



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

**MUNICIPALITY OF NAROK INTEGRATED URBAN
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IUDeP), 2025-2030**



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASK:	Agricultural Society of Kenya
CBD:	Central Business District
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CGA:	County Governments Act
ECDES:	Early Childhood Development Education Schools
NARWASSCO:	Narok Water and Sewerage Services Company
EMCA:	Environment Management and Co-ordination Act
FBO:	Faith-Based Organization
ICT:	Information and Communications Technology
IDeP:	Integrated Development Plan
ISO:	International Organization for Standardization
KPC:	Kenya Power Company
KUSP:	Kenya Urban Support Programme
LED:	Local Economic Development
LPDP:	Local Physical Development Plan
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Authority
NGCDF:	National Government Constituency Development Fund
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC:	National Housing Corporation
NMT:	Non-Motorized Transport
PWDs:	People with Disabilities
PSVs:	Public Service Vehicles
SACCOs:	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SMMEs:	Small, Micro, and Medium Enterprises
SWOT:	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TTCs:	Teachers Training Colleges
TTIs:	Technical Training Institutes
TVET:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UACA:	Urban Areas and Cities Act
WRA:	Water Resource Authority.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Narok municipality has seen a significant increase in urbanization, especially following its elevation from town to municipal status. Under its current five-year integrated development plan (2018-2023), Narok Municipality has witnessed economic growth, social progress, and physical enhancements. However, it is essential to reassess this plan in order to address emerging trends, attract local and international investments, accommodate new urban growth patterns and create new employment opportunities.

The purpose of this integrated urban development plan (IUDeP) report is to review the previous serve as a comprehensive blueprint for the future growth and development of Narok municipality. It provides a strategic framework to guide decision-making and resource allocation, ensuring that the urban development of Narok municipality is sustainable, equitable, and responsive to the needs of its residents.

A review will ensure that the plan continues to meet emerging needs, such as attracting local and international investments, accommodating new urban growth patterns, and creating new employment opportunities. By updating the existing plan, Narok Municipality can secure a sustainable and prosperous future.

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The County Government of Narok has therefore committed to review the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) for Narok Municipality, as required by the County Government Act of 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 (amended in 2019). This 5-year strategic blueprint is designed to define the municipality's development priorities, setting clear goals, objectives, programs, and projects that will guide both planning and budgeting activities. The IUDeP aims to ensure well-coordinated urban growth and efficient resource management in Narok Municipality.

As per the terms of the assignment, the review will consist of an assessment of the current social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions within the municipality, as well as the identified emerging community needs aligned with the requirements stipulated in the Constitution of Kenya (2010). The review will pay special attention to the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups.

Purpose of the IUDeP

According to the terms of reference, the purpose of the assignment is to review the IUDeP for Narok Municipality that will play a central role in guiding and controlling development within its jurisdiction for the next five years

Objectives of the assignment

The main objective of reviewing the plan is to capture emerging trends and development needs into the shared vision for the development of the municipality, while also considering the overall development goals of the entire county. The report will also include review of existing

strategies to attain the goals defined within the shared vision, along with specific implementation programs and projects aimed at achieving the desired outcomes. Additionally, a monitoring and evaluation framework will be included to ensure the plan's effectiveness as it will focus on the connection, integration, and coordination of sector-specific plans for seamless implementation.

The objectives of the assignment can be generally stated as follows:

- a) **Urban Development:** Give effect to the development of urban areas and cities as mandated by the Act and other relevant laws
 - **To review the exiting IUDeP 2018 – 2023:** To capture emerging trends and development needs, integrating them into the shared vision for the Municipality's development.
 - **Evaluate Existing Strategies:** To assess the current strategies and ensure they align with the goals defined within the shared vision.
- b) **Devolved Government:** Underpin the objectives of devolved government as specified in Article 174 of the Constitution.
- c) **Rights and Freedoms:** Promote and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms in Chapter Four of the Constitution, and progressively realize socio-economic rights.
- d) **Develop a Comprehensive Plan:** This plan will serve as the foundation for the following tasks:
 - The preparation of environmental management plans;
 - Provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation;
 - Preparation of annual strategic plans for the Municipality;
 - Disaster preparedness and response;
 - Overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management;
 - Nurture and promote the development of informal commercial activities in an orderly and sustainable manner;
 - Provide a framework for regulated urban agriculture;
 - Be the basis for development control.

This plan underscores the developmental priorities and objectives of the Municipal Board during its tenure, emphasizing economic growth, community welfare, and inclusivity, particularly for marginalized groups. It adheres to the mandates outlined in Part V of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, pinpointing strategic areas for development aimed at fostering a sustainable, technologically advanced, and equitable Municipality.

Legal and Policy Framework

The formulation of the Narok Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) is aligned to the provisions of constitutional, legal, and policy guidance which have informed the preparation process as follows;

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The IUDeP endeavors to achieve the objects of devolved government (Article 174) and provisions of Chapter 4 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Article 43 (1), under Chapter 4 pertains to economic and social rights which include the right to a clean and healthy environment, adequate and decent housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation, right to education while Article 42 (1) states that every person has a right to a clean and healthy environment. The Plan has responded to the constitutional provisions through undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the current social, cultural, economic, and environmental situation in the Municipality including identification of marginalized areas and communities that do not have access to basic services and providing preconditions for integrating them and bring them to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the Municipality.

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No.13 of 2019

This is the principle guiding law it gives power to county governments to regulate development within their areas of jurisdiction. Section 54 of the Act states that all plans formulated under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, shall, with necessary modifications, be prepared and approved per this Act;

The County Governments Act, 2012

This Act makes it mandatory for County Governments to plan their areas of jurisdiction if they are to be allocated any public funds. The Act provides for county planning under Part XI. It obligates all county governments to plan including preparation of cities/municipalities urban areas plans. To guide, harmonize and facilitate development within each County, Section 107 (1)(d) of the Act provides for the preparation of Plans including cities and urban areas plans as provided for under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, No 13 of 2011. Section 115 of the Act advocates for citizen participation or involvement in county planning, which was an integral part of the development of Narok Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan. The Plan has also been aligned to the principles and objectives of county planning as laid out in sections 102 and 103 of the Act.

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

This Act provides for classification, governance, and management of urban areas and cities including preparation of Cities and Urban Areas Integrated Development Plans. Part V of the Act provides for Integrated Development Planning where every city and Municipality established under the Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning. The Act states that an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions. The Integrated Development Plan was prepared per the Third Schedule to this Act and its content derived from Section 40 of the Act. The table below indicates provisions of the Third Schedule and Section 40 of the Act and matters that the planning team addressed when preparing the Plan as provided in the Act.

The key elements required (contents) in the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) as outlined in Section 40 of the act include:

- i. **The Municipal Board's Vision for Long-Term Development:** Focus on critical development needs.
- ii. **Assessment of Current Development:** Identify communities lacking basic services.
- iii. **Affirmative Action Measures:** Identify marginalized communities in order to ensure the county accesses the equalization funds.
- iv. **Development Priorities and Objectives:** Include economic goals and community needs.
- v. **Alignment with National/County Plans:** Ensure strategies align with broader plans.
- vi. **Spatial Development Framework:** Provide guidelines for land use management.
- vii. **Operational Strategies:** Outline the board's operational plans.
- viii. **Disaster Management Plans:** Include applicable plans for disaster management.
- ix. **Agricultural Plan:** Regulate city and municipal agriculture.
- x. **Financial Plan:** Include a budget projection for at least three years.
- xi. **Performance Indicators and Targets:** Set key performance indicators and targets.

The key steps involved in the preparation of the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) as per the Third Schedule of the Act include:

- i. **Assessment of Current Situation:** Evaluate social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions.
- ii. **Community Needs:** Determine and align needs with constitutional requirements.
- iii. **Protection of Rights:** Safeguard interests of minorities and marginalized groups.
- iv. **Shared Vision:** Develop a unified vision for the area and the County.
- v. **Resource Audit:** Assess available resources, skills, and capacities.
- vi. **Prioritization of Needs:** Rank needs by urgency and long-term importance.
- vii. **Integrated Frameworks and Goals:** Establish frameworks and goals to address needs.
- viii. **Strategic Goals:** Develop strategies with specific time frames.
- ix. **Implementation Programs:** Outline programs and projects to achieve goals.
- x. **Performance Management:** Use tools to measure impact and make corrections.
- xi. **Sector Plan Coordination:** Ensure linkage and integration of sector plans.

As informed by the section 40 and the third schedule of the Act, the preparation of the Narok Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) captured the following key elements:

- **Board's Vision:** A long-term vision for development.
- **Critical Development Needs:** Identified and prioritized key development areas.
- **Current Situation Assessment:** Evaluated social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions.
- **Service Inventory:** Reviewed existing services and facilities.
- **Disadvantaged Communities:** Identified and addressed gaps in service provision.
- **Community Needs:** Aligned needs with constitutional requirements.
- **Rights Protection:** Safeguarded interests of minorities and marginalized groups.

- **Development Priorities:** Set economic and community development objectives.
- **Vision Alignment:** Ensured the Municipality’s vision aligns with the County’s vision.
- **Development Strategies:** Formulated strategies in line with national and county plans.
- **Resource Audit:** Assessed available resources, skills, and capacities.
- **Spatial Planning:** Developed a framework for land use management.
- **Needs Prioritization:** Ranked needs by urgency and long-term importance.
- **Operational Strategies:** Planned for operational roll-out.
- **Goal Integration:** Integrated goals and community needs.
- **Disaster Management:** Included disaster management plans.
- **Agricultural Plan:** Regulated and enhance agricultural activities.
- **Implementation Programs:** Outlined programs and projects to achieve goals.
- **Financial Plan:** Prepared a financial plan with three-year budget projections.
- **Performance Measurement:** Used tools to measure impact and performance.
- **Performance Indicators:** Set key performance indicators and targets.
- **Sector Coordination:** Ensured linkage and coordination of sector plans.

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

It’s anchored in Article 201 of the Constitution and gives effect to the Principles of Public Finance. It emphasizes openness, accountability and public participation in PFM. It therefore promotes good financial management at the National and County Government level.

