facilitated the undulating slopes in the municipality. This situation also increases the likelihood of waterborne diseases and environmental pollution. The plate below provides an overview of the status of drainage channels in the municipality.



Plate 16: Poor storm water drainage channels

Field survey, 2024

3.6.4 Non-Motorized Transport

The municipality's major roads and urban access roads lack facilities for non-motorized transport, such as sidewalks and dedicated bicycle lanes. This absence has created conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists, and motor vehicles, increasing the risk of accidents and compromising the safety of road users. There is need to establish **-motorized transport infrastructure** to enhance safety, reduce conflicts and promote sustainable modes of transport within the municipality.

3.6.5 Water Supply

The main sources of water for the residents are rivers, streams, and rainfall. There are two boreholes in the municipality: one at Poroko and another at Osinoni, which is located within Kilgoris urban center. The Osinoni borehole was constructed by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to enhance water access for the neighboring residents. Additionally, there are earth dams at Olimisimis and Megwana where residents can access water. In the Mutenkuar area, there is an ongoing water project funded to improve water access where they are constructing two major water tanks to facilitate easier access to water which will be pumped from River Ngobor and be supplied to Kilgoris and Lolgorian. However, the municipality is not connected to a piped water supply. Additionally, the county government has constructed water points along streams, allowing residents to fetch water more conveniently using 20-liter jerrycans and transport them using mkokoteni (handcarts), as shown in the plate below;

Residents fetching water in the river using jerrycans

Designated water points in the stream





Plate 17: Water Sources

Field survey, 2024

3.6.5.1 Distance to the water source

About 60% of the residents travel more than 1 kilometer to access water, 20% travel less than 500 meters, and 20% travel between 500 meters and 1 kilometer, as demonstrated in the chart below. These distances indicate that a significant portion of the population faces challenges in accessing water, particularly those who must travel long distances

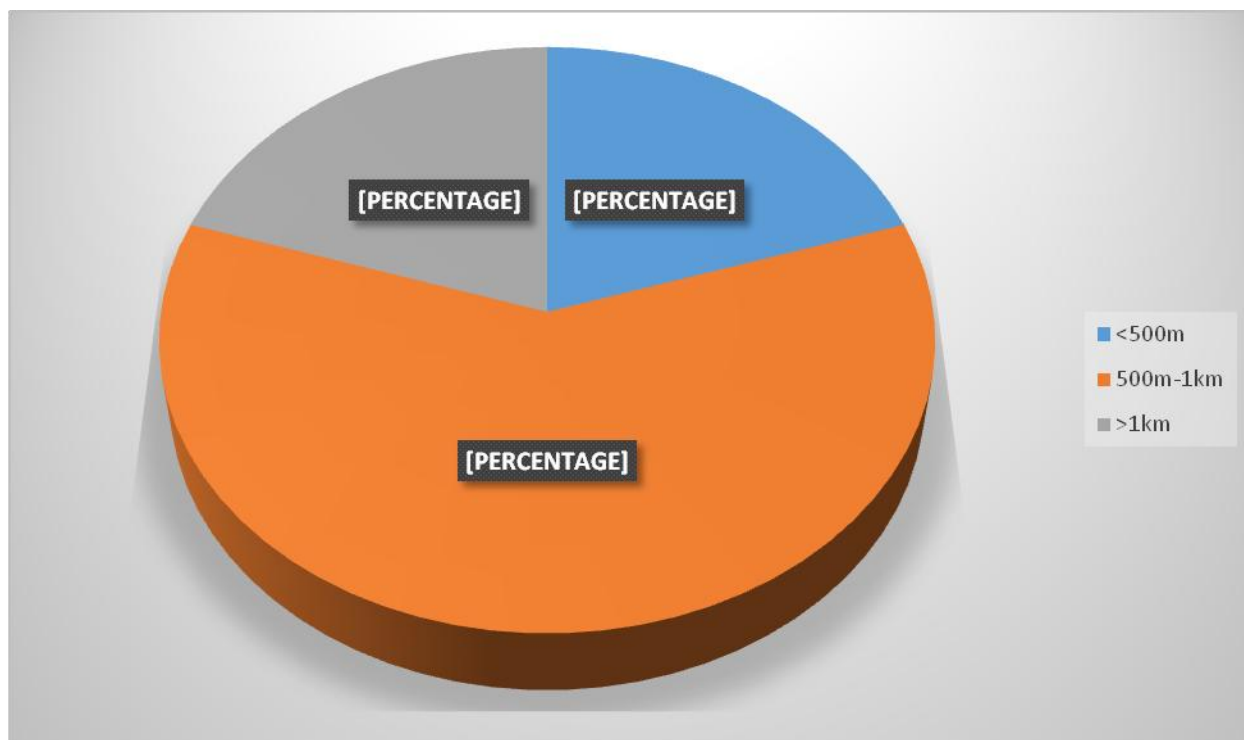


Chart 2: Distance to the water source

Field survey, 2024

Currently, the Kilgoris Water and Sanitation Company is being established to connect residents to a piped water supply. This initiative aims to provide a reliable and accessible water source, significantly reducing the need for residents to travel long distances to fetch water and improving overall sanitation and public health in the municipality.

3.6.6 Sanitation

3.6.6.1 Liquid Waste Disposal

The municipality lacks a conventional sewerage system. The main methods of liquid waste disposal are pit latrine and septic tank. Public institutions such as the health centres, dispensaries, a few educational facilities and some developments in central areas commonly use septic tanks. In the hinterland, most of the residents in the municipality use pit latrines as a method of liquid waste disposal. The use of pit latrines can lead to infiltration and pollution of underground water sources. This occurs because the waste from pit latrines can leach into the groundwater, potentially contaminating it with pathogens and chemicals.

This contamination poses significant health risks to the community, including the spread of waterborne diseases and long-term impacts on public health.

3.6.6.2 Solid Waste Management

The municipality lacks a proper solid waste management system. The residents dispose waste outside their structures and along the road reserves. Approximately, 63.64% of the households manage their waste through open dumping while 36.36% manage waste through burning as shown in the graph below:

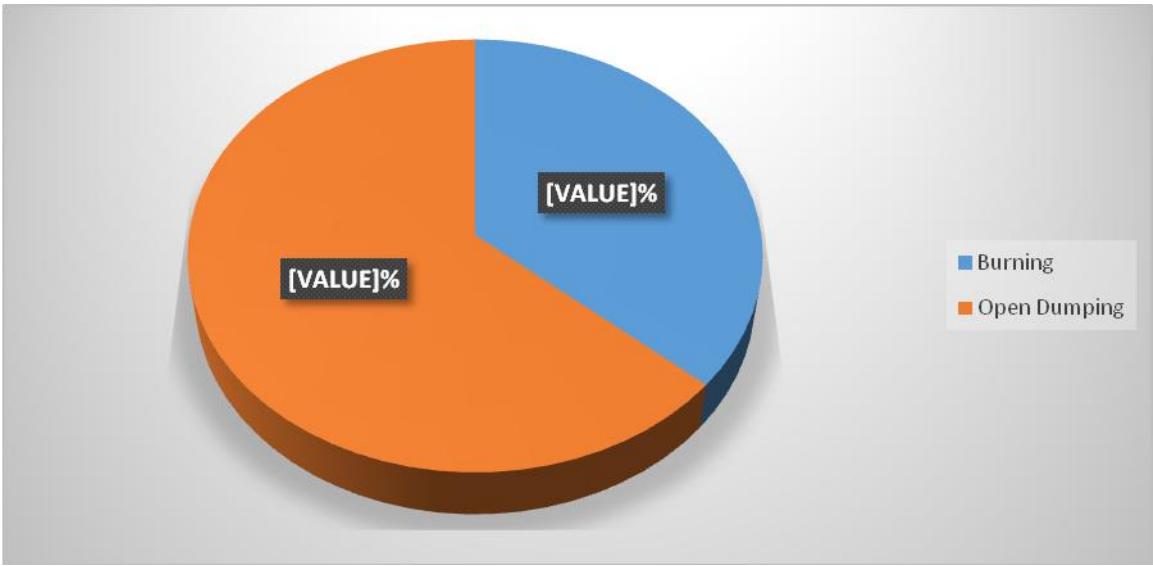


Chart 3: Solid waste management practices

Field survey, 2024

The plate below shows the improper waste management practices in the municipality:



Plate 18: Improper solid waste management

Source; field study, 2024

Open dumping and burning of waste pose significant environmental and health risks. Open dumping can lead to the proliferation of pests, contamination of soil and water, and unsightly conditions. Burning waste releases harmful pollutants into the air, contributing to air pollution and respiratory issues.

3.6.6 Energy

3.6.6.1 Source of energy for cooking

The municipality common type of energy for cooking are firewood and charcoal. About 61.11% of the households use firewood as source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal at 33.33%. The least used is LPG gas at 5.56%. Firewood is the main source of energy for cooking within the agriculture hinterland while in the urban core, charcoal and paraffin are used as the main sources of energy for cooking. The use of firewood and charcoal mainly for household energy is contributing greatly to deforestation and environmental degradation. The chart below shows the percentage distribution of energy sources for cooking.

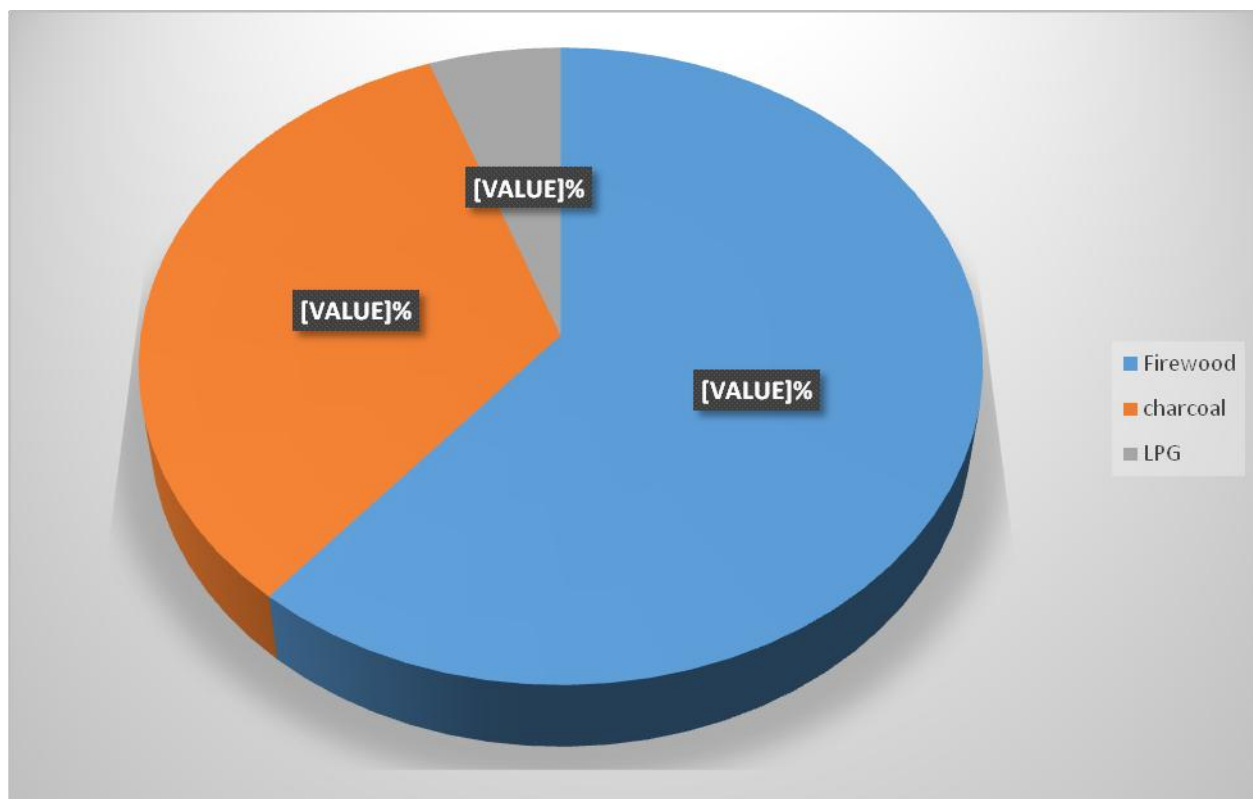
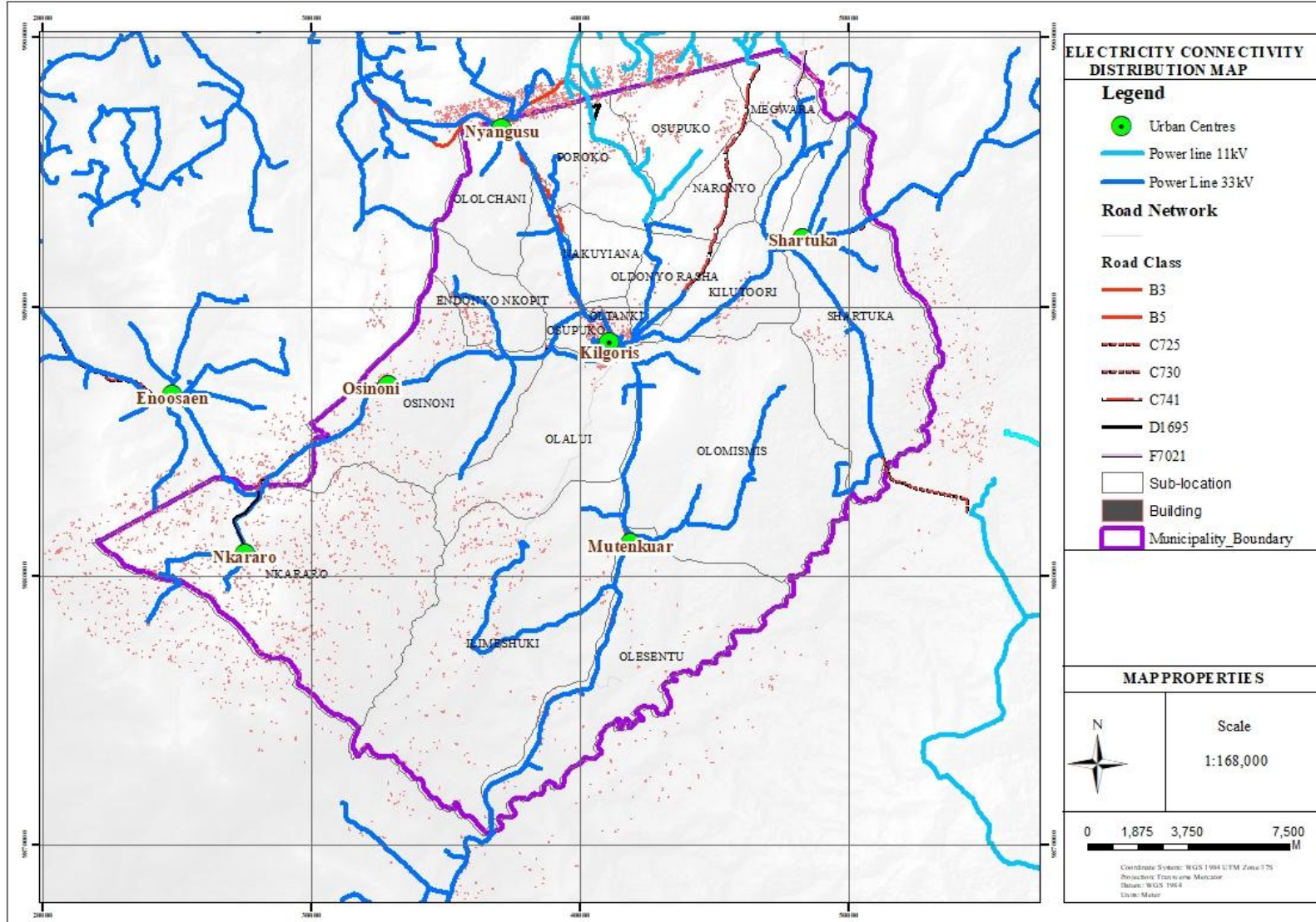


Chart 4: Source of energy for cooking

3.6.6.2 Sources of energy for lighting

The common source of energy for lighting in the municipality are: electricity, solar and paraffin and firewood. The municipality is connected to the national grid, thus some of the households, institutions are connected to the residents are connected to the electricity. However, most of the households are yet to be connected to the electricity as shown in the map below:



Map 14: Electricity Distribution map

3.6.7 Information and Communication Technology

Telecommunication services play a big role in development as they enhance efficient and effective communication and facilitate investment opportunities within the Municipality. The municipality has coverage of the following network service providers; Safaricom PLC and Airtel Kenya Ltd. The use of electronic and print media has also been widely adopted as sources of information in Municipality. The citizens in the municipality utilize radio, television and newspapers as the primary sources of information. However, there is low newspapers and television penetration among the rural population. The people have adopted social Media and Website tools especially the youth.

3.6.8 Emerging issues

The table below explains the emerging issues resulting from analyses physical infrastructure analyses

Table 18: Physical Infrastructure Emerging Issues

Sector	Emerging issue	Description
Road and transport	Lack of designated bus terminus and parking lots	Lack of designated bus terminus and parking facilities, leading to traffic congestion and safety risks.
	Lack of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)	Lack of infrastructure for non-motorized transport such as sidewalks and bicycle lanes, increasing accident risks.
	Lack of high mast floodlights	Urban centers lack high-mast floodlights, compromising safety and visibility at night.
	Inadequate street lights	Overall, street lighting is insufficient, posing safety concerns for residents and businesses.
	Poor Storm water drainage channels	Many roads lack proper storm water drainage, resulting in urban flooding during rainy seasons.
	High Percentage of earth roads	Almost all the roads are unpaved, making transportation difficult, especially in rainy conditions.
	Encroachment on road reserves	Some urban core areas experience encroachment on road reserves, restricting road accessibility.
	Lack of road connectivity	Limited connectivity between different areas of the municipality hampers mobility and access to services.