At the County Government level, the Act provides for the budget process covering County Government development plan and Urban Areas and Cities strategic plan among others. Section 126 of the Act requires each County Government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the County Government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment and programmes to be delivered. Narok Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) is prepared in tandem with the requirements of the PFM Act, 2012.

Other Statutes that guided the preparation of this Plan

- 1) The Land Act, 2012, which provides for the sustainable administration and management of land and land-based resources, and connected purposes;
- 2) The Water Act, 2016 provides for the management, conservation, use, and control of water resources and the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services;
- 3) Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 1999. A law that governs the management of natural resources in the country and upholds the importance of environmental protection;
- 4) Public Health Act, Cap 242. An Act of Parliament that makes provision for securing and maintaining the health of the public;
- 5) Agriculture Act, Cap 318. An Act of Parliament to promote and maintain stable agriculture, to provide for the conservation of the soil and its fertility and stimulate the

development of agricultural land per the accepted practices of good land management and good husbandry. The Act contains provisions for promoting agricultural development;

- 6) The Forests Act, 2005. An Act of Parliament that provides for the establishment, development, and sustainable management, including conservation and rational utilization of forest resources for the socio-economic development of the country;
- 7) National Land Commission Act, 2012. An Act of Parliament to give effect to the objects and principles of devolved government in land management and administration, and for connected purposes. The Act also provides for the management and administration of land per the principles of land policy set out in Article 60 of the Constitution and the national land policy.

National Policies that guided the preparation of this Plan

Policy	Reference/Guide
Kenya's vision 2030	<p>The Plan anchors on the following key growth economic drivers related to Vision 2030:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tourism: offering a high-end, diverse, and distinctive visitor experience. b) Increasing value addition in agriculture; improving industrial production and service sector. c) Inclusive wholesale and retail trade sector that aims to raise earnings by giving the informal sector opportunities to transform itself into a part of the formal sector that is efficient, multi-tiered, diversified in the product range, and innovative. d) Robust and diversified manufacturing sector for the national and regional market. e) Financial services: create a vibrant and nationally competitive financial sector and become a regional financial services center. <p>The Plan delivers on Vision 2030's Social Pillar by promoting social equity, providing a clean and secure environment, and facilitating the provision of social infrastructure including schools, health facilities, water and sanitation, gender, and youth groups' inclusivity.</p>
National Urban Development Policy	<p>The Plan is linked to the Urban Development Policy in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhancing sustained improvement in the quality and coverage of infrastructure facilities along with the Municipal Board's development mandate; b) Ensuring planned, inclusive, and sustainable urban development that implies the recognition of the Municipality as an entity that strives to harmonize physical planning with economic development planning and is sensitive to stakeholders' participation and environment; c) Ensuring plan-based administration of the Municipality land thereby recognizing it as an entity that strives towards achieving effective urban land management and administration; d) Ensuring a sustained improvement in the quality and coverage of service provision through a partnership framework that acknowledges the key roles of all key actors; e) Facilitating production and access to decent and affordable housing for all and eradicating slums; f) Alleviating urban poverty through employment generation by maximizing local economic development (LED) and adopting pro-growth policies and strategies;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Ensuring sustainable environmental management, which entails the recognition of the Municipality as an entity that strives to work towards the reduction of poverty and promotion of a sustainable urban environment; h) Ensuring effective rural-urban and urban-urban linkages thereby promoting the development of the Municipality as loci for enhancing sustainable development with linkages to its regional counterparts; i) Ensuring the creation of effective coordination mechanisms for the roles and mandates of different actors in the Municipality's urban development; j) Ensuring a stable, peaceful, and safe urban life.
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Scope of the Plan

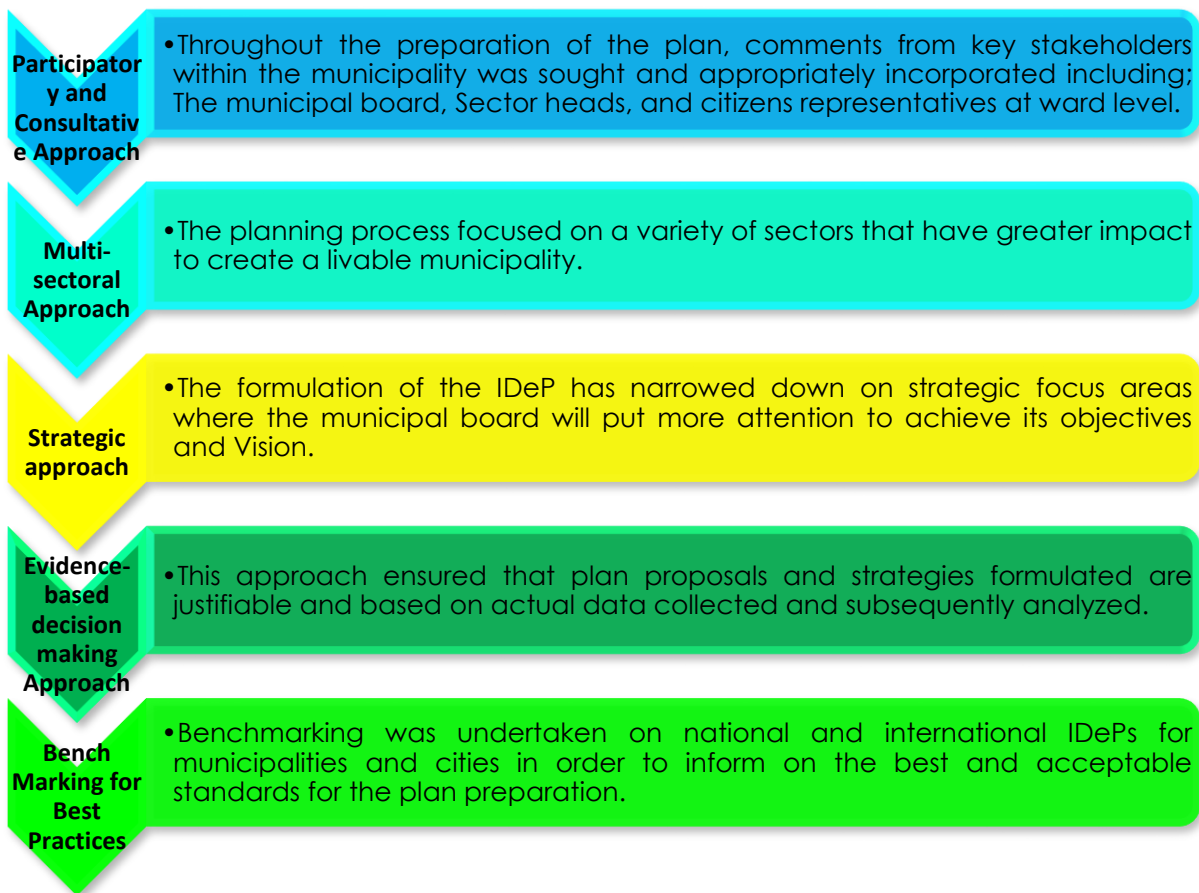
The Integrated Development Plan is a five-year plan for the Municipality of Narok and it addresses the following thematic areas; basic services infrastructure, transportation & traffic management, local economic development, social development & integration, spatial development management, environment & disaster management and municipal institutional capacity & finance. The Plan covers a total area of 943 Km² spanning the Wards of Narok Township (Narok Town & Oleleshwa), Nkareta (Nkareta, Naisuya & Olopito) and part of Ololulunga ward (Ereteti & Nkoben).

1.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The formulation of Narok IUDeP followed a systematic approach and procedure in order to realize the desired plan. It adopted a participatory approach, consultative and integrated approach to the identification of issues as well as to making proposals and strategies.

Approaches; The key approaches include;

Figure 1: Approaches used in the development of the IUDeP



Methodology

The plan formulation took the below described five phased process;

Phase 1: Scoping and Analysis

This initial phase focused on gathering data and understanding the current conditions and issues. The key tasks included assessing problems and setting priorities, as well as evaluating the availability of resources. This phase helps identify the primary areas that need attention for development.

Phase 2: Strategies

In this phase, a vision is developed and the objectives for development are clearly defined. The strategy also includes outlining specific development approaches and identifying potential projects that align with the goals set during the scoping phase.

Phase 3: Projects

This phase involves the preparation of detailed implementation plans for the identified projects. Additionally, performance management tools are put in place to track progress and ensure the success of the projects as they are executed.

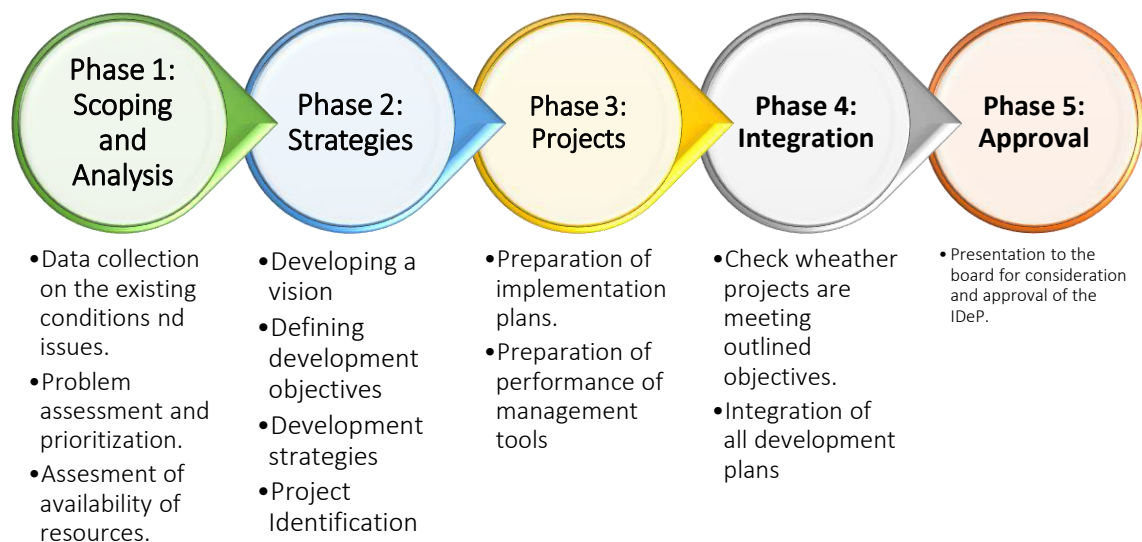
Phase 4: Integration

In this phase, the progress of the ongoing projects is checked against the outlined objectives. The goal is to ensure that the projects are on track and to integrate all development plans cohesively.

Phase 5: Approval

This final phase involves presenting the development plans to the relevant board for review, consideration, and final approval. It marks the formal endorsement of the entire development initiative.

Figure 2: Methodology used in the preparation of the IUDeP

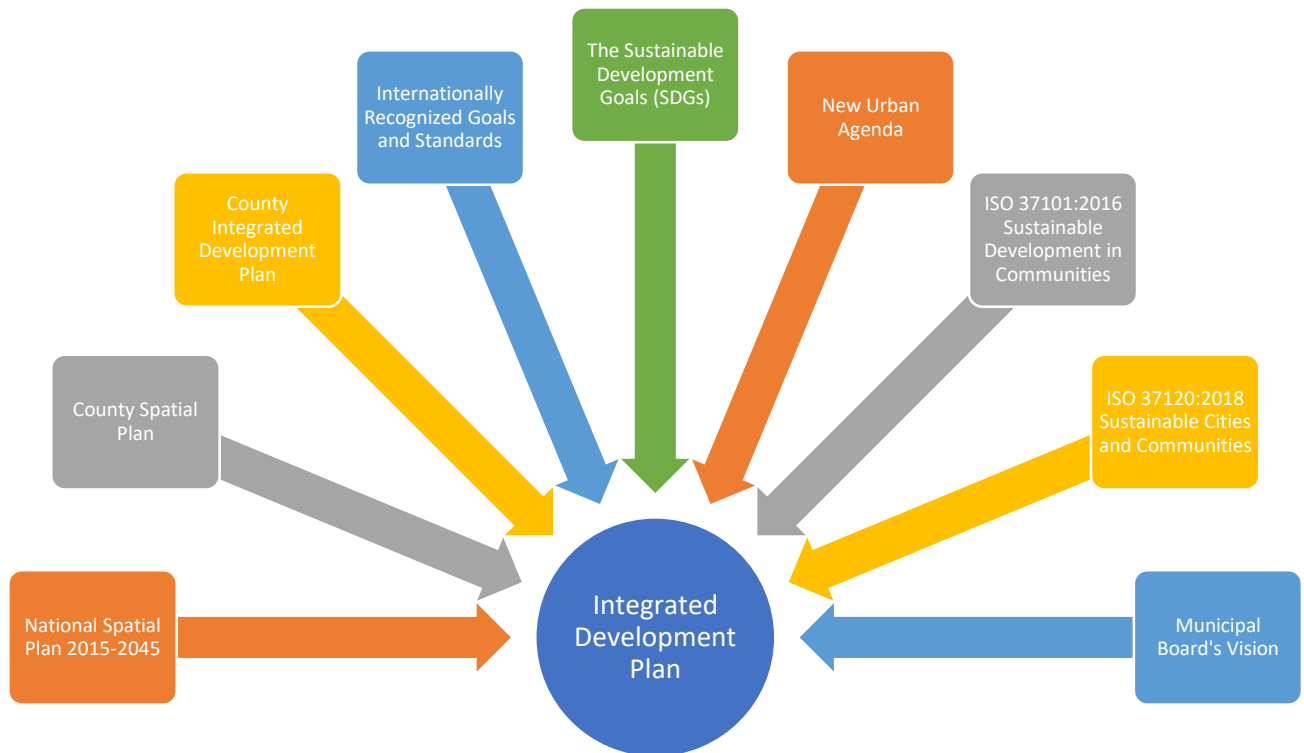


1.3 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

In order to ensure legal and policy compliance, resource optimization and consistency and coherence in objective setting, this plan was aligned to existing county and national plans as well as plans from other similar jurisdiction during its preparation. Aligning the IDeP to existing national and international plans ensures that the plan is grounded in sound principles and methodologies recognized both nationally and internationally, which can enhance trust and confidence among stakeholders. It also ensures that the municipality's development strategies are consistent with broader regional and national objectives. Following international best practices also helps in adopting strategies and approaches that have been proven to be effective elsewhere, leading to more efficient and effective development outcomes.

Formulation of Narok IUDeP has borrowed largely from existing county and national plans in terms of objectives, strategies and projects that affect the municipality residents.

Figure 3: Plans where the IUDeP borrows from



1.5.1 Aligning the IUDeP To National and County Plans

The Plan is required by law to be aligned with any national or county plans and planning requirements binding the Municipality. The Plan has set out to synchronize the municipality’s objectives with the county and national planning objectives in their role as drivers of national economic and social development.

The Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) for Narok Municipality is aligned with the main principles outlined in the **National Spatial Plan 2015-2045**, which emphasize effective public participation, livability, sustainable development, and the promotion of public transportation. These principles have been integrated into the IUDeP to ensure that the Municipality's development is guided by national spatial planning goals.

The **County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)** identifies all projects and programs to be implemented within the county by any state organ. At the municipal level, the IUDeP similarly outlines projects and programs to be executed by both state and non-state actors. These projects are informed by the county’s development objectives stated in the CIDP, ensuring that the IUDeP reflects the broader goals of county development while addressing the needs of the Municipality.

The **County Spatial Plan** provides a comprehensive planning framework for harnessing the Municipality’s development potentials and opportunities. It addresses the challenges facing Narok Municipality, such as rapid population growth, inadequate provision of basic services

and infrastructure, uncontrolled urbanization, and environmental degradation. This plan guides spatial planning and growth, ensuring that the Municipality's development is well-coordinated and sustainable.

1.5.2 Aligning the IUDeP to Internationally Recognised Goals and Standards

The SDGs consist of 17 goals, with Goals 1-6 specifically addressing health disparities, mainly in developing countries. These goals align with the Integrated Development Plan's (IDeP) goals and objectives, focusing on key issues within the Municipality such as poverty, food security, health, education, water and sanitation, gender equality, and women's empowerment. Goal 11 of the SDGs aims to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. To achieve this, the IDeP proposes strategies to enhance resilience and livability, provide affordable housing, and support urban redevelopment and renewal. The IDeP also outlines financial strategies to invest in public transport, create green spaces, and engage a diverse range of people in planning decisions.

The New Urban Agenda:

The New Urban Agenda represents a vision for a more sustainable future, addressing urbanization's challenges and opportunities by recognizing cities' vital role in achieving sustainable development. Its key principles include inclusivity and social equity, sustainable urban development, resilience and disaster risk reduction, accessibility and mobility, environmental sustainability, economic prosperity and job creation, and governance and urban planning. In response, the IDeP integrates strategies that foster economic growth, address social needs such as education, health, and job opportunities, and tackle climate change and environmental protection, using sustainable solutions based on the Municipality's vision and international best practices.

ISO 37101:2016 Sustainable Development in Communities — Management System for Sustainable Development:

ISO 37101:2016 provides a framework for sustainable development in communities, guiding cities in defining objectives and strategies for achieving sustainability. It encourages a holistic, multi-actor approach that facilitates cooperation and avoids a silo mentality. Based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) model, this standard helps communities implement sustainable development processes, addressing economic, social, and environmental issues while building on local initiatives. The IDeP for Narok Municipality adopts this PDCA model to achieve the Municipality's vision and objectives. Implementing ISO 37101:2016 can help Narok build consensus on sustainable development, improve resilience, develop cross-sector approaches, foster collaboration, and increase community efficiency.

ISO 37120:2018 Sustainable Cities and Communities — Indicators for City Services and Quality of Life:

ISO 37120:2018 offers a set of indicators to measure city services and quality of life, applicable to any city or municipality, regardless of size or location. These indicators help urban areas plan for delivering essential services like public transport, water supply, sanitation, energy, health, education, and security, and are aligned with various SDGs, including Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 16. The IDeP for Narok Municipality incorporates these indicators to ensure

that the city of Narok can provide the necessary resources and services, enabling its residents to thrive while contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