Sector	Emerging issue	Description
	Narrowness of Access Roads	Some access roads are narrow, hindering safe passage for vehicles and pedestrians.
Water supply	Lack of portable water	Lack of portable water resulting in residents to travel longer distances to access water.
	Lack of water treatment plant	Poor water quality for human consumption and safety concerns
Sanitation	Lack of sewer reticulation system	Causing sanitation challenges and potential public health risks.
	Lack proper solid waste management practices	This has contributed to Inefficient waste management practices resulting in environmental degradation
	lack of a sanitary land fill	The municipality lacks a sanitary landfill for proper disposal of solid waste, affecting environmental health.
Energy	High Number of Households Not Connected to Electricity	Many households remain unconnected to the electricity grid, limiting access to modern conveniences
	Reliance on Non-Renewable Energy Sources such as firewood and charcoal	Many households use non-renewable energy sources for cooking, contributing to deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, thus affecting climate change.

3.7 Land, urbanization & settlements and housing

The planning process involves assigning different land uses, underscoring the importance of a thorough understanding of various aspects related to land use for effective planning and development. This section explains the land, settlement patterns, urbanization, and housing

3.7.1 Land

a. Land tenure

The municipality comprises of the following land tenure; public land, community and private land. In the urban centers, land is primarily public (leasehold), while the immediate outskirts are characterized by private land (freehold). In the municipality's hinterland, community land predominates. One of the significant challenges faced is tenure insecurity, which has contributed to numerous land disputes and legal cases within the area.

b. Land use

Most of the land use is under agriculture use, considering most of the municipality hinterland is agriculture, which is the main economic activity of the residents. The commercial and public land use are mostly located in urban centers.

3.7.2 Urbanization and settlement patterns

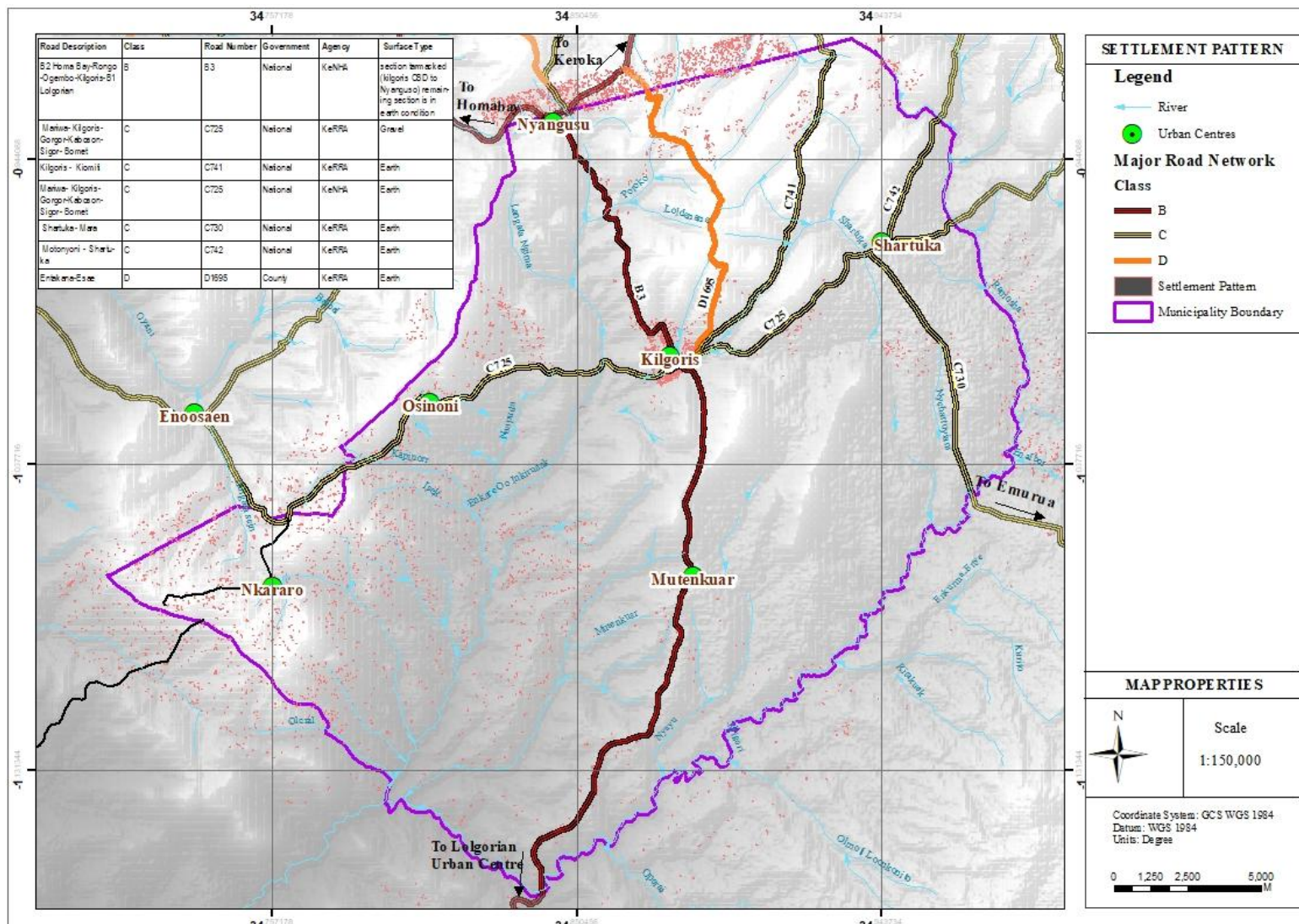
The rate of urbanization in the municipality has been increasing over the past ten years, driven by rural-to-urban migration in search of better access to government services, employment opportunities, and investment prospects. Devolution has also significantly contributed to this trend by decentralizing administrative functions. Kilgoris, as the headquarters of Transmara West Sub-County, has played a key role in the municipality's urbanization. The presence of both national and county government offices in Kilgoris has attracted businesses and residents, further fueling urban growth.

3.7.3 Settlement patterns

The settlement pattern within the municipality is influenced by terrain, urban centers, climate, and the availability of a good road network. Key urban centers such as Kilgoris, Shartuka, Nkararo, Osinoni, and Mutenkur are densely populated. These areas are situated along major roads, including:

- ✚ B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3)
- ✚ Mariwa-Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor-Bomet (C725)
- ✚ Kilgoris-Kiomiti (C741)
- ✚ Shartuka-Mara (C730)
- ✚ Motonyoni-Shartuka (C742)
- ✚ Entakana-Esae (D1695)

The municipality's undulating terrain, characterized by several hills, has influenced settlement patterns. Soil erosion is a significant concern in the hilly regions, leading to a preference for settlement in more stable, less hilly areas. This geographic factor, combined with climate conditions and road accessibility, shapes where residents establish their homes. Additionally, improved road networks have facilitated access to urban centers, further influencing settlement distribution by making previously remote areas more accessible. Map 15 shows the municipality settlement pattern:



Map

15:

Settlement

Pattern

3.7.4 Housing

Housing is a fundamental need for residents as outlined by the Kenyan Constitution of 2010. Approximately 56.25% of the population lives in semi-permanent houses, which typically have iron sheet walls and roofs, with floors made of either earth or cement. About 25% reside in temporary structures with mud walls, grass roofs, and earth floors; these include manyatta huts, which are also predominantly found within the municipality. Approximately, 18.75% of residents live in permanent houses featuring brick walls, iron sheet roofs, and cement floors as per the socio-economic survey done carried out in 2024. This demonstrates the level of poverty among the residents and need to provide measures that promote the economic potential of the municipality. It also points to the urgent need for measures that enhance the economic potential of the municipality, such as improving housing infrastructure, increasing access to affordable building materials, and supporting economic development initiatives that can uplift living standards. The chart below shows the percentage distribution of the type of dwelling:

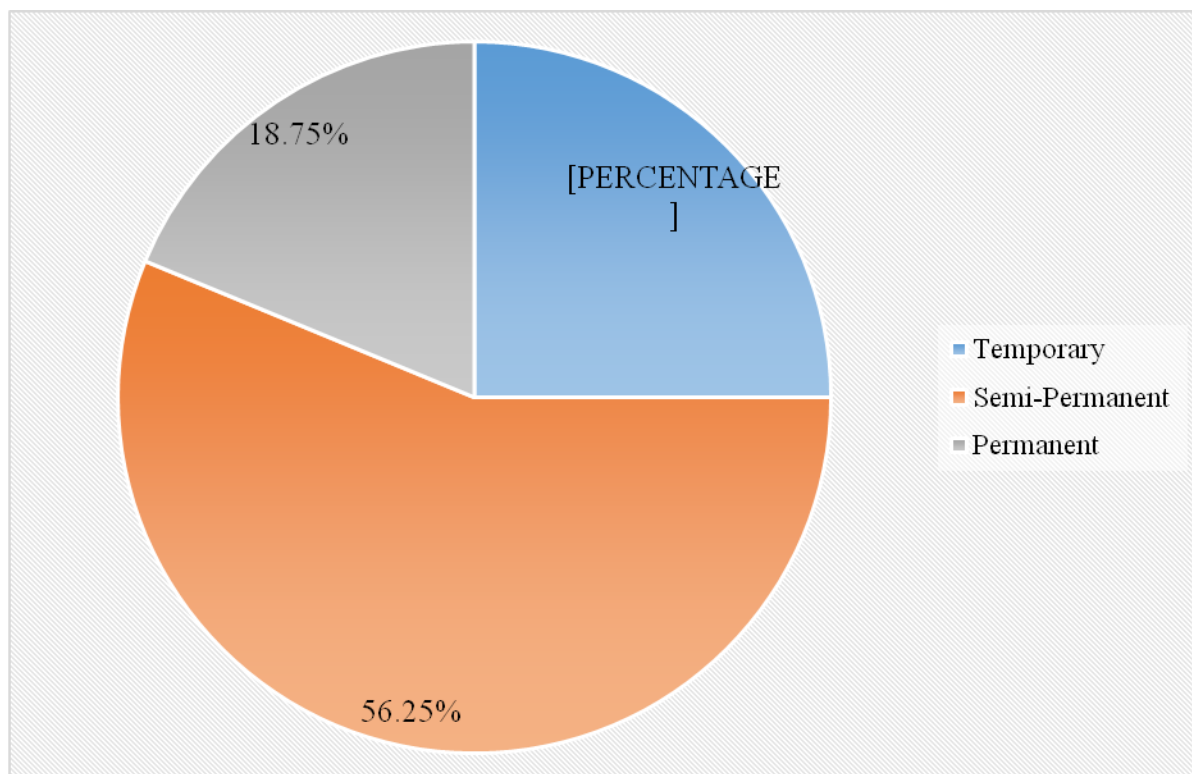


Chart 5: Type of Dwelling Units

Field survey, 2024

a. Urban housing

The housing typologies in the municipality range from flats and dukawallas in urban areas to maisonettes and bungalows in the immediate urban hinterland. Semi-permanent and temporary structures are mostly found in the agricultural hinterland and in informal settlements within the urban areas. The plate below shows some of the housing typologies in the municipality:



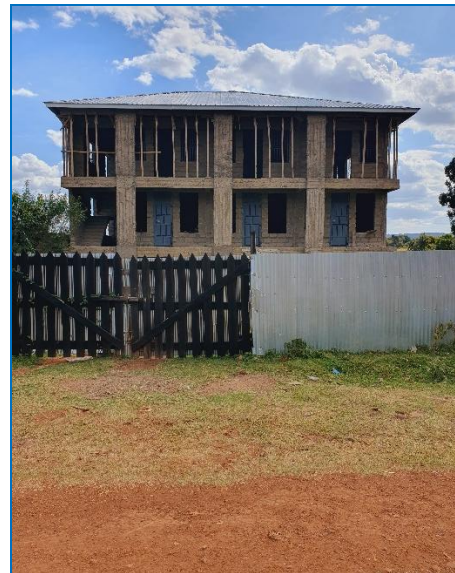
Row housing (dukawallas)



Flats



Bungalow



Maisonettes



Temporary structure



Semi-permanent structure

Plate 19: Housing typologies in the municipality

Field survey, 2024

3.7.4.1 Construction materials and cost of houses

The primary construction materials used in the municipality are bricks, iron sheets, and timber. Bricks are produced locally from the abundant clay soil available in the area, making them a cost-effective and accessible option for building. Iron sheets are commonly used for roofing due to their durability and weather resistance, while timber is utilized for structural elements and finishing. The use of locally sourced materials not only supports the local economy but also helps in maintaining affordability in construction. However, ensuring the sustainable sourcing of timber and the quality of locally made bricks is important for the longevity and safety of buildings in the municipality.

3.7.4.2 Municipality housing cost

The residential zones within Kilgoris urban area, the major commercial hub in the municipality, can be categorized into high-density, medium-density, and low-density areas. Some of the estates within the urban center include Complex, Kona, Runda, and Milimani. These estates feature various types of residential houses, with rental prices as follows: double rooms range from KSh 2,000 to KSh 3,500, one-bedroom units range from KSh 4,000 to KSh 7,000, and two-bedroom units range from KSh 5,000 to KSh 15,000, depending on building materials and space.

In other market centers, such as Osinoni and Nkararo, the cost of residential rental houses ranges from KES 1,000 to 7,500, covering single rooms and one-bedroom units. These variations in rental prices reflect the differences in demand, location, and housing quality across the municipality.

3.7.5 Urban decay and Informal settlements

The urban centres in the municipality especially Kilgoris and Nkararo are experiencing urban decay, evident in the prevalence of dilapidated structures ranging from vacant houses and crumbling roads, underscoring a broader neglect of urban infrastructure. This decay stems from multifaceted causes such as economic downturns, local industry decline, population shifts and inadequate urban planning and governance. The repercussions are far-reaching, impacting the community with increased crime rates, diminished property values, and an overall decline in residents' quality of life. There are also emerging informal settlements in kilgoris urban centre; misingo, majengo, and tumaini. The settlement are characterized with clay soil, mabati and timber houses. Rentals in the informal settlements are between KES: 500 for houses constructed with mud and KES: 2000 for houses constructed with timber.

3.7.6 Emerging issues

Emerging Issue	Description
Emergence of informal settlements	The lack of proper urban planning has led to the rise of informal settlements, characterized by inadequate infrastructure and services.
Uncoordinated and Haphazard Development	Development within the municipality is increasingly uncoordinated and haphazard, resulting in haphazard urban growth and challenges in service delivery.
Increased urban decay	Urban centers are experiencing decay, as evidenced by the prevalence of dilapidated structures that signal neglect and a decline in living conditions.
Low quality of housing	A significant portion of the population lives in low-quality housing, primarily in semi-permanent and temporary structures, which raises concerns about safety and living standards.
Increased tenure insecurity	The lack of ownership documentation has resulted in increased tenure insecurity, contributing to the emergence of informal settlements and complicating land disputes.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

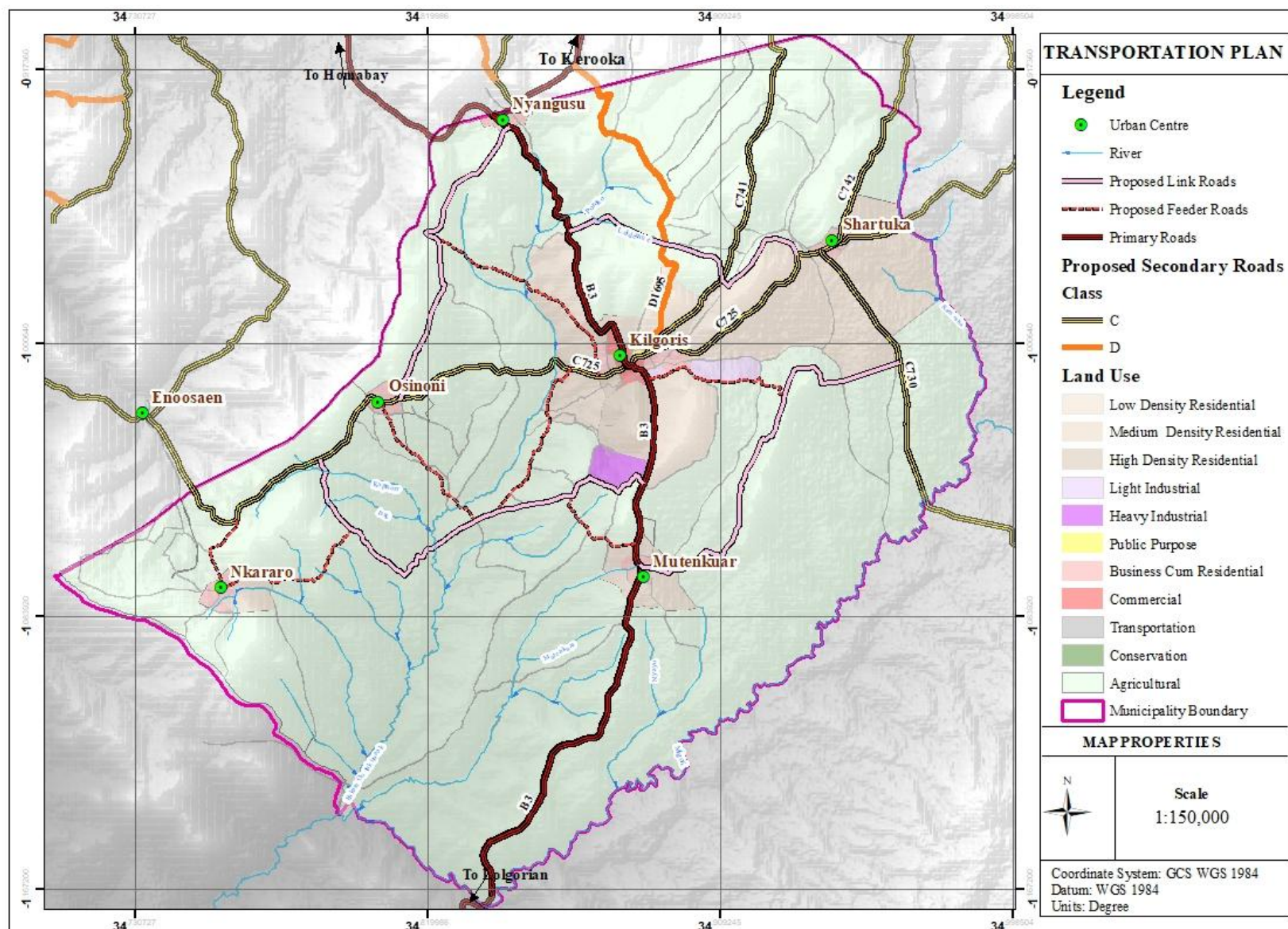
The spatial framework consists of the components that influence the growth of the municipality. It serves as the foundation for analyzing spatial differences within the project area, and for deliberating and devising guiding principles for spatial development and action-oriented approaches. Existing transportation networks, Existing developments, trends, and natural features collectively characterize the spatial structure of the municipality.

4.2 Transportation Network

The design and layout of broad land use zones have been significantly influenced by the existing transportation network structure. This influence is evident in how the various areas with similar development characteristics are delimited, effectively setting their limits. In land use planning, transportation plays a pivotal role by ensuring easy access and linking economic services to the transport system and associated infrastructure, including bus termini and car parking facilities. The transportation network is also crucial in determining the location of different land uses, such as commercial zones, residential areas and light industrial parks, which have been proposed along the major roads. The key major roads that have notably influenced the land use zoning are as follows:

- i. B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3)
- ii. Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet (C725)
- iii. Bendere - Friends (C896)
- iv. Motonyoni - Shartuka (C742)
- v. Kilgoris - Kiomiti (C741)
- vi. Shartuka- Mara (C730)
- vii. Entakana-Esae (D1695)

To enhance transportation mobility, proposed primary, secondary, and feeder roads are planned, which are expected to significantly influence the municipality's growth. These new road networks will improve connectivity, boost economic activity, and support the strategic spatial development of the area. Map 16 below shows the municipality major transportation network:

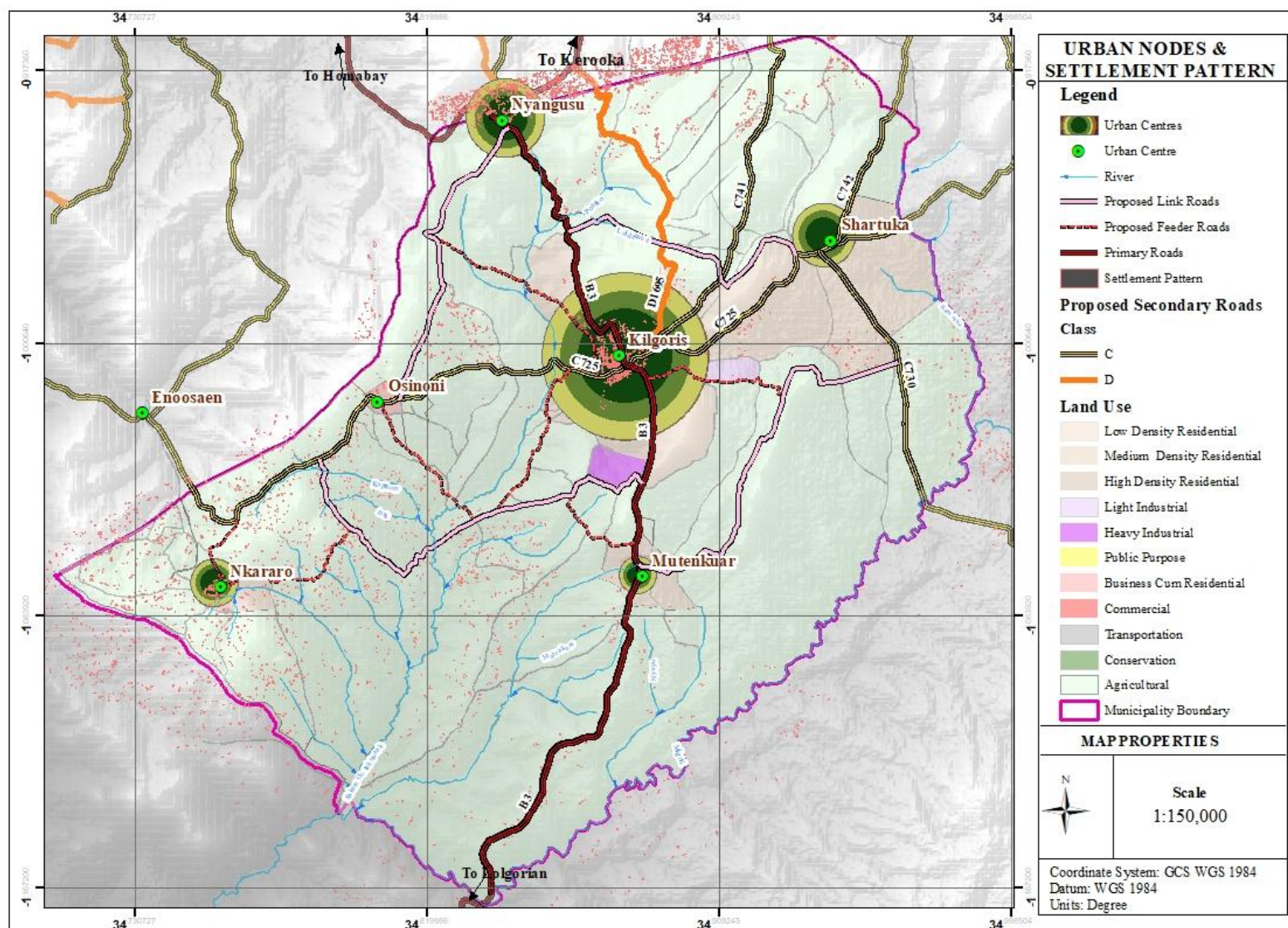


Map 16: Existing Transportation Network

4.3 Existing urban centers and existing developments

The major urban centers in the municipality include Kilgoris Urban Centre, the main commercial hub, along with Shartuka, Osinoni, Nkararo, and Montenkuar. These centers significantly influence the settlement patterns and growth direction of the municipality, acting as key components of its spatial development framework and serving as vital building blocks for growth and zoning. As hubs for economic, social, and cultural activities, these centers shape the municipality's overall vitality and character. Their integration into the spatial framework ensures efficient use of resources and infrastructure, promoting sustainable and balanced growth. By recognizing their importance, the municipality can strategically plan future development while preserving its unique identity.

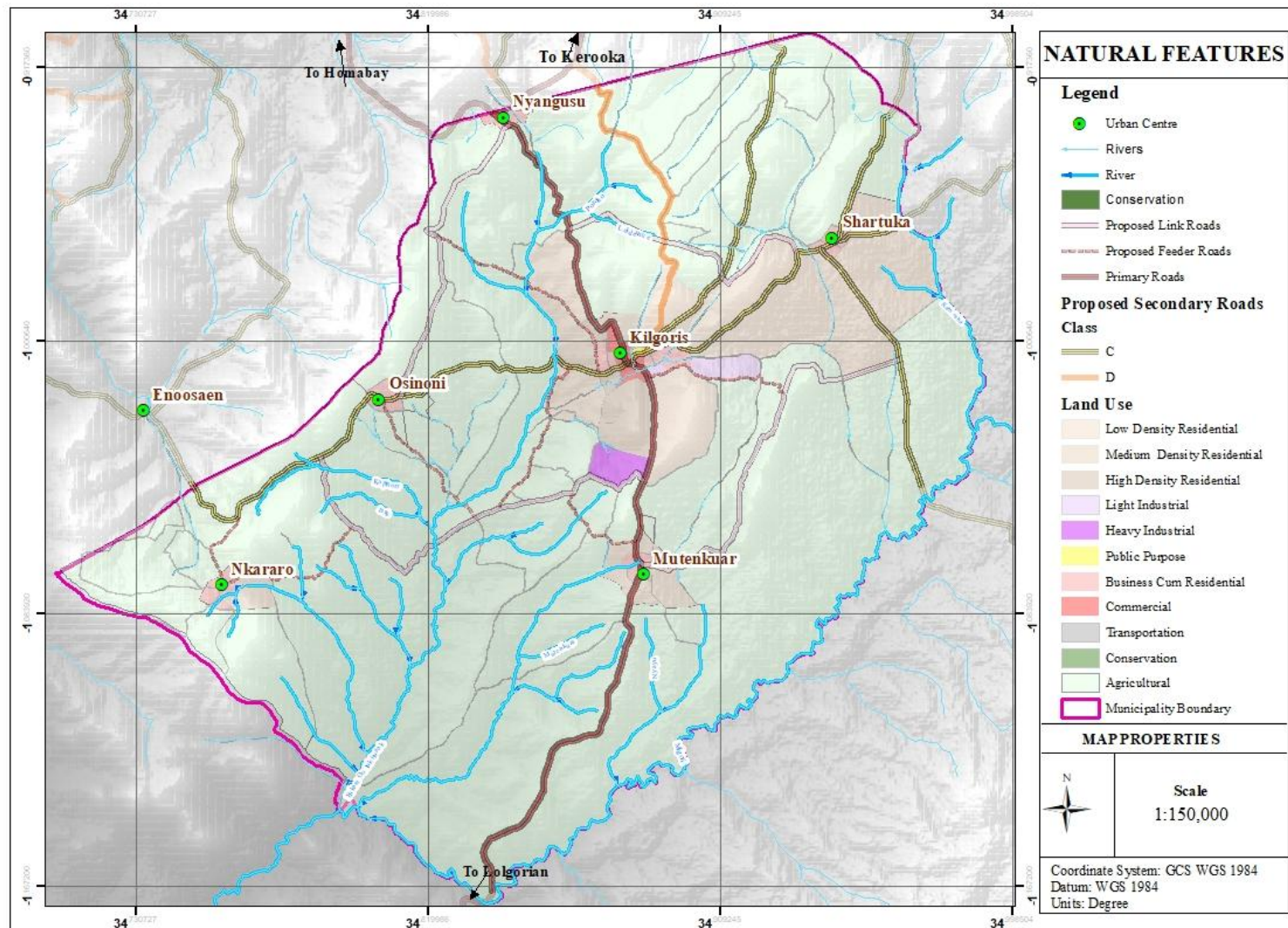
These urban nodes form the backbone of the municipality's spatial structure, contributing to its livability, functionality, and long-term sustainability. This integration supports the development of well-connected, thriving urban areas that promote economic prosperity, social cohesion, and environmental stewardship. The map below shows the municipality urban centres and settlements patterns:



Map 17: Existing Urban Centers

4.4 Natural Features

Natural features such rivers, streams and hills play a vital role in shaping a municipality's growth and development. These natural factors have informed the undulating topography nature of the municipality which has greatly influenced the settlement patterns and the development pattern of the area. The major rivers and streams in the municipality are; Migori, Enkare Oo Inkituaak Mutenkuar and other streams such as Kapinorr, Kitakuek, Langata Ngima, Loldenane, Naapuda Nyayu, Nychartuyiani, Oleral, Poroko, Ramosha and Shartuka. These natural elements impact spatial organization, land use, and development patterns. They contribute to the municipality's aesthetics, identity, and environmental balance, providing habitats for wildlife and supporting sustainable practices. However, they may pose risks, like flooding in low-lying areas, requiring proper disaster risk management and water management strategies. Integrating these natural features into urban planning ensures sustainable and visually appealing communities while preserving the area's ecological identity. Map 18 shows the existing natural features within the municipality.



Map 18: Existing Natural Features

4.5 Economic Development Model

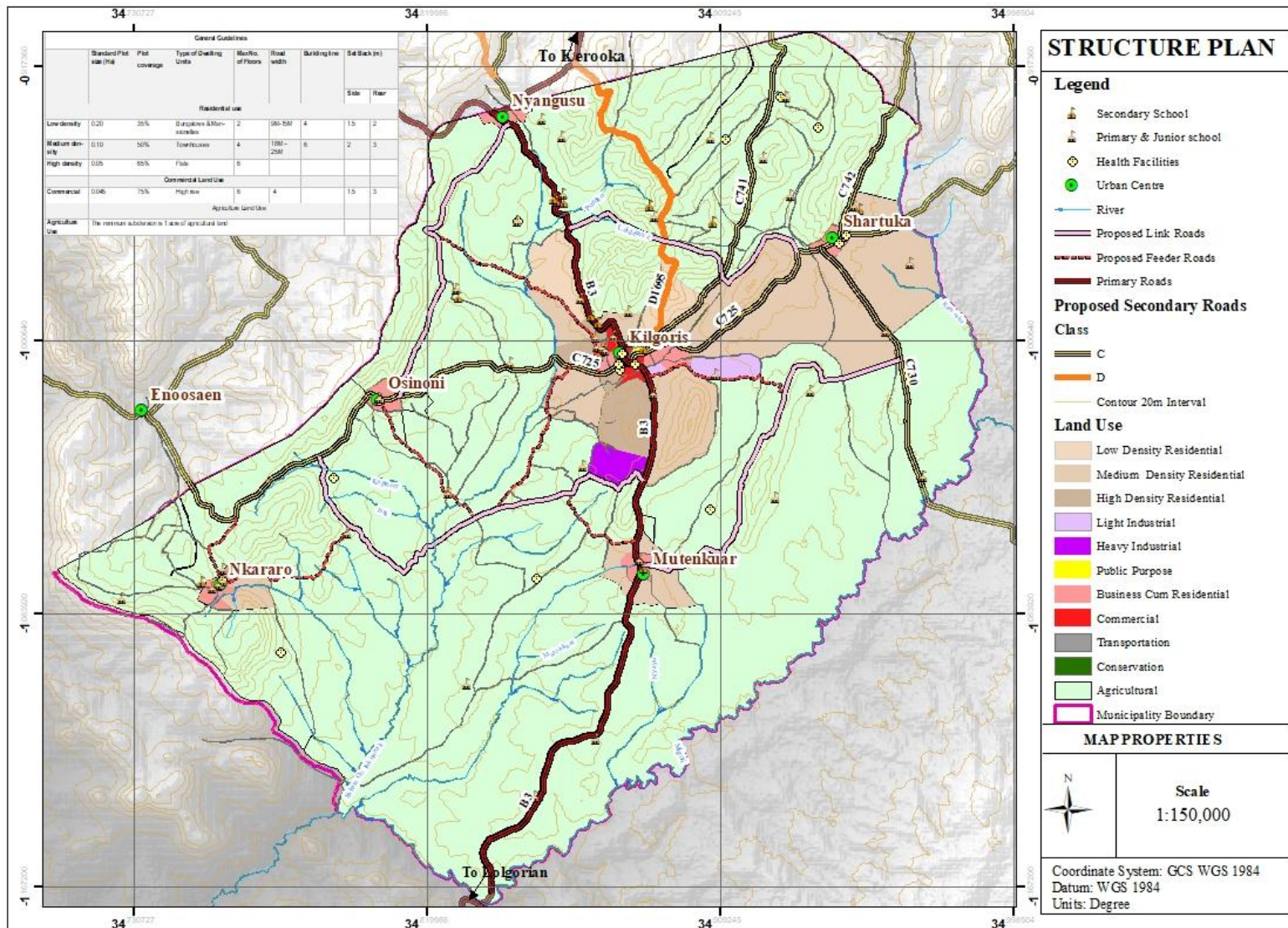
The major economic activity in the municipality is agriculture and commercial activities. The need for preservation of the agricultural land and enhancing the commercial activities in the municipality will influence its land use patterns and zoning regulations. The prioritization of the projects and programmes are aimed at improving the agricultural productivity and enhancing the commercial activities within the urban cores in a sustainable way. Initiatives such as establishing agro-based industrial parks, modern markets, and artisan workshops (jua kali sheds) will influence settlement patterns and the municipality's growth trajectory.

4.6 Stakeholders Concerns

Stakeholders' concerns will significantly shape the municipality's land use patterns and the types of projects and programs proposed to enhance residents' livelihoods. Stakeholders aspire to create a municipality with the following; adequate water supply, proper waste management system, adequate infrastructure, well-planned urban centres, economic vibrancy, improved agricultural productivity, a beautified municipality and proper governance. These aspirations underscore the importance of incorporating stakeholders input into the spatial framework, ensuring that development initiatives align with community needs and priorities.

4.7 Proposed Spatial framework

The structure plan outlines the spatial frameworks showing broad land use zones which will form the bases for formulation of a detailed land use plan. It presents the preferred direction for urban growth in the municipality. The establishment of these broad land use zones is influenced by factors such as the transportation network, natural features, and existing settlement patterns.



Map 19: Proposed Structure Plan

4.7.1 General guidelines for the residential and commercial zones

General guidelines for the residential and commercial zones in municipality structure plan development are crucial to ensure organized and sustainable urban growth. These guidelines typically address various aspects of land use, building design, infrastructure, and community well-being. Below are some common guidelines for each zone as stipulated in the structure plan

Table 19: General Development Guidelines

General Guidelines								
	Standard Plot size (Ha)	Plot coverage	Type of Dwelling Units	Max No. of Floors	Road width	Building line	Set (m)	
							Side	Rear
Residential use								
Low density	0.20	35%	Bungalows & Mansionettes	2	9M-15M	4	1.5	2
Medium density	0.10	50%	Townhouses	4	18M – 25M	6	2	3
High density	0.05	65%	Flats	6				
	Commercial Land Use							
Commercial	0.045	75%	High rise	6	4		1.5	3
		Agriculture Land Use						
Agriculture Use	The minimum subdivision is 1 acre of agricultural land							

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Overview

This chapter outlines the sectoral development priorities, which are based on findings from the situational analysis and feedback from key stakeholders. The sectoral strategies are designed to address the challenges identified and enhance the quality of life for residents. These strategies focus on promoting sustainable growth, improving access to services, and creating opportunities for economic development, with particular emphasis on addressing pressing issues such as infrastructure gaps, resource management, and social welfare.