CHAPTER TWO: THE MUNICIPALITY'S PROFILE

Overview

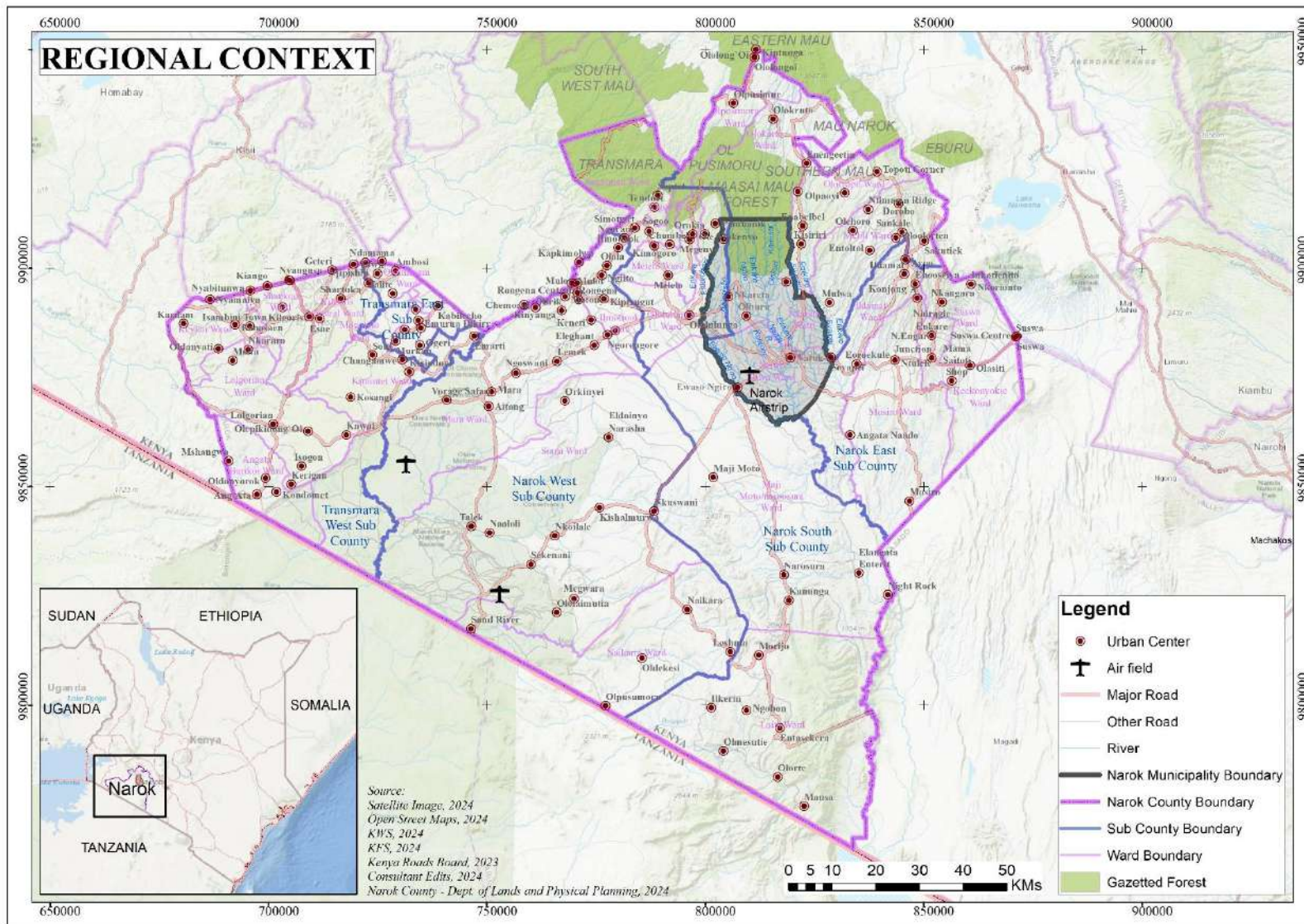
The municipal profile was undertaken in order to create a basic understanding of the Municipality, which further informed decision-making across various aspects of governance, development planning and actions based on a thorough knowledge of the Municipality's current situation and future needs, ultimately contributing to more effective and responsive management. It entailed analysis of the Municipality's context, history, physiographic characteristics, population, the people's needs as well as the vision of the municipal board. It was developed from various sources, including key informant interviews, reports and publications.

2.1. LOCATION AND SIZE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

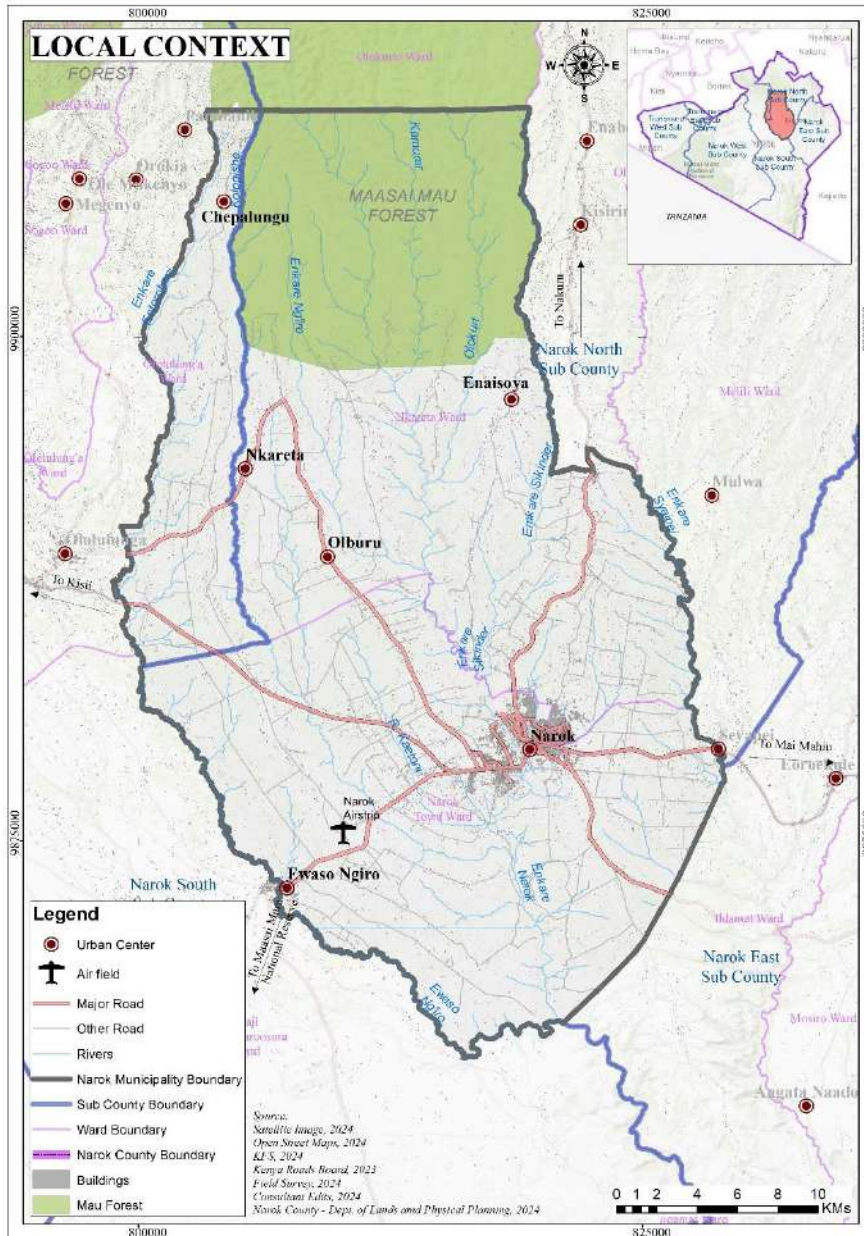
Narok Municipality is situated in Narok County, about 140 kilometres west of Nairobi. Positioned within the Great Rift Valley, it is located along the B3 (Nairobi-Bomet) road, which links Nairobi to Kericho, Bomet, and the lower regions of Nyanza and Western Kenya. As the administrative headquarters of Narok County, the municipality provides a range of essential services and functions. Some of the main functions include:

- **Administrative Center:** The municipality serves as the administrative nerve center of the region hosting both national and county government offices.
- **Commercial Center:** The municipality's strategic location and proximity to agricultural areas make it a thriving commercial hub where livestock and agricultural produce is traded. It also hosts formal and informal businesses and markets offering a variety of goods and services.
- **Educational center:** Narok Town is home to several educational institutions, including schools, colleges, and technical training institutes.
- **Healthcare center:** The town has several healthcare facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries, serving the needs of the local population and surrounding communities.
- **Transportation hub:** Narok Town is a transportation hub, with roads and bus routes connecting it to other parts of the country. It also serves as a starting point for safaris to the Maasai Mara National Reserve.
- **Cultural center:** The town is a cultural center, reflecting the Maasai heritage of the region. It hosts cultural events, festivals, and traditional ceremonies.

The local, regional, and national context of Narok is depicted in *Map 1* and *Map 2* below.



Map 1: Regional Context



Map 2: Local Context

2.1.1 Locational Advantages

1. The municipality is located about 140 kilometers from Nairobi, making it easily accessible from the capital city.
2. It is strategically traversed by the Nairobi-Bomet road, which enhances connectivity and facilitates trade and travel.
3. Its close proximity to the renowned Masai Mara National Reserve boosts tourism and provides opportunities for economic growth through wildlife conservation and cultural tourism.
4. Being near the Mau Forest, the municipality benefits from ecological diversity and the natural resources of one of Kenya's most significant water catchment areas.

2.2. THE HISTORY OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY

Narok Municipality evolved from a traditional Maasai settlement into a modern administrative and commercial centre through a series of historical events and developments. Its transformation was driven by colonial administration, economic activities, infrastructure development, and its strategic location near the Maasai Mara National Park. It is named after the Enkare Narok river, which flows through Narok Town. “*Narok*” is a Maa word meaning “*black water*”.

In the early 20th Century, the European settlers who arrived were guided by the Maasai elders to an area unsuitable for grazing, now the CBD. In the colonial era, British colonialists established ranches and farms, changing land use and ownership in and around present day Narok town. Narok’s initial growth was due to its function as an administrative center, later adding commercial and residential functions.

Post-Independence, the town was recognized for its strategic location, and developed further as the administrative center for Narok District. Following the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the new County Assembly System that took effect in 2013, consolidated the town’s 10 wards into two - Narok Town and Nkareta. The town was granted Municipality Status in 2019, gaining greater administrative powers and resources for development, with the municipality also covering a part of Ololulunga ward.

2.3. PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Overview

Physiographic characteristics inform on the identification of suitable areas for development provided valuable information for making informed decisions and effective planning on the municipality development proposals. They include topography, climate, hydrology, natural features, key ecological features, and administrative units of the Municipality.