5.2 Municipal governance and strategic direction

This section outlines the vision & mission statements and the core values of the municipality. The successful execution of the comprehensive urban development plan will be integrated into the existing institutions already identified, necessitating effective leadership and coordination.

5.2.1 Vision Statement

A sustainable municipality of choice, to invest, work, live and prosper.

5.2.2. Mission Statement

To foster sustainable development by creating an enabling environment for investment, work, and quality living, while ensuring prosperity for all residents through inclusive economic growth and efficient service delivery.

5.2.3 Core Values

- Integrity
- Result oriented
- Teamwork
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Professionalism

5.2.4 Municipal Governance and Management

The municipality lacks a proper governance structure, which hinders its effective functionality. Although the municipal board has been established and an organizational structure in place, most of the staff are still under the county government. The municipality still lacks; required qualified personnel and the necessary working equipment, such as computers. Moreover, the municipality has not yet been operationalized, thereby hindering its service delivery to the residents of the municipality. For an effective municipality governance there is need to ensure the following recommendations are implemented:

- i. **Operationalization of the municipality** - This refers to the process of fully setting up and activating the municipality so that it can start delivering services to the community. To achieve this, the remaining tasks that need to be carried out by the municipal board should be officially assigned to them by the county government as stipulated in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019). This ensures that the municipality has a clear mandate and the authority to act.
- ii. **Recruitment of the qualified staff** - Hiring staff members with the necessary qualifications and expertise is essential for effective governance. Qualified personnel can carry out various tasks efficiently, such as managing administrative affairs, providing specialized services, and implementing development projects.
- iii. **Construction of fully functional municipality offices** - to enhance administrative efficiency, improve service delivery to residents and provide a centralized hub for municipal operations and public engagement.
- iv. **Establishment of key offices for management and governance** - Setting up key offices within the major urban centres in the municipality that are dedicated to the management and governance functions will ensure that various aspects of the municipality's operations are well coordinated and devolved to the lowest levels.
- v. **Capacity building of the staff through trainings** - Regular training sessions for staff members are crucial to enhance their skills and keep them updated with the latest practices and knowledge. Also, annual training opportunities will enable employees to improve their performance and contribute effectively to the municipality's objectives.
- vi. **Establish a digital governance and citizen services**- Implement a seamless Digital Government platform to offer online access to public services, including online payment

options for revenues, business permits, land records, and public information. Create a citizen portal for residents to access information, report issues, and participate in municipal governance.

- vii. **Establishing service delivery and monitoring systems** - Developing systems to monitor service delivery is essential to ensure that the municipality is meeting the needs of its residents. Monitoring mechanisms will allow for the assessment of progress, identification of areas needing improvement, and the overall enhancement of service quality.

viii. **Structured Engagement with Private Sector.**

- ❖ The Board, through a resolution, should recommend development of policies and laws that mainstream private sector in the governance and management of the Municipality of Kilgoris to the County executive.
- ❖ The Board should also undertake an assessment of the functions that can be delivered more effectively by the private sector and enter into mutual benefit arrangement with private sector for better service delivery.
- ❖ The Board should formulate and recommend to the executive and the County Assembly, through a resolution of the Board, an incentive to attract private sector investments in the municipality.

5.3 Economic Development Strategies

The municipality relies heavily on agriculture as its main economic drivers. To bolster economic vibrancy, strategies have been developed to booster agricultural productivity through value addition measures. By implementing these strategies, the aim is not only to increase the yield and quality of agricultural produce but also to add value through value chain addition. The economic development strategies are explained in the table below:

Table 20: Economic Development Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objective(s)	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of an economic development framework	• Municipality	• To promote economic growth	• Develop economic development strategy framework	Short-term	• Municipal board • Development partners
Inadequate market space	• Kilgoris urban centre	• To promote conducive business environment	• Construction of modern market facilities (three storey)	Short-term	• County Government of Narok (CGN) • Municipal Board • Development partners
Inadequate modern market	• Nkararo • Shartuka • Mutenkuar	• To promote conducive business environment.	• Construction of modern market facilities in each of the urban centre.	Short to medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
	• Municipality	• To increase spaces for establishment of market facilities and infrastructure	• Designing and operationalizing the market facilities in each ward in the municipality	Long-term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of light	• Municipality	• To create job opportunities for	• Establish a municipal industrial park at Kilgoris	Long-Medium	• KMB

Challenges	Location	Objective(s)	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
industrial parks		residents - To enhance craftsmanship and promote income generation - To promote income generation from local industries	urban centre	term	- Municipal Board - Development partners
			Establishment of Juakali shades in all the urban centres: Kilgoris, Nkararo, Shartuka Mutenkuar and Osinoni	Medium to long term	
Lack of livestock market	- Shartuka - Nkararo	To promote agricultural activities within the municipality.	Establishment of a designated livestock market	Medium-Term	- CGN - Municipal Board
Lack of adequate support infrastructure for the Kilgoris livestock market	Kilgoris urban centre	To upgrade livestock market infrastructure to improve functionality and efficiency	- Improving infrastructure by building or upgrading animal pens, loading areas, vet centers and waste management - Fencing of livestock market to confine livestock within the site during market days and subsequently improve on revenue collection - Adopt digital payments, market info, and tracking systems for smoother and	Short term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners

Challenges	Location	Objective(s)	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			transparent operations. • Training market staff, traders, and farmers on livestock care, selling, and cleanliness to improve practices. • Making and enforcing regulations for market operations, cleanliness, animal welfare and product quality to keep things in check.		
Unemployment	• Municipality	• To promote entrepreneurship and business ventures for startups	• Establish a business incubation center in the major urban centers • Establishment of the municipal youth fund • Offer grants, subsidies, or tax incentives to attract tech companies and entrepreneurs	Medium-to long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of an agro-based industry	• Municipality	• To establish a thriving agro-based industry within the municipality to enhance economic stability and create employment opportunities.	• Establishment of the agro-based industry in Kilgoris • Offer financial incentives, tax breaks, and subsidies to attract investors interested in setting up agro-based industries within the	Medium-to long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development

Challenges	Location	Objective(s)	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			municipality		partners
Low level performance of co-operatives	• Municipality	• Enhance growth of cooperative societies	• Establish policy and legislation to improve management of cooperative societies • Enhance capacity building of cooperatives through trainings, benchmarking, supply of equipment and infrastructure including trainings on governance and accountability, Annual audit and enforce compliance, increase cooperative awareness campaigns including information on market access • Revive and operationalize dormant cooperative societies, conduct mapping and establish status of all cooperative societies in the municipality and increase registration of new cooperative societies • Establishment of the Cooperative Development Fund	Medium-to long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners • Co-operative members

Challenges	Location	Objective(s)	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Low industrial development	• Municipality	• Enhance industrial development	• Construct an industrial park and aggregation centers for value addition and promotion of cottage industries • Establishment of jua kali sheds. • Development of Industrial and Investment Policy	Medium- to long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners • Co-operative members
Un exploited tourism industry economy	• Municipality	• To harness the municipality's tourism potential to boost economic growth and diversify revenue streams. • Fully capitalize on Mount Love Hill, Maasai culture, and the proximity to Maasai Mara Reserve to maximize tourism potential through the construction of cultural centers and five-star hotels	• Undertake inventory of the tourism attraction potential areas in the municipality • Tourism Promotion and marketing • Tourism product development and diversification • Tourism infrastructure development	Short term	• Municipal Board • CGN

5.4 Urban Infrastructure Improvement Strategy

This strategy is aimed at providing solutions and insights to the improvement of existing municipality transportation network and the drainage management infrastructure, health, education, water provision and energy access.

5.4.1 Transportation improvement strategies

The transport infrastructure improvement strategy focuses on enhancing connectivity, accessibility and economic development. A good transport strategy considers diverse modes of transport, safety, sustainability and community engagements. This strategy encompasses long-term visions in economic development, climate action and environment. The major challenges facing transport sector in the municipality; poor road network, undesignated bus terminus and parking lots, Narrow roads, unmarked roads, road encroachment and lack of non-motorized transport (NMTs). The municipality also lacks pedestrian walkways and proper link roads. The municipality also lacks proper storm water drainage channels. To enhance transportation network, the following strategies are recommended:

i. Upgrading the municipality major roads into murram and bitumen status

All the roads in the municipality are earth condition apart from a section of Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3) road from Nyangusu urban centre to Kilgoris CBD. The roads are in poor condition making them impassable during rainy seasons, narrow, lack proper drainage channels and lack streetlights. These mmajor roads have been classified into primary, secondary, link, feeder and local urban access roads depending on their functions as explained below:

a. Primary road

This is the major transportation corridor which connects the municipality with other regions. B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3) is the major transportation corridor in the traversing the municipality. A section of the road within the municipality is tarmacked from the nyangusu urban centre to Kilgoris CBD. It contains street lights and open storm water drainage which poorly maintained. The road lacks non-motorized facilities. The other section from Kilgoris CBD towards Lolgorian urban centre is in earth condition lacking the necessary support infrastructure such as streetlights, non-motorized facilities and proper drainage channels. To improve this key transportation corridor, the following measures are recommended:

- Widening the road to a 30-meter reserve.
- Upgrading the entire road to bitumen in the short term to enhance connectivity.
- Installing adequate street lighting for safety and accessibility.
- Providing proper storm water drainage channels to prevent flooding and damage

b. Secondary roads

These are the roads that connects the urban centres within the municipality and other major urban centres in the region. The secondary roads will play a pivotal role in facilitating the efficient movement of people and goods over longer distances, thus enhancing economic activities in the area. There is a need to ensure proper maintenance of the proposed arterial roads, as they are critical for addressing current and future transportation needs by alleviating congestion, enhancing accessibility and promoting sustainable urban development. Currently, all the secondary roads are narrow, in earth condition and lack proper storm water drainage channels. The recommended strategies are described in the table below:

Table 21: Proposed Interventions on the proposed secondary Roads

Class	Secondary roads	Road status	Proposed width	Strategy	Actor
C725	Mariwa- Kilgoris- Gorgor-Kaboson- Sigor- Bomet	Earth	30m wide	Widening of the roads to the proposed width	County government of Narok Kilgoris municipal Board
C741	Kilgoris - Kiomiti (Kilgoris_ Osopuko_ Geteri)	Earth	20m wide	To be upgraded to murram in the short term and bitumen in the long term	
C730	Shartuka- Mara	Earth	20m wide	Provision of open storm water drainage on the hinterland and closed drainage channels in the urban centres	
C742	Motonyoni - Shartuka	Earth	20m wide	Provision of non-motorized lanes	

Class	Secondary roads	Road status	Proposed width	Strategy	Actor
D1695	Entakana-Esae	Earth	18 m wide	- Installation of smart traffic management systems to optimize traffic flow within the CBD - Incorporation of environmental sustainability measures, such as green spaces along the road corridors and use of eco-friendly materials - Installation of safety features such as pedestrian crossings, speed bumps near schools, and adequate street lighting to enhance road safety - Establishment of road maintenance schedules and rapid response units to address road damage promptly	Development partners

c. Proposed Link roads

The proposed link roads are designed to connect the major roads in the project area, specifically Primary and the secondary roads. These link roads will significantly enhance the accessibility of the municipality's hinterland, facilitating the smoother transportation of agricultural produce. Additionally, these improvements are expected to boost economic activity between the central areas of the municipality and the Kilgoris Central Business District (CBD), ultimately improving the quality of life for residents. Currently, the proposed link roads are narrow and in poor

condition, lacking proper drainage systems. To address these challenges and improve connectivity, the following interventions have been proposed:

Table 22: Proposed Interventions on the proposed Link roads

Link roads	Description	Proposed Road Width	Strategy	Actor
Link 1	Connect Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet near Osinoni to B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian near the Mutenkuar urban centre	18m wide	Opening and widening the roads To be upgraded to murram in the short term and bitumen in the long term	County government of Narok
Link 2	Connect B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris from Mutenkuar to Shartuka- Mara road	18m wide		
Link 3	Connect B2 Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet from Osinoni to B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris at Nyangusu	18m wide	- Installation of proper drainage systems - Construction of pedestrian pathways and cycle lanes	Development partners
Link 4	Connect B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris to Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet near shartuka	18m wide	- Regular maintenance to ensure road quality and longevity Installation of street lighting to	Kilgoris municipal Board

Link roads	Description	Proposed Road Width	Strategy	Actor
			improve safety Landscaping and beautification projects along the road corridor	

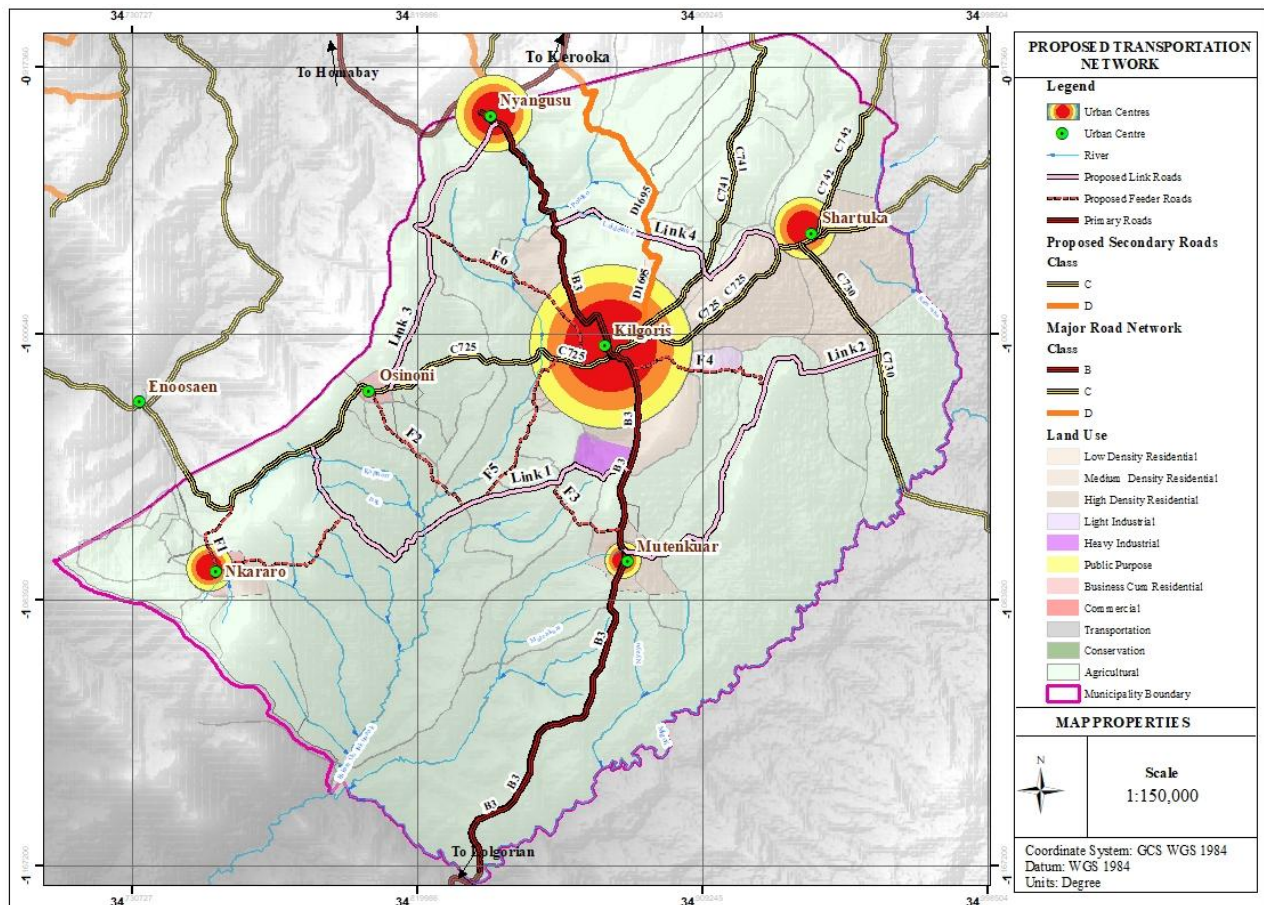
These strategic interventions will improve road connectivity and stimulate economic development, reduce travel times, and enhance the overall infrastructure in the area. Upgrading the roads to murrum in the short term will provide immediate relief, while the long-term goal of bitumen surfacing will ensure durability and better quality of transportation networks.

d. Feeder roads

The proposed collector roads are designed to gather traffic from the urban access roads and direct it toward the newly proposed arterial roads. These collector roads will play a critical role in managing traffic flow, reducing congestion and ensuring a seamless transition between local and arterial road networks. To optimize their functionality and improve overall transportation efficiency, the following interventions have been proposed:

- ✓ Opening up and widening of the proposed collector roads as indicated in the transportation plan to accommodate increased traffic volumes and future growth.
- ✓ Incorporating green spaces, trees and other aesthetic improvements to enhance the visual appeal of the roads and contribute to the overall quality of the urban environment.
- ✓ Upgrading the roads to murrum and cabro in the short term and in bitumen in the long term
- ✓ Provision of the NMT facilities to reduce accidents and conflicts between the vehicles and the pedestrians
- ✓ Installation of the streetlights to improve visibility and safety

The map below shows the municipality classified primary, secondary, link and feeder roads:



Map 20: Proposed Transportation Network

e. Improvement of Local urban access roads

These are the access roads within the central business districts in all the urban centres and the residential zone. The municipality urban access roads especially in Kilgoris urban centre which is the municipality commercial hub, are in poor condition, narrow, lack non-motorized facilities, encroached, lack proper drainage channels and impassable during rainy seasons. They also lack street lighting. Some of these local urban access roads are:

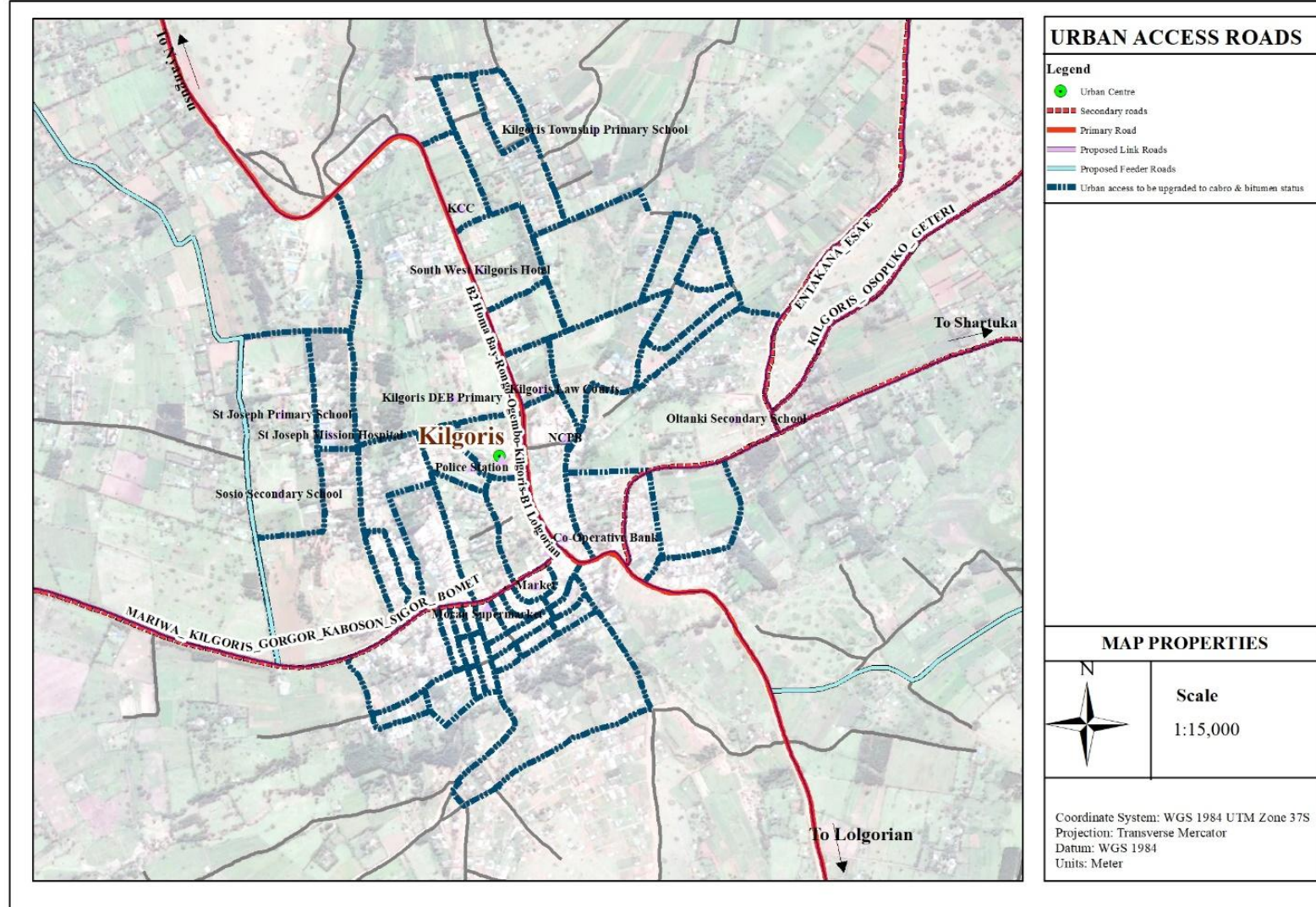
- ✚ Entargeeti ECD -Kilgoris
- ✚ St Joseph Mission Hospital - Kilgoris DEB Mixed Day and Boarding
- ✚ Kilgoris -Langatangima
- ✚ Kilgoris- Jesus Celebration Center International Road
- ✚ Kilgoris -Kilgoris Sda Health Center Road 1
- ✚ Kilgoris District Hospital Road 2

- ✚ Poroko -St Joseph Mission Hospital
- ✚ Kilgoris -St Joseph Mission Hospital
- ✚ Esae -Kilgoris
- ✚ Kilgoris -Langatangima
- ✚ Poroko -St Joseph Mission Hospital

These access roads are meant to provide access to commercial properties and residential areas and also cater to a high level of pedestrian traffic. To address these challenges and enhance mobility within the urban core, the following interventions have been proposed:

- ✓ Opening up and widening road reserves - The road reserve width have been expanded to 12-15 meters to accommodate future road connections, road carriageways, junction layouts, NMT paths, walkways, and utility wayleaves. This expansion is crucial for easing congestion and improving safety for both vehicles and pedestrians.
- ✓ The existing earth condition roads to be upgraded to cabro paving in the short term. This will provide a more durable and weather-resistant surface compared to earth roads. In the long term, the roads to be upgraded to bitumen status.
- ✓ Landscaping and beautification of the urban roads to enhance the aesthetics thus improving the visual appeal of the area
- ✓ Installation of the streetlights to enhance safety

The map below shows the Local urban access roads to be upgraded within the short term for efficiency:



Map 21: Local Urban Access Roads to be upgraded within the Short Term

i. Establishment of the bus terminus

There is no designated bus terminus in the municipality. To address these issues and improve transportation efficiency, the following strategies have been recommended:

- ✓ Establishment of the functional bus terminus in Kilgoris Urban centres, shartuka and Nkararo urban centres with appropriate support infrastructure such as waiting bays, sanitation blocks and flood lights

ii. Establishment of the parking lots

Parking lots have also been proposed to address the issue of congestion and contribute to sustainable urban growth. These parking facilities aim to alleviate traffic congestion by providing designated parking spaces for vehicles, thereby improving overall traffic flow.

iii. Proper Storm Water Drainage System

Most of the roads within the municipality lack storm water drainage system. This deficiency poses a significant risk, particularly during the rainy seasons when floods occur affecting the road users. To address this issue and ensure proper storm water management, it is essential to develop a comprehensive storm water drainage system. This system should be designed to handle the volume of water during heavy rains and prevent flooding of the roads and the municipality in general. Measures should be put in place to prevent the clogging of drainage channels by waste, particularly within Kilgoris, shartuka and Nkararo since they are the major urban cores within the municipality.

The table below summarizes the challenges identified, the strategies proposed to mitigate the challenges, the duration of the implementation and the actors involved.

Table 23: Transportation Strategies and Implementation Framework

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of the municipality integrated transportation plan	• Municipality	• To promote an efficient transportation network	• Preparation of the municipality integrated transportation plan	Medium term	• Municipal Board • Development partners
Major roads in earth condition	• Municipality	• To promote an efficient transportation network	Upgrading of the major roads to murram	Short	• KeRRA • County Government of Narok (CGN) • Municipal Board • Development partners
			Upgrading of the major roads to bitumen	Short to long term	
			Upgrading the primary roads (Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3)) into bitumen status in the short term	Short term	
			Upgrading Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet TO BITUMEN		
Lack of storm water drainage plan	• Municipality	• To develop a comprehensive storm water drainage plan • To reduce the risk of	• Preparation of a comprehensive storm water drainage plan • Conduct a thorough assessment of the current storm water	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
		flooding, enhance water quality, and foster a more resilient and sustainable community.	drainage infrastructure and its deficiencies. • Document existing drainage systems, including their condition, capacity and functionality • Identify areas prone to flooding or water stagnation due to the lack of proper drainage. • Ensure compliance with national and county regulations related to storm water management and drainage. • Engage with local communities and stakeholders to understand their concerns and priorities regarding storm water management. • Conduct hydrological studies to determine rainfall patterns, runoff rates, and potential flood risk areas		partners
Lack of drainage channels in the local urban access roads	• Kilgoris • Shartuka • Nkararo • Mutenkuar	• To enhance the drainage system to mitigate flooding, minimize health hazards, and safeguard infrastructure	• Construction of closed storm water drainage channels on all the urban roads • Upgrade and expand the existing drainage network to increase its capacity and effectiveness in managing stormwater runoff. • Implement regular cleaning and	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
			desilting of drains to prevent blockages and ensure optimal functionality. • Sensitize the residents about the importance of proper waste disposal and avoiding clogging drains to reduce the risk of flooding and waterborne diseases. • Integrate green infrastructure solutions such as rain gardens, permeable pavements, and vegetated swales to enhance stormwater management and promote ecological balance. •		
Poor condition of urban roads poses a significant obstacle to the municipality's development and economic progress	• Municipality	• To improve the overall quality and accessibility of urban roads to ensure safe and efficient transportation for residents and businesses and road users	• Upgrading of all the urban roads into cabro and bitumen status with closed drainage channels	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners •
Missing commercial service and back lanes	• Kilgoris • Shartuka • Nkararo • Mutenkuar • Osinoni urban	• To enhance the urban center's functionality	• Establishment of back lanes/streets for all commercial plots (minimum 6m wide). • Establishment of 4m service lanes for commercial plots	Short-medium-long term	• Municipal Board • Development partners

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
	centres		fronting roads above 18M. Preparation of the local physical and land use development plans for the market centres		
Lack of a bus terminus	- Kilgoris - Shartuka	To improve transportation infrastructure and enhance public transit accessibility within the municipality	Establishment of a fully functional bus terminus with the required support infrastructure	Short term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners
Establishment of bus stops	- Nkararo - Mutenkuar - Osinoni		Establishment of functional bus stops	Short –long term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners
Lack of parking lots	- Kilgoris - Shartuka	To provide parking spaces for residents within the market centers	Establishment of adequate parking lots within the market centers	Short term	- Municipal Board - Development partners
Encroachment into the road reserves	- Kilgoris - Shartuka - Nkararo	To increase accessibility	Opening up encroached roads within the urban centers. This will create a well-connected network, enhancing mobility and movement.	Short term	- CGN - Municipal Board
Deplorable road conditions within the urban centers	- Kilgoris - Shartuka	To enhance accessibility.	Upgrade the CBD access roads to cabbro status	Short to medium term	Municipal Board

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
	Nkararo	To contribute to the vitality and attractiveness of the CBD, benefiting both residents and businesses in the area.	Upgrade to bitumen status	Medium to long term	- CGN - Development partners
Lack of non-motorized transport (NMT)	❖ Urban centers	To enhance non-motorized transport efficiency	- Construction of pedestrian walkways along all the CBD roads. - Provision of walkways on all the roads being upgraded to bitumen standard.	Short-medium-long term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners
Inadequate streetlights and flood lights	❖ Urban centres	To enhance public safety and security by addressing the deficiency in streetlights and floodlights across the municipality.	- Install adequate street lights and flood lights in all urban centres within the municipality - Adoption of solar-powered streetlights to promote the use of renewable energy sources. This will enhance energy efficiency and reduce reliance on traditional electricity grids. - Adoption of solar powered streetlights to promote use of renewable energy - Establishing a regular maintenance schedule to ensure the proper functioning of streetlights and floodlights. - Deploying energy-efficient	Short-medium-long term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
			lighting technologies such as LED fixtures to minimize environmental impact and reduce long-term operational costs.		

5.4.2 Health improvement Strategies

Waterborne diseases, malaria, and respiratory infections are the most common health concerns in the municipality. There are a total of 18 health facilities, including health centers and dispensaries. However, many residents face challenges accessing these services, with some walking over 2 kilometers to reach a dispensary and others traveling more than 5 kilometers to access a health center. These health facilities provide care for various medical conditions, but the distance and limited number of facilities contribute to healthcare access challenges. To address these issues and improve overall health outcomes, targeted strategies have been developed to mitigate both current and anticipated challenges. These strategies focus on improving access to healthcare, enhancing disease prevention, and strengthening health service delivery. They are detailed in the table below:

Table 24: Health improvement Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Inadequate support infrastructure in the existing health facilities	Municipality	To improve and enhance access to healthcare services	Equipping and Upgrading of the hospitals to model health centers with requisite infrastructure in:	Long-term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners
		Improve quality of health within the municipality	- Provision of adequate medical personnel and equipment in the health facilities through staffing and equipping - Install new equipment and		

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			using modern technology		
Expensive health care service provision	• Municipality	• To strengthen healthcare financing	• Establish collaborations to support equitable access to health care including private insurers and other stakeholders.	Short-term	• CGN • NGOs • Municipal Board
Lack of awareness on health services	• Municipality	• Improve preventive and promotive health services	• Promote Immunization • Promote Family planning • Promote Adolescent sexual reproductive health • Promotion antenatal and postnatal care • Promote hygiene and sanitation • Halt and reverse non-communicable diseases • Promote Communicable disease control • Promote Community health services • Enhance health promotion • Enhance primary health care	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • NGOs • Municipal Board
Inadequate public awareness on disease preventive measures	• Municipality	• To minimise disease outbreak	• Promotion of community health services • Holding of public forums and local media	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • NGOs • Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			sensitization among the residents		
Inadequate health centres	• Ilemeshuki sub-location • Osinoni sub-location	• To improve health care access among the municipality's residents	• Construction of health centers and equipping them with the requisite infrastructure	medium-long term	• CGN • NGOs • Municipal Board • Development partners
Inadequate dispensaries	• Nkararo sub-location • Ilemeshuki sub-location • Olesentu sub-location • Shartuka sub-location		• Construction of dispensaries and equipping them with the requisite infrastructure	Medium to Long term	

5.4.3 Education strategies

The project area has a total of 38 primary and junior schools, as well as 12 senior secondary schools. Most of the Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) centers are located within the compounds of primary schools. However, the education sector in the municipality faces several significant challenges. These include inadequate numbers of ECDE, primary and secondary schools, making accessibility difficult for many students. Additionally, there is a lack of reliable water supply in many educational institutions, and poor road conditions further hinder access. Moreover, there is only one tertiary institution in the municipality, which is insufficient to meet the needs of the growing population. This shortage limits opportunities for higher education and vocational training, impacting the long-term educational and economic outcomes for residents. To address these issues, the educational strategies in place are focused on improving access to quality education at all levels, enhancing infrastructure and ensuring adequate water supply and transport access to educational institutions.

Table 25: Education Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Inadequate ECDEs centers	• Municipality	• To enhance early childhood education	• Establishment of adequate ECDE centres within the municipality • Equip institutions with infrastructure that will allow inclusion of persons living with disability such as ramps and lifts	Short-medium-	• CGN • Private developers • Municipal Board
Limited access to potable water in educational institutions affects student health, hygiene and overall learning environment.	• Municipality	• Access to portable water	• Connecting the schools with piped water • Construction of borehole in strategic locations to serve schools without access to piped water. • Install adequate water storage tanks in schools to ensure a continuous water supply, even in times of scarcity.	Short-medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Inadequate Technical and Vocational Colleges	• Municipality	• To promote technical skills	• Establishment of Technical and Vocational College within within Shankoe Ward	Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Private developers
Lack of an adult training education centre	• Municipality	• To increase literacy level among the adult population	• Establishment of adult literacy centers within the municipality	Long-term	• CGN • Private developers • Municipal Board
Lack of Institutions for People Living	• Municipality	• To provide inclusive	• Establish specialized learning institutions for PWD, equipped with	Long-term	• CGN • Private

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
with Disabilities (PWD)		education and support services for people living with disabilities, ensuring equal access to learning opportunities.	appropriate facilities, resources, and trained personnel to cater to their specific needs.		developers • Municipal Board

5.4.4 Energy

The municipality is connected to the national grid, with a power substation located in Kilgoris urban center. This connection makes electricity the primary source of lighting throughout the area. Most institutions and a significant portion of households in the municipality have access to electricity. However, a number of households, particularly in remote areas, are still not connected to the grid.

Firewood and charcoal are the major sources of energy for cooking with very few households using LPG. The increased use of charcoal and firewood as the source of energy for cooking has greatly contributed to the high rate of deforestation being experienced in the area. The reliance on non-renewable energy is also unsustainable due to its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, particularly CO₂, which significantly fuels global warming and climate change. To address this, the development of sustainable urban energy strategies is imperative since it aims for optimal energy efficiency with minimal or zero carbon emissions. This form of energy should be readily available, accessible and dependable to users. The ultimate objective is to revolutionize energy and resource consumption throughout the community's functions.

Sustainable urban energy offers various advantages:

- Introduction of cleaner fuels
- Enabling citizens' access to energy services and energy-efficient practices information to alleviate poverty.
- Reduced carbon emissions
- Promotion of energy source diversification
- Decreased dependency on fossil fuels
- Expanded use of renewable energy

Table 26: Sustainable Urban Energy Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Relatively high number of households not connected to electricity	Municipality	To improve coverage of electricity to more areas within the municipality	- Intensifying the rural electrification program. - Provision of at least three (3) transformers per ward to enable connection of households lacking electricity connection	Long-term	- Kenya Power and Lighting company - Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC)
Over reliance on non-renewable sources of energy	Municipality	To promote use of affordable and environmentally friendly sources energy	- Utilization of renewable energy. - Creating awareness on the use of alternative sources of energy that are environmentally friendly - Encourage use of clean cooking technologies, LPG and E cooking. - Encourage the use of solar-powered street lights.	Short-term Medium-term	- REREC - CGN - Municipal Board

5.4.5 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

There are telecommunication boosters in place, ensuring strong network coverage across the municipality. The proposed measures to further enhance the ICT infrastructure are outlined in the table below.