Administrative units of the Municipality

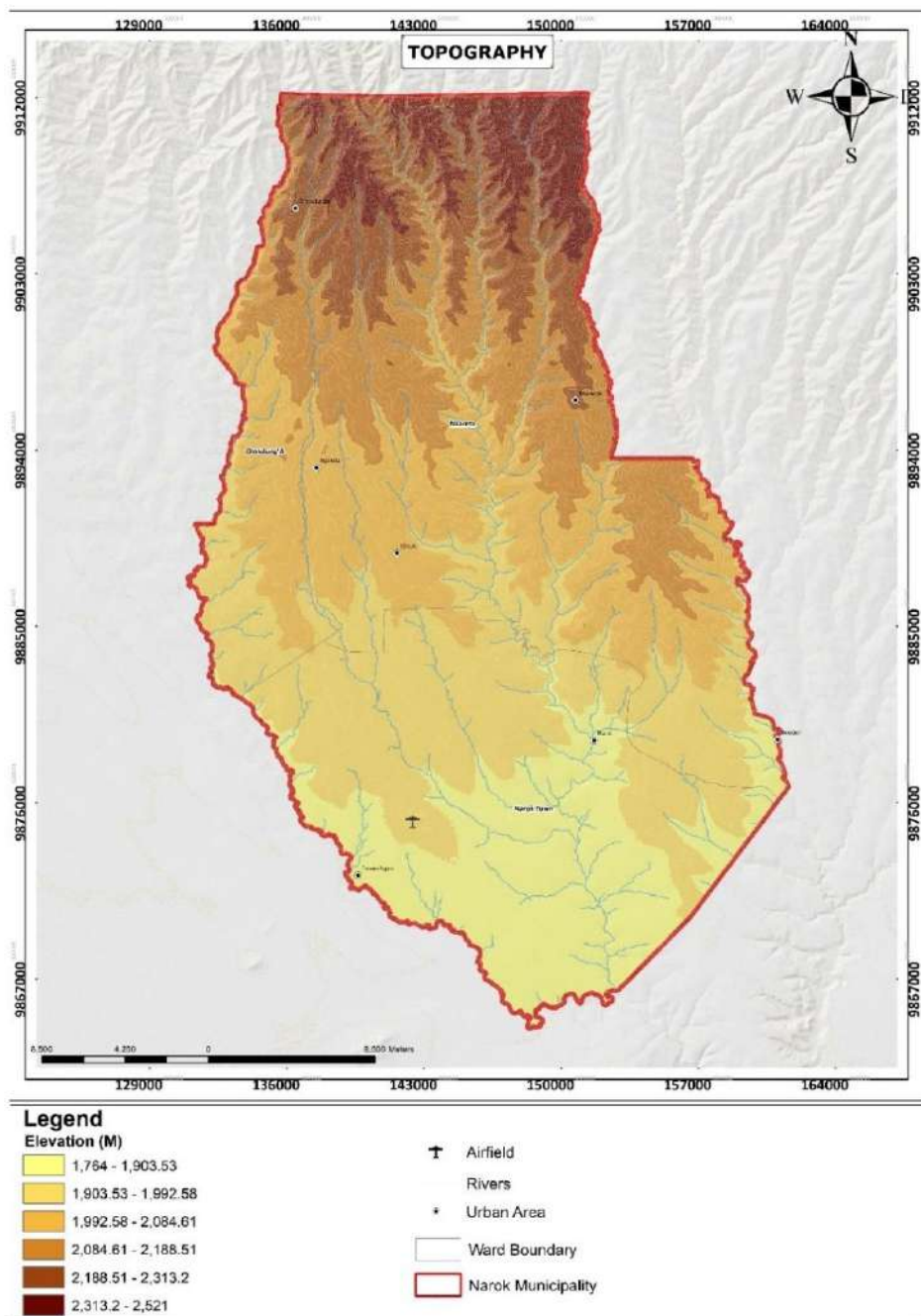
Narok Municipality is organized into several administrative units designed to enhance local governance and service delivery. These units play a crucial role in managing and governing the Municipality, ensuring the efficient delivery of government services to the population. The Municipality consists of three wards: Narok Town Ward, Ololulunga and Nkareta Ward.

Table 1: Municipal Administrative Units

WARD	SUB LOCATION	SIZE (Ha)	POPULATION
Narok Town	Narok Town	21,302	63,687
	Oleleshwa	15,890	8,037
Nkareta	Naisoya	17,013	6,888
	Nkareta	21,464	7,808
	Olopito	7,536	20,225
Ololulunga	Ereteti	7,507	8,899
	Nkobon	3,536	2,059

Topography

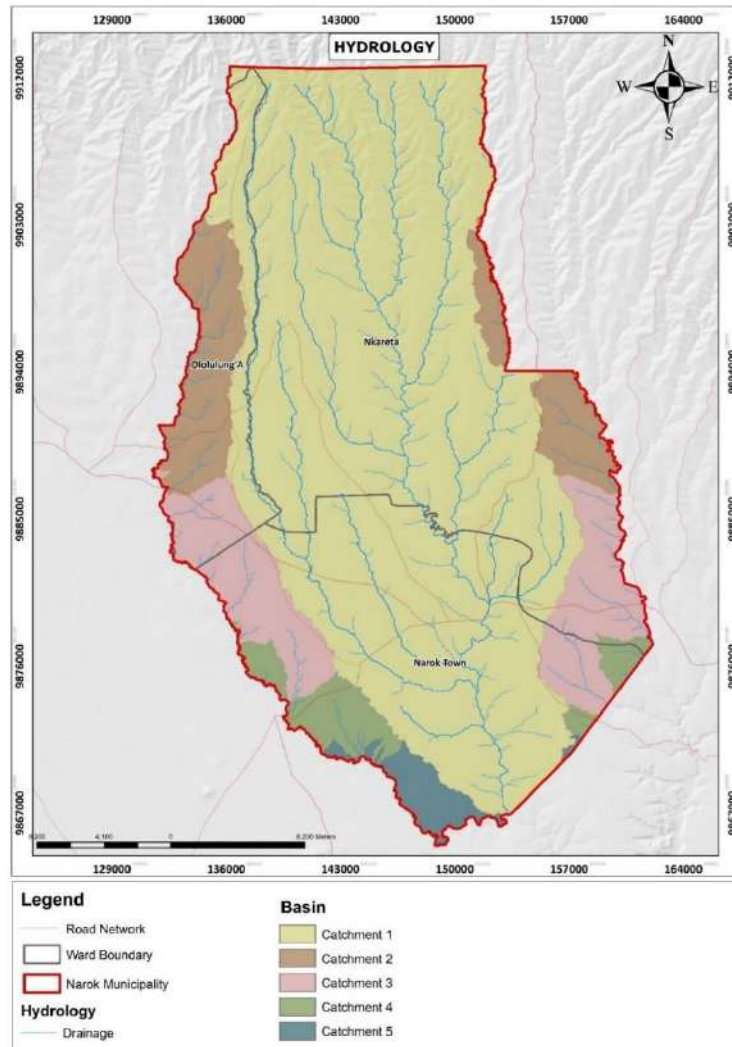
Narok Narok Municipality is endowed with diverse physical and topographical features. Nestled within the Great Rift Valley, the Municipality is characterized by rugged landscapes and volcanic landforms, accompanied by notable geothermal activity. The highland regions, particularly the Mau Escarpments, rise to an elevation of 3,100 meters above sea level. This altitude offers not only breathtaking views but also fertile soils that support extensive agricultural activities. The Municipality's prolific production of wheat and barley has earned it the reputation as the country's breadbasket. The varied topography of Narok Municipality plays a crucial role in shaping its land use and natural resources as shown in *Map 3*.



Map 3: Topography

Hydrology

The Municipality hosts three significant rivers: River Siyapei, River Narok, and River Ewaso Ngi'ro. These rivers are integral to the Ewaso Ngi'ro River's watershed and ultimately drain into the Lake Natron water basin.

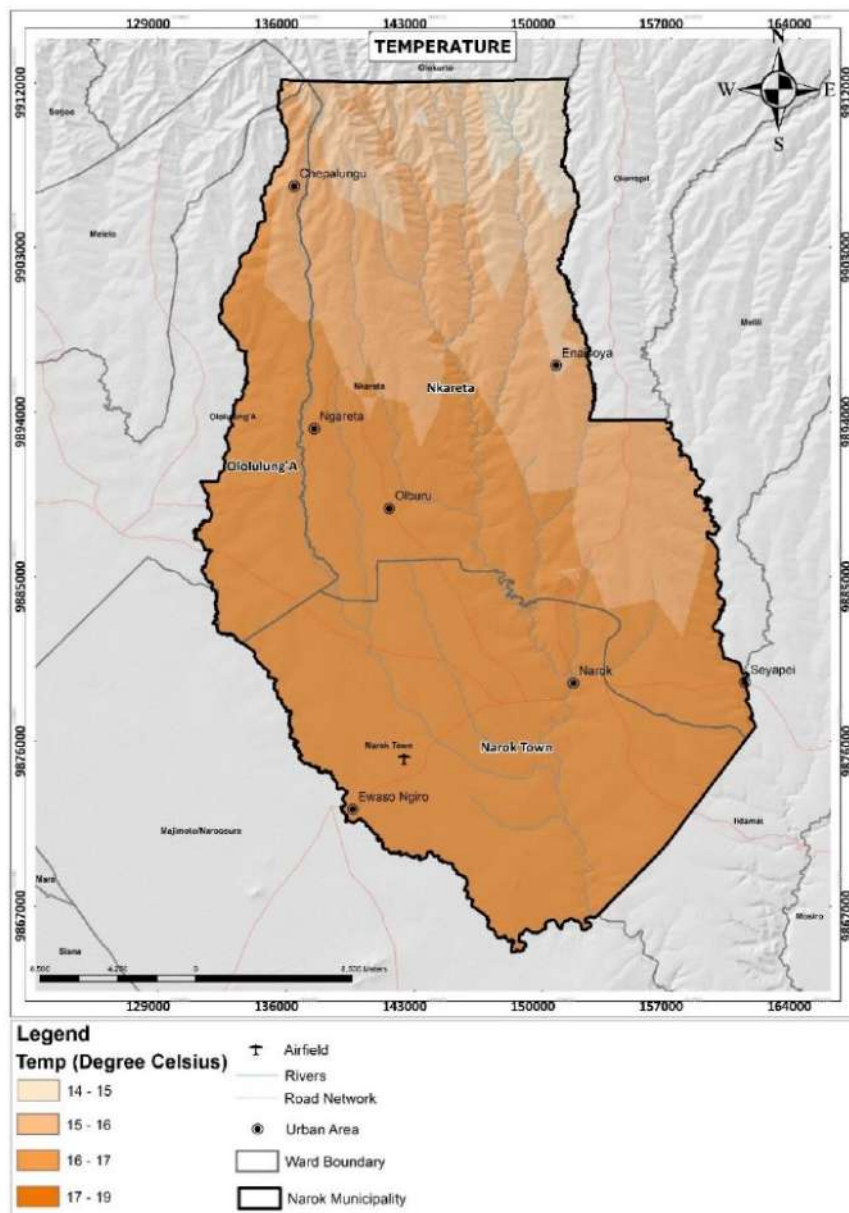


Map 4: Hydrology

Climatic Conditions

Narok Municipality experiences a tropical savanna climate, characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons, warm temperatures, and relatively low humidity. Average temperatures range from around 10°C during the coldest months to 26°C in the hottest months, with nighttime temperatures dropping further, especially during the dry season. Humidity levels remain low throughout the year, contributing to a generally comfortable climate.

Annual rainfall in Narok Municipality typically ranges from 760 to 1,016 mm receives both convective and relief rainfall due to its proximity to Lake Victoria and the Mau Forest. The long rains occur from March to June, while the short rains are experienced from October to December. However, this pattern can be occasionally disrupted by abrupt and adverse changes in climatic conditions.



Map 5: Temperature in the Municipality

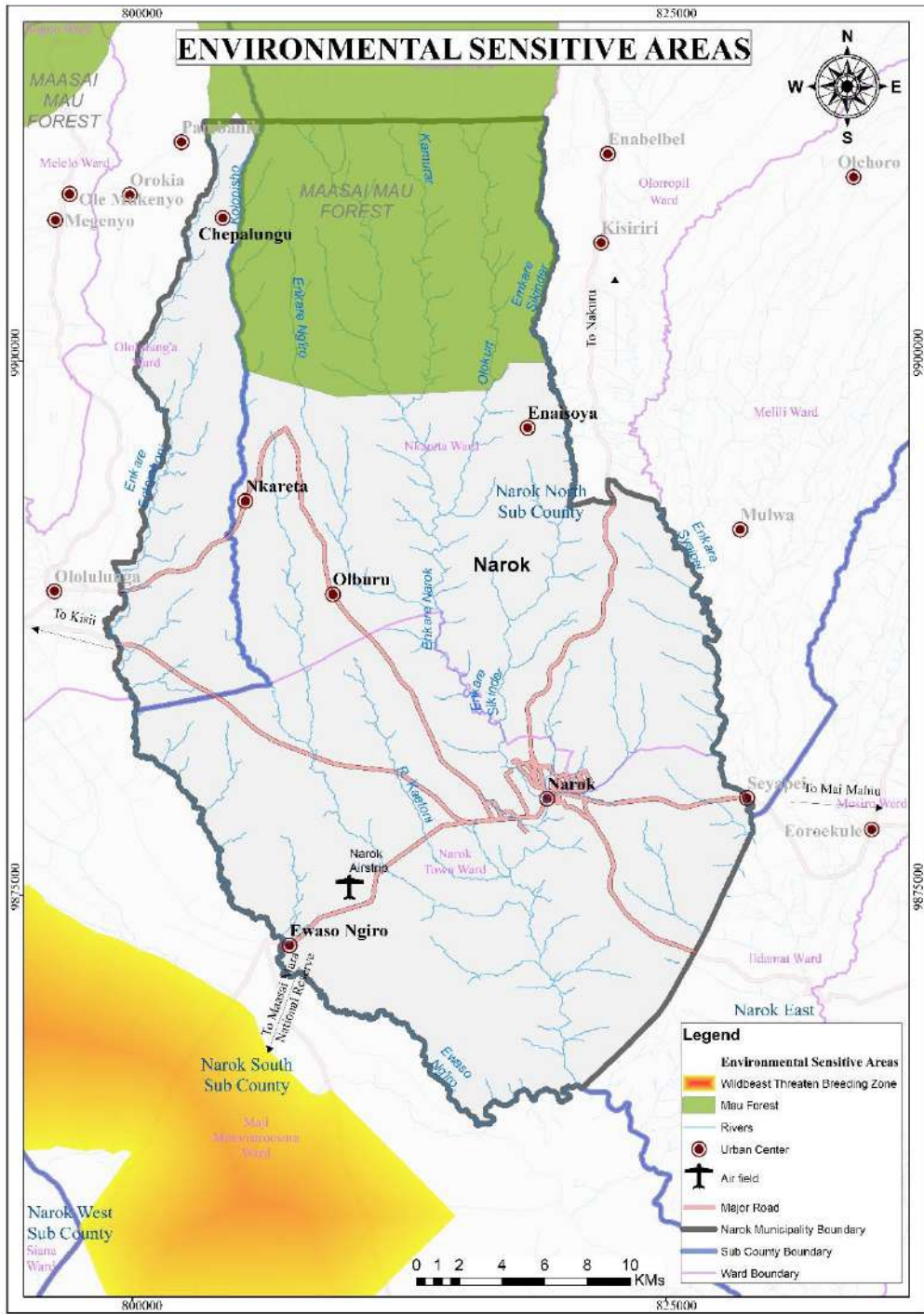
Key ecological features and protected areas

The municipality, being located in the Great Rift Valley, is known for its diverse ecological features and numerous protected areas. The Municipality’s landscape is shaped by its highlands and rolling hills, which contribute to cooler temperatures and create unique habitats for a variety of plant and animal species.

It is characterized by vast grasslands that dominate the landscape, providing essential grazing grounds for livestock such as cattle, sheep, and goats. In addition, remnants of indigenous forests are found in Ololua forest, which borders the municipality and offers critical habitat for diverse wildlife. It further borders the Mau Forest Complex to the north, a significant ecosystem for regional biodiversity.

It is also home to several rivers, streams, and springs, which are vital for sustaining local ecosystems and supporting community needs. The dominant vegetation includes a mix of tree cover, grasslands, shrubs, and bushes.

However, the Municipality faces challenges related to ecological destruction and charcoal burning, which threaten the vegetation cover and overall environmental health.



Map 6: Environmentally significant Areas in the Municipality

2.4. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Overview

Analyzing population and demographics in planning is essential because it enables informed decision-making by providing insights into the size, growth, and characteristics of a population. This data helps in resource allocation, infrastructure development, and economic planning, ensuring that services and facilities meet the current and future needs of the community. It also supports the creation of targeted social services, sustainable development, and effective policies while aiding in risk management and disaster preparedness. Ultimately, demographic analysis ensures that planning is responsive, equitable, and sustainable.

Population distribution and density

As of 2024, the municipality's total population is estimated at 147,960, comprising 74,245 males and 73,715 females. This marks a significant increase from the 2019 population of 117,603, reflecting notable growth over the past five years. The current population density stands at approximately 1.56 persons per hectare, indicating a moderate level of residential concentration within the municipality.

Table 2: Current estimated population in the municipality

YEAR	2019			2024		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Narok Town	35887	35837	71724	45151	45088	90239
Nkareta	17670	17251	34921	22231	21704	43935
Ololulunga	5455	5503	10958	6863	6923	13786
TOTAL	59012	58591	117603	74245	73715	147960

Population growth and projection

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the county's intercensal growth rate stands at 4.7%. Based on this growth rate, the population is projected to reach 186156 by the year 2029, with 93411 males and 92744 females. This anticipated population growth highlights the importance of futuristic planning to address the future needs of the municipality's residents, ensuring adequate resources, infrastructure, and services are in place to support this expanding population.

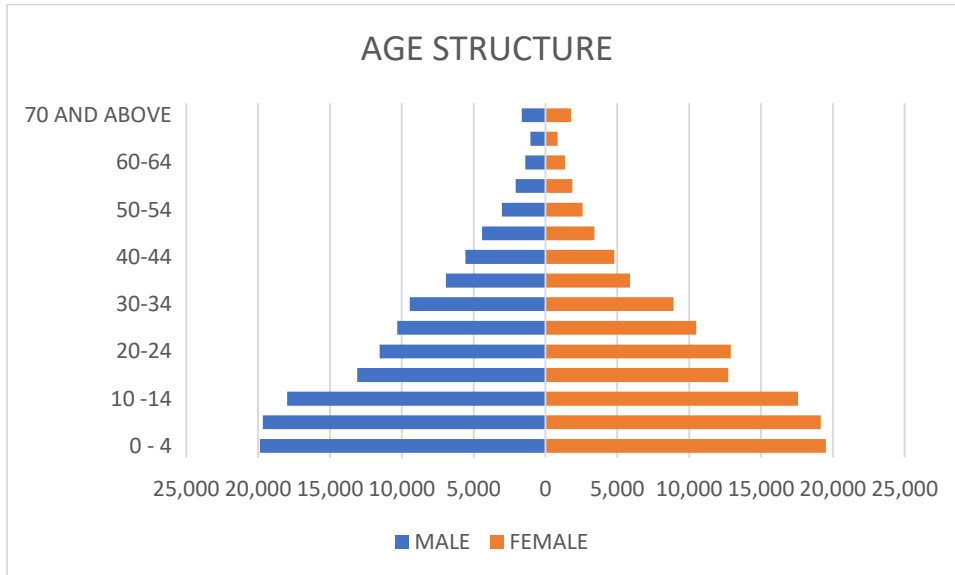
Table 3: Projected population by 2029

YEAR	2019			2024			2029		
	MAL E	FEMA LE	TOT AL	MAL E	FEMA LE	TOT AL	MALE	FEMA LE	TOTA L
Narok Town	35887	35837	71724	45151	45088	90239	56807	56728	113534
Nkareta	17670	17251	34921	22231	21704	43935	27970	27306.95	55277
Ololulunga	5455	5503	10958	6863	6923	13786	8634.703	8710.192	17345
TOTAL	59012	58591	117603	74245	73715	147960	93411.56	92744.74	186156.3

Demographic structure and characteristics

Age cohort and projections

Figure 4: Population pyramid



Under 5

This age group accounts for 16% of the total population. It forms the basis for the future human resource. There is a need to make better health facilities and ECDE centers more accessible to address the education and health needs of this age cohort. Investment in the human capital of children has the potential of increasing future economic growth.

Primary School Age (6-13)

This age group accounts for 29% of the total population and It's expected to rise in future years. This therefore calls for increased investment in basic education facilities and development of more vocational training facilities to absorb those who fail to proceed to secondary school.

Secondary School Age (14-17)

The secondary school age cohort accounts for 10% of the total, implies a need to provide for secondary education facilities. It also necessitates creation of openings in training institutions and employment opportunities to absorb them. The training institutions include polytechnics, middle level colleges and universities.