Table 27: Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
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Lack of ICT Master Plan	• Municipality	• To promote ICT skills among residents of the municipality.	• Preparation of the ICT Master Plan	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Inadequate ICT Infrastructure	• Municipality	• To promote ICT skills among residents	• Establishment of community empowerment centres with fully equipped ICT facilities	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Inadequate communication infrastructure such as fibre optic cable coverage, communication masts	• Municipality	• To enhance communication network	• Installation of fiber optic cable and communication masts	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Telecommunication Service Providers • Private Investors • Development Partners

5.4.5 Community Facilities

The municipality lacks adequate community facilities such as recreational parks, community empowerment centres, social halls, library, cemetery, fire station, rehabilitation centres and lack of play grounds and stadium. The community facilities play a pivotal role in establishing a sense of identity and offer spaces for social interaction, playing a crucial role in fostering vibrant communities. These facilities are integral to the health and vitality of the community, serving as shared spaces that emphasize inclusivity. The table below shows strategies proposed to ensure community facilities are adequate and functional to serve the municipality's residents:

Table 28: Community facilities

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
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Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
Inadequate Empowerment Centre	• Municipality	• To empower and improve the well-being of individuals and communities by providing them with resources, support, and opportunities for personal and collective growth.	• Establishment of the empowerment centres with library, ICT and innovation hubs in each ward	• Short – medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Lack of recreational parks.	• All urban centers	• To enhance accessibility to recreational parks	• Establishment of functional recreational and green Parks	• Short to medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Inadequate social halls	• Municipality	• To enhance accessibility to social gathering facilities	• Establishment of social halls on all major urban centres	• Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Lack of a stadium	• Municipality	• To enhance accessibility to mini-stadiums	• Establishment of stadium with requisite infrastructure at Kilgoris urban centre	• Short – Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Lack of playgrounds	• Municipality	• To enhance accessibility to playgrounds	• Establishment of community playgrounds in each sub-location	• Medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
					Partners
Lack of fire station	• Municipality	• To provide essential fire protection and emergency response services to a community.	• Establishment of fully functional fire station at Kilgoris urban centres • Establishment of fire sub-station at Nkararo and shartuka urban centres	• Short – medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Lack of a rehabilitation centre and a children home	• Municipality	• To establish rehabilitation facilities and a children's home to address the needs of marginalized individuals, including those struggling with addiction, homelessness, or orphan hood	• Establishment of the rehabilitation centers and children home	• Medium term to long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Lack of conducive environment for early identification and nurturing of talents	• Municipality	• To identify, nurture and promote talent exploitation	• Establishment of a functional talent centre at Kilgoris Urban centre	• Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners
Lack of a cemetery centre	• Municipality	• Establish a cemetery center for accessible	• Establishment of a fully functional cemetery	• Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
		and respectful burials in the municipality.			Partners
Lack of huduma centre	Municipality	Efficient and centralized government services	Establishment of huduma centre within Kilgoris urban centres	Short term	- National Government - CGN - Municipal Board

5.5 Water Supply Improvement Strategies

Water supply is one of the most pressing challenges facing the residents of the municipality. The main sources of water for the area include rivers, streams, and rainfall. However, the newly established Kilgoris Water and Sanitation Company has begun its operations to improve water supply in the region. The following strategies are recommended to further enhance water access for residents:

Table 29: Water Supply Improvement Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Inadequate or unreliable water supply.	Municipality	To enhance water supply within the municipality	- Establishment of a fully functional and well equipped Kilgoris Water and Sanitation Company - Connecting the households with piped water	Short to Medium term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Private developers - Community groups

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
					• NGOs
	• Municipality	• To enhance water supply within the municipality	• Drilling adequate boreholes in each ward at strategic points such as: learning institutions, urban centres	Short to Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Private developers • Community groups • NGOs
Lack of a water treatment site	• Municipality	• To establish a functional water treatment facility to ensure the provision of clean and safe drinking water to residents.	• Establishment of a functional water treatment site with the requisite infrastructure	Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board

5.6 Environmental Conservation Strategies

The municipality has several environmental conservations areas including rivers and streams, riparian reserves and hills. The municipality is currently facing the impact of the climate change contributed by the high rate of deforestation, low agricultural productivity due to the unpredictable weather patterns. The strategy focusses on the conservation of the environmental conservation areas and measures to mitigate impact of climate change:

Table 30: Environmental Conservation strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Climate Change	Municipality	To reduce emissions, mitigate/adapt to climate change impacts, improve sustainability, and enhance the overall well-being and resilience of the community in the face of climate change challenges.	Develop a municipal climate change action plan	Short term	❖ Municipal Board ❖ CGN
		To ensure the long-term ecological sustainability of the forest ecosystem by carefully managing timber, non-timber forest products, and wildlife resources.	Preparation of Participatory Forest/hills management plan to control and manage the existing forest/hills		
Climate Change	Municipality	To enhance climate change resilience	- Development of municipality program that targets community benefits from carbon credit facilities - Entrenchment of a	Short – medium term	○ CGN ○ NEMA ○ KFS ○ Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			tree planting and tree growing mandatory requirement for all public infrastructure tenders within the municipality • Development of a requirement / by law for mandatory planting and sustaining growth of trees in business fronts in all urban centres and market centers within the municipality (One Plot/ Shop One tree policy) • Sensitizing farmers on agroforestry, afforestation and re-afforestation to achieve 10% forest cover • Conducting environmental impact assessments and audits on		

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			ongoing projects - Plant trees and restore forests to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere especially along municipal roads - Establishment of tree nurseries in each sub-location within the municipality - Setting a municipal tree planting day where everybody will be required to plant the trees		
		To promote adaptation strategies	- Raise awareness about climate change and the importance of mitigation efforts. - Implement green building codes and standards that promote energy-efficient and sustainable construction practices - Promote use of green energy i.e., wind, solar		

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			- and biogas • Encourage appropriate house designs		
Lack of an environmental management plan	Municipality	• To establish guidelines in environment management and governance	• Develop a municipal environmental management plan • Preparation of the environmental impact assessment and audits on all the projects.	Short-term	• Municipal Board • CGN • Development partners
Soil erosion	❖ Hilly areas ❖ Grasslands ❖ Bushlands	• To control soil erosion	• Afforestation along the slopes • Construction of gabions to control gully erosion • Terracing along steep slopes • Encourage agroforestry	Short-medium - long term	❖ CGN ❖ Municipal Board ❖ Residents
Encroachment of the riparian reserve	❖ Municipality	• To conserve the water resources	• Development of the riparian reserve mitigation policy • Planting of appropriate trees on the riparian reserve • Demarcation of the riparian reserve	Short term	❖ CGN ❖ Municipal Board ❖ Residents

5.7 Waste management strategies

The municipality lacks proper solid and liquid waste management practices. There is no sewer reticulation system with most of the residents using pit latrines as mode of the liquid waste management. On solid waste management, most of the households in the municipality hinterland management their waste and others deposit the waste outside the structures. For urban residents, they dispose the waste mostly along the road reserve. The waste management strategies aimed at ensuring proper waste management practices.

Table 31: Waste management strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of solid waste management policy	Municipality	To enhance efficient solid waste management within the municipality	Develop a solid waste management policy	Short-term	- Municipal Board - CGN
Lack of a sanitary landfill site	Municipality	To enhance efficient solid waste management within the municipality	- Establishment of a sanitary land fill and recycling plant - Undertake feasibility to determine the suitable location for sanitary landfill - Conducting an environmental impact assessment - Land acquisition for a sanitary land fill - Fencing and construction of landfill - Auditing and monitoring	Medium-long term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Poor solid waste management systems	• Municipality	• To promote a clean and healthy environment	• Encourage waste separation at source • Sensitizing the public on the proper waste disposal methods • Providing enough waste collection bins • Privatizing waste collection to increase efficiency.	Short-term	• Municipal Board • CGN •
Lack of skips and skip loaders	• Municipality	• To promote a clean and healthy environment	• Acquisition and establishment of 20 skips to be distributed at: ○ Kilgoris urban centre ○ Shartuka urban centre ○ Osinoni urban centre ○ Nkararo urban centre ○ Mutenkuar urban centre	Short-term	• Municipal Board • CGN
Lack of solid waste collection points	• Kilgoris urban centre • Shartuka urban centre • Osinoni urban centre • Nkararo urban centre • Mutenkuar urban centre	• To increase accessibility to waste collection points	• Installing collection bins at convenient locations within the urban centres • Acquisition of more skips and skip loaders for easier waste management	Short term	• Municipal Board • CGN • Development partners
Lack of waste water and	• Municipality	• To effectively and safely collect,	• Establishment of a fully functional sewer reticulation	Medium-long term	• CGN

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
sewage treatment network		transport, treat, and dispose of wastewater and sewage generated by homes, businesses, and industries.	system and a treatment site ○ Acquisition of land for sewer treatment site ○ Construction and expansion of sewage collection and treatment facilities ○ Mapping of sewerage system for proper management of the system		• Municipal Board • Development partners
Inadequate sanitation blocks	• Kilgoris Urban centre	• To improve sanitation and hygiene in the municipality	• Construction of adequate sanitation blocks	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of sanitation block	• Shartuka urban centre • Osinoni urban centre • Nkararo urban centre • Mutenkuar urban centre	• To improve sanitation and hygiene in the municipality	• Construction of adequate sanitation blocks	Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of monitoring and evaluation	• Municipality	• To ensure efficiency in waste management within	• Establish a system to monitor the effectiveness of waste management initiatives.	Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
		the municipality	Conduct regular evaluations to identify areas for improvement and adjust strategies accordingly.		

5.8 Disaster Management Strategies

Disaster management strategies are imperative due to the unpredictable nature of natural and man-made disasters. Such strategies are essential for safeguarding lives, minimizing property damage and maintaining societal functionality during and after emergencies. Some of the identifiable disasters in the municipality are; effect of climate change such as floods & droughts; fire and diseases outbreaks. The disaster management strategies area aimed at enhancing preparedness and reduction of the risks in cases of any disaster occurrence: The table below illustrates the disaster management strategies:

Table 32: Disaster Management strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	• Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of a disaster management policy framework	Municipality	To establish a structured approach to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters efficiently	Development of a disaster management policy framework	Medium-term	- CGN - Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of a disaster management centre	Municipality	To enhance risk reduction measures and preparedness to disasters	Establishment of disaster management center in Kilgoris and Shartuka urban centre	Medium-term	- CGN - Municipal Board - Development partners
Droughts occurrence	Municipality	To mitigate effects of drought in the municipality	- Constructions of boreholes and water pans to promote small-scale irrigation - Training farmers on practices of climate smart agriculture - Diversification of the residents source of livelihood - Sensitization on growing drought resistant crops - Prioritizing rainwater harvesting	Short-medium to long term	- CGN - Municipal Board - NGOs - Municipality Residents
Floods		To reduce the impact of floods on people, infrastructure, and the environment through proactive, sustainable measures	- Construction of water pans - Construction of proper drainage channels - Reforestation and Riverbank Stabilization through planting appropriate trees		

Challenges	Location	Objectives	• Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			• Zoning and Land-Use Planning to control development • Raise awareness on flood risks and promote community-based disaster preparedness • Rainwater Harvesting and Management		
Lack of risk assessment and planning	• Municipality	• To enhance the community's overall resilience and ability to effectively respond to, recover from and mitigate the impact of disasters	• Identify the type of Hazards that are likely to occur in the municipality. • Conduct a comprehensive assessment of community vulnerability, taking into account factors such as population density, infrastructure resilience, and economic activities. • Develop detailed maps pinpointing high-risk zones and critical infrastructure, enhancing the	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	• Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			visualization of potential threats to the municipality.		
Lack of Early Warning Systems:	Municipality	To create a safer and more resilient environment for its residents, reduce the impact of disasters, and improve overall disaster response and recovery efforts.	- Establish a robust early warning systems to provide timely information to residents and the municipality. These systems should include mechanisms for monitoring weather conditions and other potential hazards - Establish an effective communication channel to ensure that warnings reach the community promptly. - Foster community awareness and sensitization programs to inform residents about potential hazards and the necessary preparedness measures	Short term	- CGN - Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	• Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			Allocate resources strategically, considering potential disaster scenarios.		
Fire	Municipality	To reduce the risk of fires and minimize their potential impact on life, property, and the environment.	Establishment of a fully functional fire station with adequate equipment and trained personnel at Kilgors urban centreS	Short term	- Municipal Board - CGN
Lack of a meteorological station	Municipality	To improve weather monitoring and forecasting accuracy in the region.	Establish a fully functional and well-equipped meteorological station in Kilgoris urban center to provide reliable weather data, enhance disaster preparedness, and support agricultural planning.	Medium term	- Municipal Board - CGN - Development partners

5.9 Housing Improvement Strategies

Most of the residents in the municipality reside within semi-permanent and temporary structures. There also emerging informal settlements such as misingo, majengo, and tumaini in Kilgoris urban centre which is the key commercial hub for the municipality. Providing sufficient, high-quality, and affordable housing can mitigate the growth of slums and informal settlements and mitigate potential social unrest resulting from the deprivation and frustration experienced by individuals living in substandard housing areas.

Table 33: Housing Improvement Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of housing policy	• Municipality	• To guide and govern housing development	• Domesticating the national housing policy to housing policies within the Municipality	Short-term	• Municipal Board
Minimal enforcement to the construction of new structures	• Municipality	• To ensure construction of quality houses	• Ensure developers adhere to rules and regulations during construction	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Private developers
Lack of affordable housing scheme	• Municipality	• To improve shelter conditions	• Developing low-cost housing units • Tax relief on construction materials	Long-term	• National Government • CGN • Private investors
Poor levels of infrastructure	• Municipality	• To improve infrastructure and services within the Municipality	• Providing site and service schemes to undeveloped land, such as improving roads, water provision and connection to water and sewerage system	Long-term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development Partners

5.10 Urban Planning and Development Control

The municipality lacks any development control and local physical and land use development controls. This has contributed to the increased uncoordinated development and lack of the basic social and physical infrastructure. The following strategies are meant to

coordinate development and ensure adequate provision of space for provision of social and physical infrastructure required for municipality as stipulated in Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended, 2019).

Table 34: Urban Planning and Development Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of a municipality development control policy	• Municipality	To govern and guide the development of urban centers	• Prepare a municipal development control policy	Short-term	• Municipal Board
Lack of municipal spatial plan	• Municipality	To provide a framework for guiding the spatial development and land use within the municipality	• Prepare a comprehensive municipal spatial plan	Short-term	• Municipal Board
Lack of municipal public land inventory	• Municipality	• To promote transparency, efficient land management, and responsible urban planning	• Undertaking a public land inventory	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board
Tenure insecurity in key urban nodes	• Municipality	• To increase land security of tenure	• Adjudicate land and settlements • Planning &	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			surveying of the urban centers Land succession		
Lack of a development control Unit	Municipality	Achieve effective implementation of the formulated plans	- Establishment of a development control unit - Recruiting and training of enforcement personnel - Acquisition of adequate patrol vehicles	Short term	- Municipal Board - CGN
Lack of proper land administration and management	- Municipality - Urban centres	To sustainably manage land resources in the municipality	- Develop and implement a land information system - Digitize land records and optimize land-based revenue	Short-term	- CGN - Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of a municipality land valuation roll	Municipality	To establish a fair and equitable system for assessing the value of all properties within its jurisdiction	Establish the municipality land valuation roll	Short term	- CGN - Municipal Board

5.10.1 Urban Sprawl and Urban Decay Strategies

The urban centres in the municipality are characterized with dilapidated structures and lack of basic social and physical amenities. This contributed by lack of planning which promotes coordinated development. The increased urban decay inhibits economic vibrancy and investors from investing in the area. There is need to renovate and improve the aesthetic of the municipality through implementation of the provided strategies:

Table 35: Urban Sprawl and Urban Decay Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Urban Decay	Urban centres	To revitalize urban centers and promote sustainable development	- Formulation of urban renewal programs - Landscaping and beautification - Establishment of the	Short- medium-long term	- Municipal board - CGN - Development partners

			recreational and green parks • Providing necessary infrastructure • Develop water, sanitation, and other essential services • Offer incentives like tax breaks and simplified permit processes to attract investors. • Establish efficient waste collection and disposal systems. • Improve roads and public transport to enhance mobility. • Involve residents in urban improvement and maintenance activities		• Residents • Investors
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5.11 Urban Agriculture Strategy

These are strategies facilitate improvement of agricultural activities within the municipality:

Table 36 Urban Agriculture Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Lack of municipal agriculture policy	• Municipality	• To foster sustainable agricultural practices within local communities.	• Preparation of the Municipal agriculture policy	Short term	• Municipal Board
Low crop production	• Municipality	• Increase Crop production and productivity	• Provide agricultural extension services. • Implement pest and disease control measures. • Improve access to certified seeds and fertilizers, supporting vulnerable farmers. • Promote cash and emerging crops like avocado, macadamia, and coffee. • Develop an agribusiness information management system. • Enhance crop infrastructure, including irrigation and processing facilities. • Commercialize crop-based enterprises.	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			• Focus on food security and value chain development. • Promote climate-smart agriculture and alternative livelihoods.		
Low livestock production and productivity	• Municipality	• To increase livestock production and productivity	• Sustainably manage grazed, riparian, and wetland landscapes to increase feed resource production. • Improve access to affordable, quality livestock feeds and water within the municipality. • Develop frameworks for resource mobilization, financing, and insurance services. • Enhance communication and knowledge management regarding livestock feeds. • Commercialize livestock and livestock products while improving management practices. • Develop the dairy sector and promote sheep and goat farming. • Implement effective control and management of livestock diseases and pests. • Invest in animal health and meat processing infrastructure. • Establish a livestock emergencies contingency fund. • Focus on animal genetics	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			development, including artificial insemination and breed improvement. • Provide animal welfare services to ensure the well-being of livestock.		
Low beef production	• Municipality	• To enhance development of beef	• Promote and implement beef value addition technologies. • Establish abattoirs and slaughterhouses. • Establish a tannery factory.	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of commercialization of livestock and livestock products	• Municipality	• To commercialize of livestock and livestock products	• Enhance entrepreneurial skills for livestock value chain actors. • Improve market access for livestock value chain actors through the construction of sale yards	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Low milk production	• Municipality	• Increase milk production and enhance prices.	• Dairy Sector Development ✓ Training farmers on designs of structures for dairy animals, clean milk production and handling, dairy cattle management ✓ Establishment of functional milk processing plant ✓ Establishment of adequate milk bulking/aggregation centres	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Low sheep and goat development	•	• Increased development of sheep and goat	• Sheep and Goats Development ✓ Establishment of wool and skin cottage industries ✓ Training farmers on sheep and	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			goats husbandry practices		partners
Lack of value addition industries	• Municipality	• To establish value addition industries for agricultural produce	• Establishment of Aggregation and Value-addition Centres at strategic locations within the municipality	Medium to Long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Inadequate agriculture training centres	• Municipality	• To promote agriculture production	• Establishment of municipality agriculture training centre at Kilgoris urban centre	Medium-term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of requisite infrastructure in the existing livestock market	• Kilgoris urban centre	• To establish a modern, efficient, and hygienic livestock market. • To promote livestock trade	• Establish a livestock market with modern facilities, including secure pens, auction platforms, water and sanitation systems, and digital trading tools for efficient and hygienic operations	Short – medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of livestock market	• Shartuka and Nkararo urban centres	• To promote livestock trade within the municipality	• Establishing a livestock market at shartuka and Nkararo urban centres	Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners
Lack of Abbatoirs	• Municipality	• To efficiently and humanely process livestock into meat products for human consumption.	• Establishment of a public abbatoirs within Kilgoris, Nkararo and Shartuka urban centres	Medium term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
lack of value addition industries for agriculture products	• Municipality	• To promote value addition and enhance the profitability of agricultural products through the development of relevant industries.	• Establish Cottage Industries for Beef Production - Encourage the setup of small-scale beef processing units to handle slaughtering, packaging, and distribution, thereby improving the quality and marketability of beef products.	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners • Farmers
			• Establishing milk processing plants in shartuka area to produce value-added products such as yogurt, cheese, and butter, reducing milk wastage and ensuring year-round income for dairy farmers. • Establish milk cooling plants to preserve raw milk before transportation to processing facilities, ensuring better quality control and reducing spoilage, especially in high-producing areas	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners • Farmers
			• Establish a Tannery Factory for Leather Production at Nkararo urban centre -to process animal hides into leather, creating new opportunities in the leather goods industry, such as shoes, bags, and belts, while reducing wastage of animal by-products.		• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners • Farmers
			• Provide training programs on processing techniques, product quality standards, and marketing	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
			strategies to ensure high-quality output from the newly established industries • Develop better transportation networks and storage facilities to facilitate the movement of processed products to broader markets • Provide tax incentives, grants, and subsidies for local entrepreneurs and investors in the agricultural value addition sector, encouraging more investment and growth.		Board • Development partners • Farmers
Marginalization in the provision of farm inputs such as certified seeds	• Municipality	• To promote farming within the municipality	• Provision of extension services to farmers • Equitable provision of farm inputs to all farmers • Training programs to farmers on various best farming practices for crops and livestock rearing	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Development partners • Farmers
Soil Erosion	• Municipality rural hinterland	• Enhance crop cultivation	• Control of soil erosion to minimize soil loss by planting vegetation, building gabions to control gulley erosion	Medium term	• CGN • Farmers • Municipal Board
Land Subdivision	• Municipality	• Minimize reduction of land sizes	• Control sub-division of land within the highly productive crop agricultural zone • The minimum subdivision is 1 acre of agricultural land	Short term	• CGN • Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Poor infrastructure	• Municipality	• To ncrease accessibility to existing agricultural lands	• Improving road networks connecting to farms and markets	Short-medium-long term	• CGN • Municipal Board • KeRRA • KURA

5.12 Social Issues and marginalized groups Strategy

This strategy aims to mainstream inclusivity within the municipality, hence promoting equality.

It involves the following;

- i. Friendly designs of facilities and utilities used by people living with disability.
- ii. Programs aimed at empowering and providing support to the elderly, orphaned children, and individuals with disabilities to alleviate their challenges.
- iii. Provision of rehabilitation centers
- iv. Social inclusion of the youth, persons living with disability and vulnerable groups in decision making processes.
- v. Provision of ramps/inclined planes in entrances and within buildings that are accessed by the public.
- vi. Promoting local culture by setting up a local cultural center.

Table 37 Social Issues Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
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Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
Poverty	• Municipality	• To increase economic empowerment in the municipality	• Implement policies that attract and retain investments in the municipality. • Improve access to affordable credit facilities such as the youth fund	Short-term	• CGN • Municipal Board • Private investors
		• To stimulate sustainable economic growth	• Promote diversification of the economy to reduce over-dependence on a single sector	Short-term	• CGN • Municipal Board
Low youth empowerment	• Municipality	• To increase the skills of youth entrepreneurship and enhance their participation in municipal economic activities and development.	• Empowering youth participation in governance and leadership through capacity building and mentorship. • Strengthen youth led movements and networks as well as enhancing access to information and opportunities. • Roll out youth employment programme by linking youths to the various sectors such as agriculture, roads and infrastructure, service and ICT industry. • Combat drug and substance abuse by aggressive youth mentorship programmes and policing with relevant authorities.	Short-Medium-long term	• Municipal Board
Lack of a databases for the	• Municipality	• To address specific social, economic, and	• Establishment of the municipality database for the people living	Short term	• Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/ Strategies	Duration	Actors
people living with disability and the marginalized groups		healthcare needs of these populations while promoting inclusivity and equitable access to resources and opportunities	with disability and the socially marginalized groups.		CGN
Persons living with disability	Municipality	To enhance representation of community issues in the municipality	- Mandatory participation of PWDs in all municipality decision-making processes - Provision of ramps/inclined planes in entrances and within buildings that are accessed by the public. - Friendly designs of facilities and utilities used by people living with disability - Capacity building committees to take care of the interests of the PWDs - Establish a PWD training center - Set aside net funds and bursaries kitty for the PWDs to deal with the special needs of the group	Short-medium-long term	- Municipal Board - CGN - Development partners

5.13 Municipal Revenue Generation Strategy

This strategy identifies various methods of increasing revenue within the municipality.

- i. Grants and donor funds and prioritization of resources.
- ii. Computerizing systems of accounting and financial reporting.
- iii. Privatization of services by seeking development partners.
- iv. Reviewing property tax systems to adopt development rating.
- v. Reliance on local revenue sources such as parking fees and market place fees, land subdivision.
- vi. Supervision of revenue collection.

The table below explains the proposed revenue generation strategies in details:

Table 38 : Revenue Generation Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
Tax evasion	Municipality	To enhance tax Enforcement and Compliance measures	- Discourage tax evasion by imposing significant penalties, fines, and legal consequences on offenders - Computerizing systems of accounting and financial reporting	Short-term	- CGN - Municipal Board
Limited sources of revenue	Municipality	To improve financial sustainability	- Achieve financial sustainability - Reliance on local revenue sources such as parking fees and market place fees, land subdivision - Reviewing property tax systems to	Short-term	- CGN - Municipal Board

Challenges	Location	Objectives	Mitigation/Strategies	Duration	Actors
			adopt development rating. - Automate land-based revenue sources - Enhance revenue forecasting and targeting - Enhance own source revenue		
Weak tax administration systems	Municipality	To strengthen revenue mobilization capacity	- Strengthening tax administration to minimize revenue leakages - Broaden own source revenue streams by expanding the taxpayer base	Long-term	- CG N - Municipal Board

CHAPTER SIX

PRIORITY PROJECTS, CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

6.1 Overview

This chapter presents the priority projects and the capital investment plan, which are instrumental in realizing this vision and shaping a prosperous future for our community

6.2 Prioritized Projects

This section identifies the priority projects, the strategic statements and targets to be met when executing them.

Table 39 : Priority Projects

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Preparation of the Municipal Spatial Plan.	• Framework to guide municipality development.	• Land use zoning. • Establishment of development control guidelines. • Establishment of economic, environment, agriculture and transportation improvement strategies. • Provision of adequate social and physical infrastructure.
Development of municipal structures for governance and management	❖ Operationalization of the municipality.	• Establishment organization structure. • Establish road map for phased transfer of functions. • Staff establishment. • Job descriptions. • Establish Standard operating procedure. • Establishment of the relevant directorates. • Development of staffing norms for the board of

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
		municipality. Capacity building • Recruitment and training of staff. • Acquisition of the offices and equipment.
Preparation of a municipal solid waste management policy	• Sustainable solid waste management	• Solid waste collection, transportation and disposal strategies • Amount and type of solid waste collected • Solid waste management mechanisms
Establish Sustainable solid waste management system	• Sustainable solid waste management.	• Sensitizing the residents on the importance of waste re-use and recycling • Provision of adequate and well labelled bins within the urban centers • Acquisition of additional skips and skip loaders • Establishment of solid waste sanitary landfill. • Designation of waste collection sites in urban areas. • Provision of waste collection bins and receptacles. • Establishment of solid waste segregation and collection mechanisms. • Sensitization of the residents on the best practices of solid waste management.
Water supply.	• To have adequate portable water.	• Construction of boreholes at and water pans at strategic locations in institutions, urban centres and public facilities • Providing adequate finances for establishment of Kilgoris water and sanitation company • Connecting households with piped water • Establishment of water treatment facility.

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
		• Increase water supply through: ○ Mapping all potential water sources within the municipality ○ Regulating construction of boreholes to avoid over-extraction ○ Sensitizing residents on the importance of water harvesting
Adequate and efficient drainage system.	• Proper storm water drainage systems within urban areas.	❖ Construction of closed drainage systems within urban areas and open drainage system in the hinterland
Upgrading of the urban access roads in kilgoris urban centre to cabro and bitumen as indicated in the urban access map: ✚ Entargeeti ECDE -Kilgoris ✚ St Joseph Mission Hospital - Kilgoris DEB Mixed Day and Boarding ✚ Kilgoris -Langatangima ✚ Kilgoris- Jesus Celebration Center International Road ✚ Kilgoris -Kilgoris Sda Health Center Road 1 ✚ Kilgoris District Hospital Road 2	• Enhanced accessibility	• Upgrade to cabro and bitumen standards. • Opening up of the closed roads • Construction of pedestrian walkways

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
✚ Poroko -St Joseph Mission Hospital ✚ Kilgoris -St Joseph Mission Hospital ✚ Esae -Kilgoris ✚ Kilgoris -Langatangima ✚ Poroko -St Joseph Mission Hospital		
Beautification of the urban centres Kilgoris urban centre Nkararo urban centre	To enhance the aesthetic appeal and livability of urban centers within the municipality through comprehensive beautification initiatives.	- Installation of the streetlights - Landscaping Initiatives - Developing parks, gardens and green spaces to enhance the urban environment. - Street Furniture Installation - Add benches, trash bins, lighting and art installations for visual interest and cultural value in public spaces.
Road network improvement Upgrading of the following primary and secondary roads within the municipality - B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian (B3) - Mariwa- Kilgoris-Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet - C725 - Kilgoris - Kiomiti (Kilgoris_ Osopuko_ Geteri) - C741 - Shartuka- Mara - C730 - Motonyoni - Shartuka - C742 - Entakana-Esae - D1695	Improve accessibility.	- Upgrading to bitumen standards - Construction of the appropriate drainage channels - Establishing pedestrian foot paths along the major roads - Installation of the streetlights

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Opening up and upgrading of the link roads and feeder roads to gravel in the short term and bitumen in the short term: ✚ Link 1- Connect Mariwa- Kilgoris- Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet near Osinoni to B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris-B1 Lolgorian near the Mutenkuar urban centre ✚ Link 2- Connect B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris from Mutenkuar to Shartuka- Mara Road ✚ Lin 3- Connect B2 Mariwa- Kilgoris- Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet from Osinoni to B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris at Nyangusu ✚ Link 4 Connect B2 Homa Bay-Rongo-Ogembo-Kilgoris to Mariwa- Kilgoris- Gorgor-Kaboson-Sigor- Bomet near shartuka	• Improve accessibility.	• Upgrading to gravel status in the short term • Upgrade to bitumen standards in the long term • Construction of the appropriate drainage channels • Establishing pedestrian foot paths along the major roads • Provision of the non-motorized facilities • Provision of the streetlights
Establishment of modern markets	• Conducive environment for undertaking business	• Construction of the three-storey modern market in Kilgoris urban centre • Establishment of the modern markets at Nkararo, shartuka and muntenukar urban

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
		centres
Establishment of the light industrial parks and jua kali shed	• Conducive environment for undertaking business	• Construction of the light industrial park at Kilgoris urban centre
Modernization of the kilgoris livestock market yard	• To promote livestock trade and provide a centralized platform for farmers and buyers to conduct transactions.	• Upgrading the existing kilgoris urban centre livestock market yard to a modern with appropriate facilities •
Establishment of modern bus terminus at Kilgoris	• Improve transport efficiency	Construction of bus terminus containing physical structures but also utilities like lighting, signage, seating, ticketing systems, waiting areas, and other facilities that passengers and staff require
Agriculture productivity.	• Improve food security. • Improve revenue from agricultural produce.	• Construction of water pans for small-scale irrigation. • Sensitizing farmers on the agri-business best practices. • Provision of agriculture extension services • Provision of the certified seeds • Provision of the • Training the farmers on smart climate agriculture practices • Increased value addition through establishment of more agro-based industries. ○ Establishment of milk cooling centres at each urban centre ○ Establishing milk processing plant in shartuka area ○ Establish Cottage Industries for Beef

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
		Production ○ Establish a tannery factory for Leather Production ○ Establishment of abattoirs ○ Establishment of agriculture training institute
Recreational facilities	• Provide a space for leisure, relaxation, and various outdoor activities for individuals, families, and communities	• Construction of the well planned and deigned recreational facilities such recreational parks and playgrounds. • Construction of stadium in Kilgoris urban centre
Liquid waste management.	• Proper liquid waste management.	❖ Establishment of decentralized sewerage treatment facility. ❖ Increased Sewer reticulation network in the municipality. • Construction of modern sewerage treatment facility.
Preparation of the following by-laws; ✓ Solid waste management policy. ✓ Climate change policy ✓ Integrated transport management policy. ✓ Urban planning and development control policy. ✓ Disaster management policy. ✓ Revenue enhancement policy	• Proper management of the municipal sectors.	• Preparation and enactment of the by-laws.

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Establishment of an empowerment center consisting of an ICT hub, and a library, in order to uplift and empower the local communities	Establish an empowerment center with an ICT hub and library to boost digital literacy and community growth.	Establishment of an empowerment center containing the following: ICT Hub (Information and Communication Technology) - provides access to computers, internet connectivity, and training in various aspects of information technology Library - the community gains access to a diverse range of books, magazines, research materials, and educational resource.
Cemetery	Establish a cemetery center for accessible and respectful burials in the municipality.	Establishment of cemetery
huduma centre	Efficient and centralized government services	Establishment of huduma centre
Preparation of Land valuation roll	Plays a significant role in property taxation, urban planning, and various administrative and governance functions	❖ Preparation of the land valuation containing: - Property Information, - Assessed value of the property for taxation purposes, - Details about the physical characteristics of the property, such as the number of bedrooms, bathrooms, and other amenities - Information on recent property sales in the area to support market-based valuations - Public Inspection Period - Ownership Changes among others

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Health sector	Increased access to health facilities	- Construction of fully functional and equipped dispensaries at the following sub-location: ✓ Ilemeshuki sub-location ✓ Olesentu sub-location ✓ Shartuka sub-location ✓ Nkararo sub-location - Construction of health centers and equipping them with the requisite infrastructure at the following sub-locations: ❖ Ilemeshuki sub-location ❖ Osinoni sub-location
Streetlighting and floodlights	Provide security and enhance economic activities during the night	❖ Installation of adequate street lights on all the primary and secondary roads and within the streets of kilgoris urban centre ❖ Installation of the flood lights in all the urban centres and strategic locations such as hospitals and markets.

6.3 Capital Investment Plan

The framework highlights the identified projects aimed at addressing the challenges experienced by the municipality's residents. These projects are intended to be implemented over the next five years. The framework provides specific details, including the cost of each project and its scheduled implementation year.