Youth population (15-35)

The youth in the municipality make about 36% of the total population. This being an actively growing and working population, should be equipped with the relevant skills and health care in order to spread and improve the dependency ratio. This requires projects and programs that will address unemployment; teen pregnancies and drug abuse among the youth.

Female reproductive age (15-49)

This female population of child bearing age, they are about 48% of the total population. This calls for the need to provide safe and effective reproductive methods to check the number of births and maternal mortality. Enhancement of education on the use of family planning methods in order to keep the population at manageable levels is also of great importance.

Labor force (15-64)

The active age group of 15 - 64 make about 52% of the total population. More focus should be put on strategies to create jobs and means of livelihood enhancement in the municipality.

Aged population (65 and above)

The aged population constitutes about 2% of the total population. This population segment forms a large impact on the dependency ratio. This is because a rise in this age group means disposable income that could be used for investment is diverted to consumption thus limiting the peoples' capital base. Cash transfer programmes and savings are possible ways of addressing this problem. Homes for the elderly should also be constructed to cater for this cohort.

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development:

- Living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy)
- Being educated (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, ppp, income)

The status of Municipality HDI largely reflects the index for the County which stands at 0.51.

Literacy Levels

According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2022), literacy levels among individuals aged 15-49 in Kenya vary between genders. Among women, 13.2% had education beyond secondary school, with 57.6% able to read a full sentence and 19.5% unable to read at all, resulting in an overall literacy rate of 80.5%. In comparison, 15.5% of men had education beyond secondary school, with 36.9% able to read a complete sentence and 21% unable to read, leading to a literacy rate of 79%. These figures highlight the need for further educational efforts to address literacy gaps.

Population needs analysis

A needs assessment is undertaken within the municipality to determine the level of supply of basic public utilities and social amenities based on standard population thresholds. The findings for Narok municipality is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Analysis of Population needs for the municipality

Theme	Facilities	Standard Norms		2024 (Pop 147960)			2029 (Pop 186156)	
		Catchment population	Size in(ha)	Existing	Required	Gap	Required	Gap
Basic education	ECDE	4000	1	53	37	0	47	0
	Primary	4,000	3.9	54	37	0	47	0
	Secondary	8,000	4.5	12	19	7	24	12
	Special School	100,000	3.5		2	2	2	2
Health services	Dispensary	10,000	1	18	15	0	19	1
	Health Centre	30,000	3	1	5	4	7	6
	Sub-County Hospital	100,000	4	1	2	1	2	1
Social facilities	Recreational Park	150,000	0.5		1	1	2	
	Library	100,000	0.4	1	2	1	2	
	community center	100,000	1		2	2	2	
	Stadium	500,000	5	1	1	0	1	0
Emergency and Safety services	Fire substation	50,000	0.2		3	3	4	
	Fire station	100,000	0.4		2	2	2	
	Police station	50,000	2	2	3	1	4	
Infrastructure services	Water supply					0		
	Sanitary Landfill	50,000	2	1	1		1	0
	Sewer Treatment Works	Above 3000	2	1	1	0	1	0

Emerging issues

1. The municipality has a significant youthful population, highlighting an urgent need to create more employment opportunities to harness their potential. This large, dynamic youth demographic also serves as a substantial labor force, offering a key asset for future economic growth.

2. Additionally, the high number of school-going children underscores the pressing demand for adequate educational facilities to ensure that this growing generation is equipped with the skills necessary to thrive.

2.5. THE COMMUNITY NEEDS

Through extensive community engagement, the needs of the municipality have been carefully analyzed and are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Community Needs Across Thematic Areas

Themes	Community Needs
Water supply	Adequate supply of potable water through drilling of more boreholes and increasing the water reticulation system.
Liquid waste management	Improved sanitation through expansion of sewer system, construction of public toilets and public sensitization on sanitation
Solid waste management	Sustainable and effective management of solid wastes by increasing number of waste receptacles, and improvement of waste collection mechanisms.
Transportation	Improved accessibility and connectivity through opening up of roads, upgrading of road surfaces.
Energy and street lighting	Adequate provision of energy through the last mile connectivity. Adequate streetlighting through installation of new lights on identified streets and repair and maintenance of existing street lights.
Education	Provision of quality basic education by improving the school's infrastructure and employin adequate personnel.
Health	Accessible and quality health care by developing, reviving stalled health facilities as well as provision of adequate trained personnel, equipment and drugs.
Community & Recreation facilities	Improved quality of life by provision of adequate community spaces, playgrounds, cultural centres as well as social halls and youth centres.
Economic development	Create a robust economy by leveraging on the existing resources such as agriculture – provision of inputs, value addition, and agri-industrial development.
Emergency & disaster management	An efficient disaster risk response mechanism by developing new disaster substations and provision of adequate equipment for quick and effective response.

2.6. SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

This analysis is based on a comprehensive urban study conducted through active community participation and key informant consultations. It highlights the municipality's core strengths, opportunities for growth, as well as key weaknesses and threats that need to be addressed for sustainable development.

Table 6: SWOT analysis of the municipality

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Hub: Located near the Maasai Mara National Reserve, a world-renowned tourist destination. • Fertile Lands: Vast fertile lands suitable for agriculture. • Strategic Location: Situated along a major highway, providing good accessibility. • Natural Resources: Abundant natural resources like the Mau Forest and rivers. • Growing Population: A growing population that can provide a labor force and a ready market. • Maasai Culture: Rich Maasai culture that can be leveraged for cultural tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessibility: Narrow and poor roads hindering accessibility. • Environmental Degradation: Issues with solid waste management and logging. • Limited Market Access: Farmers have limited access to markets. • Climate Change: Vulnerability to climate change impacts like flooding.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Development: Further development of tourism infrastructure to attract more visitors. • Agribusiness: Opportunities for agribusiness, processing, and value addition for agricultural products. • Industrial Park: The proposed industrial park can boost job creation and diversify the economy. • Cultural Tourism: Development of cultural tourism products based on the Maasai culture. • Public-Private Partnerships: Collaboration between the public and private sectors for development projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Degradation: Continued environmental degradation due to poor waste management and logging. • Climate Change: Increasing impacts of climate change, such as flooding. • Limited Market Access: Persistent challenges for farmers in accessing markets.

2.7. VISION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

This is a vision developed by the municipal board to guide the municipality development;

VISION

An environmentally, culturally conscious, and well-governed municipality that sustainably uses its resources to economically, socially and culturally empower her residents

MISSION

Marshal adequate resources for inclusive, harmonious, and sustainable growth and development of the Municipality

The process for identification of priority issues involved identification and reconciliation of Municipality – wide issues and vision of the municipality board. The process entails the following steps and activities:

- a) Summarizing of all results on overview charts for comparison and aggregation.
- b) Presentation of outcomes of data-based service gap analysis and reconciling.
- c) Identification of consolidated municipal priority Issues taking into consideration community-, stakeholder- and municipal-level priorities as well as the results of analysis of the basic services delivery. The consolidation process included aggregation of results from various communities and stakeholder groups and the reconciliation of results of participatory and data-base analysis.
- d) Consolidation of priority issues: Community/stakeholder specific top priorities not covered by the overall priorities were listed.

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW THE OF EXISTING IUDeP

3.1. OVERVIEW

The review of the current Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) was conducted to thoroughly assess the progress made in achieving its outlined goals and objectives. It focused on identifying the projects that were successfully completed and those that still require additional work or adjustments. The review also highlighted specific areas where targets were not met, uncovering challenges that had been underestimated in the initial plan. This process provided valuable insights into areas that demand more focused attention in the new IUDeP, ensuring that the future plan addresses any gaps and is aligned with the municipality's evolving needs and priorities. Additionally, the review allows for reflection on the effectiveness of strategies, ensuring that lessons learned from past experiences inform more robust planning for the future.

THE VISION

An environmentally, culturally conscious, and well-governed municipality that sustainably uses its resources to economically, socially and culturally empower her residents

3.2. STRATEGIES

- Water supply infrastructure development
- Expansion of sewerage system to cover satellite urban centres
- Minimize littering and open dumping
- Ensure efficiency in waste handling and transportation
- Promote sustainable waste disposal
- Restoration of the riparian reserve
- Reduce pollution of air and water bodies
 - ❖ Increase vegetation cover through re-forestation.
 - ❖ Promote urban beautification along transport corridors,
 - ❖ Promote efficiency in wood fuel utilization.
 - ❖ Promote new building technology & energy sources.
 - ❖ Practice agro forestry.
 - ❖ Enforcement of by-laws
- Strengthen environmental legal and institutional framework/capacity
- Ensure compliance to environmental regulations
- Minimize drought impact on the population
- Construction and rehabilitation of markets
- Provide adequate, modern market infrastructure
- Unblock and clean clogged drainages
- Improvement of drainage system
- Maintenance and Extension of street lighting program to satellite centers
- Improvement of Iloisiusiu airstrip
- Improvement of municipal roads to Bitumen standard

- Road by-pass
- Above northern by-pass road
- Improve access and safety for Non -Motorized transport
- Expansion of bus parks
- Allocate suitable land for parking of lorries
- Provide for infrastructural services.
- Improve access to quality education
- Inadequate health facilities
- Improve coverage and connectivity
- Promote ICT as part of business development strategy for the youth
- Promote Business and ICT as part of middle and high-level curriculum at Maasai Mara University and other Institutions
- Promote efficiency in revenue collection
- Maintenance of register for businesses and rate payers
- Gender and Disability mainstreaming
- Rehabilitation of Koonyo Public Park
- Establish additional recreation sites(Quarries)
- Improve on orientation and location of buildings and businesses
- Establishment of Narok Municipal Showground
- Promote Control development
- Enhance security of Land tenure

3.3. ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING IDeP

WATER SUPPLY

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Prepare water master plan and implementation	Not Done
Beacon all water facility land.	Not Done
Drill more boreholes.	On Going
Rehabilitate, improve and extend existing water supply system.	On Going
Augment Ilmashariani water project.	On Going

Challenges faced in the implementation of the existing IDeP

- Limited funding.