6.3.1 Municipal Governance

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	YEAR					Actors
				1	2	3	4	5	
Establishment of the municipality governance and operational structure	Municipality	•Establishment organization structure. •Establish road map for phased transfer of functions. •Staff establishment. •Job descriptions. •Establish Standard operating procedure. •Establishment of the relevant directorates. •Development of staffing norms for the board of municipality	Operational municipality	100%					CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Human resource capacity building.	Municipality.	Recruited staff	No. of Staff Recruited	100%					CGN Municipal Board
		Competent staff	No. of Staff Capacity build						
Establish Municipality Monitoring and	Municipality.	Operational M&E system	No. operational Monitoring and Evaluation		1				CGN Municipal Board Development

Evaluation system.			system.						Partners
Public Participation	Municipality	People centered development	No. of fora held		4	10	10	10	CGN Municipal Board

6.3.2 Urban Planning, Development and Renewal Programmes

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
				1	2	3	4	5	
Development of the Municipal Spatial Plan.	Municipality.	Approved Municipal Spatial plan.	No. of Approved Municipal Spatial plans developed	1					CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
Beautification and landscaping of the urban centres - Landscaping Initiatives – planting of appropriate trees - Street Furniture Installation - Installation of the streetlights - Undertaking urban renewal programs	Kilgoris urban centre	Enhanced aesthetics in urban areas.	No. of Urban areas with enhanced aesthetics	1					CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Establishment of land Information System (LIS)	Municipality	land Information System (LIS) established	No. of Land Information System established	1					CGN Municipal Board
Development of land valuation Roll	Municipality	Land Valuation Roll developed	No. of Land Valuation Roll			1			CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Land Titling in major urban centres plots (approximately	Municipality	Increased land tenure security	No. of plots owners with title deeds	No. 2000 plots	No. 2000 plots	No. 2000 plots	No. 2000 plots	No. 2000 plots	CGN Municipal Board Development

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
1000 plots)									Partners
Infrastructure Development	Urban centres	Reliable water, sanitation, and essential services, contributing to improved living standards.	Percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation and water services. Reduction in service delivery complaints. Infrastructure project completion rates and timelines.	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Investor Incentive Programs	Municipality	Increased investments in urban development and business activities.	Number of tax incentives and permits issued. Amount of investment attracted (in monetary terms). Number of new businesses established in the urban centers.	100%					
Community engagement in urban improvement	Municipality	Stronger community involvement leading to	Number of community meetings or workshops held.	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20M

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
		sustained urban development	Resident participation rates in urban improvement projects. Feedback from community on perceived involvement and ownership						

6.3.3 Economy Sector

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
				1	2	3	4	5	
Development of Municipal Economic Development Strategy Framework	Municipality	Approved Municipal Economic Development Strategy Framework	No. Approved Municipal Economic Development Strategy Framework		1				CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Development of database for the Micro Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) in the municipality	Municipality	MSMEs database established	No. of MSMEs database established			1			CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of Modern Light Industrial park & jua kali sheds	Kilgoris urban centre	Modern light industrial park constructed	No. of Modern light industrial park constructed			100%			CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Construction of modern market with requisite infrastructure	Kilgoris urban centre			100%					CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Construction of modern markets	Nkararo urban centre Shartuka urban centre	Modern market Constructed	No. modern market Constructed			Nkararo	Shartuka	Muntenukar	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Construction of the livestock market		Livestock market	Fully functional livestock market			30M			CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Upgrading the existing livestock market	Kilgoris urban centre	Livestock market with adequate support infrastructure	Operational livestock market	15M					CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
				1	2	3	4	5	
Establishment of milk coolant industry	All the four wards	Constructed milk coolant plant	No. of constructed milk coolant plants		50%		50%		CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
Establishment of entrepreneurial training programs for youths and traders	Municipality	Entrepreneurial training programs established	No. of entrepreneurial training programs established	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	CGN Municipal Board
			No. of Youths and traders trained						
Construction of the agro-based industrial park	Municipality	Constructed agro-based industrial park	Operational agro-based industrial park					400M	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

6.3.4 Infrastructure and services

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
	Road and transport sector									
IS 1	Upgrading of the urban access roads to cabro and bitumen status with appropriate support infrastructure shown in map.	Kilgoris urban centres	Roads upgraded to bitumen	Length of roads in Kms upgraded to bitumen	2km	5km	5km			CGN
IS 2	Upgrading of the proposed primary and secondary roads to bitumen	Municipality	Roads upgraded to bitumen	Length of roads in Kms upgraded to bitumen			25%	25%%	50%	KeNHA KeRRA
IS 3	Construction of storm water Drainage system.	Kilgoris urban centre	Storm water Drainage system constructed	Length of storm drainage systems Constructed						CGN Municipal Board

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
IS 4	Opening up, widening and upgrading of the proposed link and feeder roads to gravel status	Municipality	Earth roads upgraded to bitumen standards	Lengths in Kms of earth roads upgraded to bitumen standards			20km	20km	20 km	CGN Municipal Board
IS 5	Construction of designated parking lots	Kilgoris urban centre	Number of Parking lot Constructed	Area in M ² of Parking lots constructed			100%			CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 6	Construction of modern bus terminus	Kilgoris urban centre	Bus terminus constructed	No. of bus terminus constructed	100%					CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 7	Acquisition of road construction/ maintenance equipment's - Motor Graders, Pedestrian Rollers, Vibrating compactor,	Municipality	Road construction/ maintenance equipment acquired	No. of Road construction/ maintenance equipment acquired		50%		50%		CGN Municipal Board Development partners

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
	Self-propelled vibrating rollers, Excavators, Water Tanker buzzers, Backhoe, Tipper trucks, Compressors, Wheel Loader									
IS 8	Installation of the high mast flood lights one in strategic locations and in each urban centre	All the urban centres	Installed high mast flood lights	No of high mast flood lights installed	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5			CGN Municipal Board Development partners
	Health facilities									
IS 9	Construction and equipping of dispensaries	Ilemeshuki sub-location Olesentu sub-location Shartuka sub-location Nkararo sub-location	Constructed and fully equipped dispensaries	No of dispensaries constructed and equipes				2	2	CGN Municipal Board Development partners

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
IS 10	Public awareness on diseases preventive measures	Municipality.	Public awareness for on diseases preventive measures held	No. of public awareness for on diseases preventive measures held	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 11	Construction and equipping of dispensaries	Ilemeshuki sub-location Osinoni sub-location	Constructed and fully equipped health centres	No of health centres constructed and equipes		1			1	CGN Municipal Board Development partners
	Educational facilities									
IS 12	Establishment of special school for the physically challenged	Municipality	School for the adults	No. of school Constructed				100%		CGN Municipal Board Development partners
				No. of learners enrolled						
IS 12	Construction of adequate ECDE Centrtres	Municipality	No. of Constructed and fully functional ECDE centres	No. of learners enrolled		3	3	3	3	CGN
	Community facilities									
IS 13	Establishment of recreational	Kilgoris urban centre	Recreational parks	No. of recreational	Kilgoris urban	Shartuka urban				CGN Municipal

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
	parks	Shartuka urban centre	constructed	parks constructed	centre	entre				Board Development partners
IS 14	Construction of stadium	Municipality	Stadiums Constructed	Functional stadium				1		
IS 15	Construction of social halls	Kilgoris urban centre Shartuka urban centre Nkararo urban centre Mutenkuar urban centre	Social halls constructed	No. of social halls constructed		2	2			CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 16	Establishment of an Empowerment center consisting of cultural centers, an ICT hub, and a library	Each of the four wards w	Empowerment centres constructed	No. of empowerment centres constructed			1	1	2	CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 17	Establishment of playgrounds with track, podium,	Each sub-location	Playgrounds established	No. of the playgrounds established.			N0.4	N0.3	N0.2	CGN Municipal Board Development

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
	terraces and drainage									partners
IS 18	Establishment of a fire station	Kilgoris urban centre	Fully equipped fire station	No of constructed and equipped fire station		1				CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 19	Establishment of a cemetery	Municipality	A functional cemetery	Accessibility to the municipality		100%				CGN Municipal Board Development partners
	Water supply									
IS 20	Construction of water treatment facility	Municipality	Functional water treatment facility constructed	No. of functional water treatment facility constructed		100%				CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 21	Drilling and distribution of boreholes	Municipality	Boreholes drilled and distributed	No. of boreholes drilled and distributed		2.No	2.No	2.No	2.No	CGN Municipal Board Development partners
IS 22	Increased water of piped to the households	Municipality	Connected households with piped	Number of residents connected to						CGN Municipal Board

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actor
					1	2	3	4	5	
			water-adequate water supply	pipd water						Development partners

6.3.5 Environmental, Conservation and Disaster Management Sector

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
					1	2	3	4	5	
ECD 1	Development of Solid waste management policy	Municipality	Proper waste management	Approved Solid waste management policy	1					CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
ECD 2	Formulation of the riparian reserve conservation policy	Municipality	Properly conserved riparian reserve	Approved riparian reserve conservation policy	1					CGN Municipal Board
ECD 3	Installation of collection bins/receptacles at convenient locations	Kilgoris urban centre and Other Urban nodes within the Municipality	Collections bins/receptacles installed	No. of collections bins/receptacles installed	100					Municipal Board
ECD 4	Acquisition of 2 skip loaders	Municipality	skip loaders acquired	No. of skip loaders acquired		2				CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
					1	2	3	4	5	
ECD 5	Acquisition of 10 skips	Kilgoris urban centre Shartuka urban centre Nkararo urban center Muntenkuer urban centre	skips acquired	No. of skips acquired		20				CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
ECD 6	Acquisition of 2 dump trucks	Municipality	Dump trucks acquired	No. of dump trucks acquired				2		CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
ECD 7	Establishment of a Sanitary landfill	Municipality	Sanitary landfill established	No. of Sanitary landfill established					1	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
ECD 8	Construction of sewer reticulation system and sewer treatment site	Municipality	Sewer reticulation system constructed	No. of Sewer reticulation system constructed				1		CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
			Sewer treatment site constructed	No. of Sewer treatment site constructed					1	
ECD9	Domestication of the national Disaster Management Policy	Municipality	Approved Municipal Disaster Management Policy	No. of Approved Disaster Management Policy		1				Municipal Board
ECD10	Establishment of the meteorological	Municipality	Adequate and accurate climate	Constructed and operational						CGN Municipal Board

Project ID	Project Programme /	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
					1	2	3	4	5	
	station		and weather data	meteorological station						Development Partners
ECD10	Establishment of Disaster Management Centre	Shartuka area	Disaster Management Centre established	No. of Disaster Management Centre established				1		CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
ECD 11	Development of the climate change and adaptation plan	Municipality	Approved climate change and adaptation plan	No. of Approved climate change and adaptation plan		1				Municipal Board Development Partners
ECD 12	Establishment and Celebration of Annual tree planting day	Municipality	Annual tree planting day established and celebrated	Annual tree planting day established and celebrated	1	1	1	1	1	CGN Municipal Board
ECD Sub –Total										

6.3.6 Housing Sector

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Year					Actors
					1	2	3	4	5	
HS 1	Domestication of the National Housing Policy	Municipality	Approved Municipal Housing policy	No. of approved Municipal Housing policy		1				CGN Municipal Board
HS 2	Land Acquisition for housing projects	Municipality	30 acres of land Acquired for housing Project	Size of land acquired for housing project				100%		National Government CGN Municipal Board Private developers

HS 3	Construction of Affordable Houses	Municipality	Affordable houses Constructed	No. of Affordable houses Constructed						National Government CGN Municipal Board Private developers
HS Sub-Total										

6.3.7 Urban Agriculture

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Actors
					1	2	3	4	5	
UA1	Construction of abattoirs	Kilgoris and Shartuka urban centres	Abattoirs constructed	Number of abattoirs constructed			1		1	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
UA2	Construction of tannery industry	Municipality	Tannery industry established	Operational and functional tannery industry				100%		CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
UA3	Construction of cottage industry	Municipality	Cottage industries established	Operational and functional Cottage industry			100%			CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
UA4	Training farmers of climate smart agriculture practices	Municipality	Farmers trained in climate-smart practices	Number of farmers trained	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

UA5	Establishment of the agriculture extension officers	Municipality	Agriculture extension services operational	Number of extension officers deployed	100%					CGN Municipal Board
UA6	Issuance of drought resistance crops	Municipality	Drought-resistant crops distributed	Hectares of drought-resistant crops distributed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CGN Municipal Board Development Partners
UA7	Construction of the agriculture training center	Municipality	Agriculture training center operational	Number of training sessions conducted		100%				CGN Municipal Board Development Partners

6.3.8 Revenue Generation Projects and Programs

Project ID	Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Actors
					1	2	3	4	5	
RG1	Tax Compliance and Enforcement Enhancement Program	Municipality	Improved tax compliance and reduction in tax evasion	- % of tax processed digitally - No. of evasion cases prosecuted - Reduction in tax non-compliance	100%					Municipal board
RG2	Financial Sustainability and Revenue	Municipality	Increased financial sustainability	- Increase in local revenue - No. of		100%		100%		Municipal board

	Diversification Program		with diversified revenue streams	automated land-based revenue sources -Timely revenue forecasts						
RG3	Tax Administration Strengthening Initiative	Municipality	Efficient tax administration systems minimizing revenue leakage	- Increase in registered taxpayers - Reduction in revenue leakages - Increase in collected revenue		100%				Municipal board

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 Overview

Monitoring is the systematic and continuous collection and analysis of information aimed at tracking the progress of the project implementation against pre-set targets and objectives. On the other hand, evaluation framework studies the outcome of a project with the aim of informing the design of future projects. Monitoring and evaluation framework is a powerful project management tool in urban planning practice in terms of achieving related goals and objectives, improving the quality of life, enhancing sustainability and having an effect on decision-making.

7.2 Importance of monitoring and evaluation

- i. Measure and report progress on all proposed projects implementation status.
- ii. It provides a way to assess the crucial link between implementers and beneficiaries on the ground and decision-makers.
- iii. It provides a basis for questioning and testing assumptions.
- iv. Knowledge generation and sharing, including collecting, tracking and analysing data to determine what is happening, where, and for whom among different stakeholders and between different spheres of government.
- v. Improve performance, management and decision making.

7.3 Components of Monitoring and Evaluation

The following are the major components of the monitoring;

- i. **System:** Monitoring and Evaluation System (MES) will provide the guidelines to monitor the implementation of the identified key priority projects and programmes. The monitoring system component clarifies the purpose, context, system parameters, agreed outcomes and indicators to be monitored.
- ii. **Data:** The data collection, processing, and quality assurance components.
- iii. **Analysis and reporting:** The analysis and reporting component entails reporting against targets and making comparisons at the local levels.
- iv. **Action:** The action component regarding decisions on strategies, service delivery, operations, resources, and evaluation.

The table below shows the monitoring framework for the capital investment plan summarizing key projects across sectors, timelines and performance indicators

Table 40: Monitoring and evaluation framework

Sector	Project/Programme	Location	End Results	Performance Indicators	Actors
Municipal Governance	Establishment of municipal governance and operational structure	Municipality	Established organizational structure, functions, and staffing norms	Operational municipality, phased transfer of functions	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Human resource capacity building	Municipality	Recruited and trained staff	No. of staff recruited, No. of staff capacity built	CGN, Municipal Board
	Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation system	Municipality	Operational M&E system	No. of operational M&E systems	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Public participation initiatives	Municipality	People-centered development	No. of public fora held	CGN, Municipal Board
Urban Planning	Development of the Municipal Spatial Plan	Municipality	Approved spatial plan	No. of spatial plans developed and approved	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Beautification and	Kilgoris	Enhanced urban	No. of areas with	CGN, Municipal

Sector	Project/Programme	Location	End Results	Performance Indicators	Actors
	landscaping of urban centers	Urban Center	aesthetics	improved aesthetics	Board, Development Partners
	Establishment of Land Information System (LIS)	Municipality	Functional LIS	No. of LIS systems developed	CGN, Municipal Board
	Land titling in major urban centers	Municipality	Increased land tenure security	No. of title deeds issued	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
Economic Sector	Development of Municipal Economic Development Strategy	Municipality	Approved economic development strategy	No. of strategies developed	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Construction of modern light industrial park and jua kali sheds	Kilgoris Urban Center	Modern industrial park	No. of industrial parks constructed	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Construction of modern markets	Nkararo, Shartuka	Modern markets constructed	No. of modern markets	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Establishment of milk coolant industry	All Wards	Milk coolant plants operational	No. of milk coolant plants constructed	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners

Sector	Project/Programme	Location	End Results	Performance Indicators	Actors
Infrastructure	Upgrading urban access roads to bitumen status	Kilgoris Urban Center	Upgraded roads	Length of roads upgraded	CGN, Municipal Board, KeNHA, KeRRA
	Construction of storm water drainage system	Kilgoris Urban Center	Functional stormwater drainage system	Length of storm drainage system	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Installation of high mast floodlights	All Urban Centers	Improved street lighting	No. of high mast floodlights installed	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
Environmental Sector	Development of solid waste management policy	Municipality	Proper waste management	Approved solid waste management policy	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Installation of collection bins at convenient locations	Kilgoris and other nodes	Improved waste collection	No. of bins/receptacles installed	CGN, Municipal Board
	Acquisition of skip loaders and dump trucks	Municipality	Improved waste collection infrastructure	No. of skip loaders and dump trucks acquired	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Establishment of sanitary	Municipality	Functional sanitary	No. of sanitary	CGN, Municipal

Sector	Project/Programme	Location	End Results	Performance Indicators	Actors
	landfill		landfill	landfills constructed	Board, Development Partners
Housing Sector	Construction of affordable houses	Municipality	Affordable housing projects completed	No. of affordable houses constructed	CGN, National Government, Municipal Board, Private Developers
	Land acquisition for housing projects	Municipality	Land for housing acquired	Size of land acquired	CGN, National Government, Municipal Board, Private Developers
Urban Agriculture	Construction of abattoirs	Kilgoris, Shartuka	Functional abattoirs	No. of abattoirs constructed	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
	Training farmers in climate-smart agriculture practices	Municipality	Farmers trained in sustainable agriculture	No. of farmers trained	CGN, Municipal Board, Development Partners
Revenue Generation Projects and Programs	Tax Compliance and Enforcement Enhancement Program		Improved tax compliance and reduction in tax	% of tax processed digitally No. of evasion cases	Municipal Board

Sector	Project/Programme	Location	End Results	Performance Indicators	Actors
			evasion	prosecuted Reduction in tax non-compliance	
	Financial Sustainability and Revenue Diversification Program		Increased financial sustainability with diversified revenue streams	Increase in local revenue No. of automated land-based revenue sources Timely revenue forecasts	Municipal Board
	Tax Administration Strengthening Initiative		Efficient tax administration systems minimizing revenue leakage	Increase in registered taxpayers Reduction in revenue leakages Increase in collected revenue	Municipal Board

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