Recommendations

- Seek more funds from donors
- Encourage Public private partnership
- Improve on service provision efficiency.

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Construct the priority trunk and primary sewer lines connecting zones all the way to the sewage treatment works.	Complete

Challenges faced in the implementation of the current IDeP

- Limited funding.

Recommendations

- Seek more funds from donors

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation			
	Complete	Ongoing	Design stage	Undone
Provide waste storage bins & cubicles. Promote anti-litter/ dumping campaign	Bus park and some streets completed Markets and residential areas not yet started			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure an appropriate transport equipment • Adoption of modern waste disposal technologies 	Yet to start			
Secure land and establish a new dumpsite	Ongoing Land is secured (Limanet) but the project has not commenced			

Challenges faced in the implementation of the previous IDeP

- Inadequate funding
- The public are unaware of projects concerning waste
- Inadequate human resource

Recommendations

- Partnerships
- Creating awareness to the public
- Resources and funds to be allocated

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

Programmes and Projects	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe 30m riparian reserve on all water bodies. Stop human activities along riparian reserve. Green the riparian reserves with indigenous vegetation. 	Not yet done
Enforcement of existing regulation on pollution	Not yet done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting. Establish tree nurseries (Public, Community, and private.). Promote wood energy saving measures.eg energy saving jikos. Make bylaws to control livestock grazing/roaming in municipal. Embrace carbon credit schemes, Promote sustainable agricultural practices and Human settlement 	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen sectoral environmental institutions. Ensure enforcement of environmental laws & bylaws. 	Ongoing
Conduct environmental Screening, EIAs and EAs for all projects	Ongoing
Enhance capacity in drought forecasting, early warning systems, mitigation & adaptations	Not yet done

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Relocate hawkers to Uhuru and Total Markets after completion	Uhuru market contractor on site – Ongoing Total – Yet to start
Rehabilitate existing markets and Construct new markets	Ewaso Nyiro- Contractor on site

Challenges faced in the implementation of the previous IDeP

- Lack of funds

Recommendations

- Avail Funds

TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Rehabilitation of side drains along all roads in the CBD	Completed
Construction of Phase 2 of drainage system	Ongoing
Maintenance of phase 1 and construction of phase 2 of the program	Ongoing
Prepare master plan for the proposed airstrip Secure the land for expansion	Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beacon all road reserves and public wayleaves. • Reclaim all encroached public wayleaves Do phased road development. • Improvement starting with CBD municipal roads and on primary roads connecting Government offices and residential areas 	Ongoing
Enforcement of traffic management by-laws. Introduce two road By-passes. [Northern and Southern]	Design stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct cycle paths, footpath and mark pedestrian crossings • Erect road signs and furniture • Provide regular public awareness to motorists, non-motorists and pedestrians on road safety aspects. 	Design stage
Acquire land, expand existing bus parks and development of modern bus parks	Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beacon land for parking of lorries. • Develop suitable parking space for lorries. • Enforce parking arrangements and collection of parking fee. 	Yet to start

Challenges faced in the implementation of the previous IDeP

- Inadequate financing
- Inadequate technical capacity/ personnel

Recommendations

- Engaging development partners for funds
- Recruitment of additional key technical staff/ personnel

EDUCATION

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Rehabilitation/ Development of modern education facilities	47%

Challenges faced in the implementation of the previous IDeP

- Inadequate Funding
- Inadequate policy or legal framework
- Late disbursement of funds
- Lack of goodwill for partnerships

Recommendations

- Adequate funding of programmes
- Enactment of policies and legislations
- Timely disbursement of funds
- Support partnerships

HEALTH

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Rehabilitation/ Development of modern healthcare facilities	Ongoing

ICT

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	PROJECT STATUS
Service providers to spread and improve connectivity to all parts of Narok municipality and environs.	Not done (<i>As proposed in previous IDeP</i>)
Improve and equip the existing youth empowerment centres	Currently in the Design Stage (<i>As proposed in previous IDeP</i>)
Collaborative activities with Maasai Mara University and other institutions	Not done (<i>As proposed in previous IDeP</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Municipal revenue structures in accordance with existing law, policy and guidelines • Automation of revenue collection streams • Integrate IFMIS modules in Municipal financial operations 	Not done (<i>As proposed in previous IDeP</i>)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track financial reforms to supplement existing law, policy and guidelines • Enforce municipal by-laws 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular updating of register/valuation roll • Conduct regular surveys to inform new policy direction 	Currently Ongoing (<i>As proposed in previous IDeP</i>)

SOCIAL ISSUES

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Address gender issues and inclusion (including FGM, Early Marriages/Early pregnancies, SGBV)	Undone
Carry out awareness campaigns	Undone
Provide PWDs infrastructure	Undone

Challenges faced in the implementation of the previous IDeP

- Lack of funds

Recommendations

- Allocate adequate funds

LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Fencing, Outdoor furniture, Landscaping, lighting and waste management	Design stage
Plan for new designated recreation sites	Yet to start
Decide on Name of Streets and implement	Design stage
Secure land, Design the facility and construct	Yet to start
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize the Narok ISUDP zoning plan to control development and sub-divisions 	Yet to start
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory re-location and resettlement of people 	Yet to start
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of NEMA regulations 	Ongoing

Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
• Formation and popularize housing cooperative	Design stage
• Review of existing regulatory framework	Ongoing
• Introduce innovations in housing finance	Ongoing
• Titling of land parcels	Ongoing
• Popularize appropriate building technologies	Ongoing
Issuance of lease titles	Ongoing

Challenges faced in the implementation of the previous IDeP

- Financial constraints.
- Inadequate of public awareness on matters of development control.
- Disputes on different land ownership.

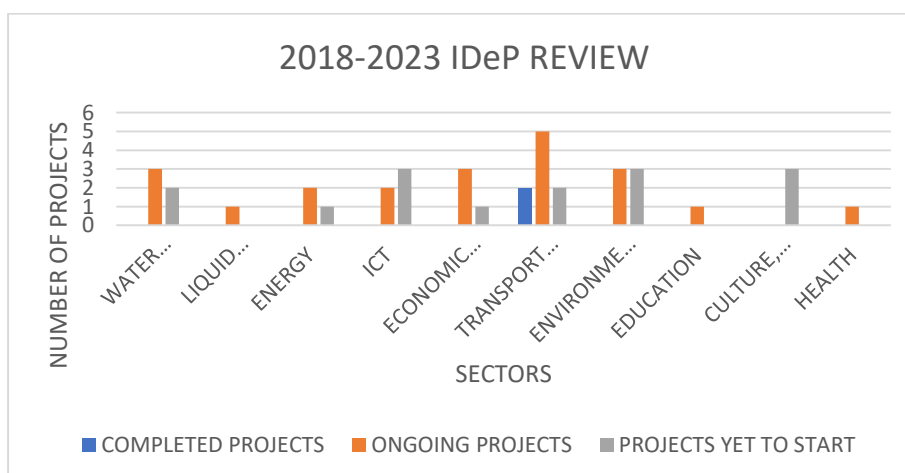
Recommendations

- Attract private public partnerships.
- Create more awareness on matter development control.
- Verification and titling of the various land/plots.

In analysing the performance of the Narok Municipality IDEP 2018-2023, it was noted that many of the proposed projects were yet to be completed, with the various departments mainly citing lack of funds as the primary reason.

The following illustration shows how many of the proposed projects were completed, how many are ongoing and how many are yet to start.

Figure 5: Review of the Previous IUDeP



CHAPTER FOUR: STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

The strategic focus areas were reviewed in order to develop an Integrated Urban Development Plan that is effective, efficient, and aligned with the changing needs of the municipality. The municipality's strategic focus areas were determined through a comprehensive process involving stakeholder engagement at the ward level, departmental consultations, and visioning by the Municipal Board. By gathering input from various stakeholders, we were able to identify the most pressing needs and priorities for the community. The analysis of the

This approach aims to ensure that the municipality's resources are allocated effectively to address critical issues and achieve maximum impact.

The following strategic focus areas were identified as the priority areas where the municipality can effectively address its challenges and achieve its vision for the future:

- a) Provision of **BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE**
- b) Spurring **LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
- c) **ROAD NETWORK** improvement
- d) Promotion of **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION**
- e) Improvement of the **BUILT ENVIRONMENT** and **CONSERVATION** of the **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**
- f) Enhancement of **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS** and **CLIMATE CHANGE** mitigation and adaptation
- g) Strengthening **INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

CHAPTER FIVE: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1. OVERVIEW

The situation analysis was conducted to evaluate the current state of infrastructure and facilities within the municipality, providing a comprehensive understanding of available services and identifying gaps in infrastructure provision. This assessment serves as a foundation for prioritizing future development needs, offering a clear picture of where resources are required to improve service delivery and quality of life for residents.

The analysis covers a broad range of critical sectors, including water supply, waste management (both liquid and solid), energy and street lighting, ICT connectivity, transportation and mobility, local economic development, education, healthcare, and community facilities. Additionally, it assesses spatial development patterns, environmental conservation efforts, disaster management, climate change mitigation, and the institutional capacity of municipal bodies to implement and manage these services effectively. This holistic approach ensures that all aspects of the municipality's infrastructure are evaluated for more informed planning and development.

5.2. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Overview

Effective urban management is essential for delivering quality urban services and improving the standard of living for residents in Narok Municipality. The management of Narok Municipality is governed by a municipal board, consisting of appointed board members and a municipal manager, in line with the legal framework provided by the Urban Areas and Cities Act.

Municipal Organizational Structure

In accordance with Section 12 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019), the structure and management of municipalities like Narok are vested in the county government. The municipality is administered by:

- a) A board as outlined in sections 13 or 14 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act;
- b) A municipal manager appointed as per section 28 of the Act;
- c) Additional staff as determined by the County Public Service Board.

The Narok Municipal Board, appointed by the governor, currently consists of 10 members who perform their duties in alignment with the provisions of the Act. Part III of the Urban Areas and Cities Act emphasizes the principles of governance and management of municipalities, which include:

- a) Delegation of specific functions to the board by the county government;
- b) Financial accountability to the county government;
- c) Governance of the municipality on behalf of the county government.

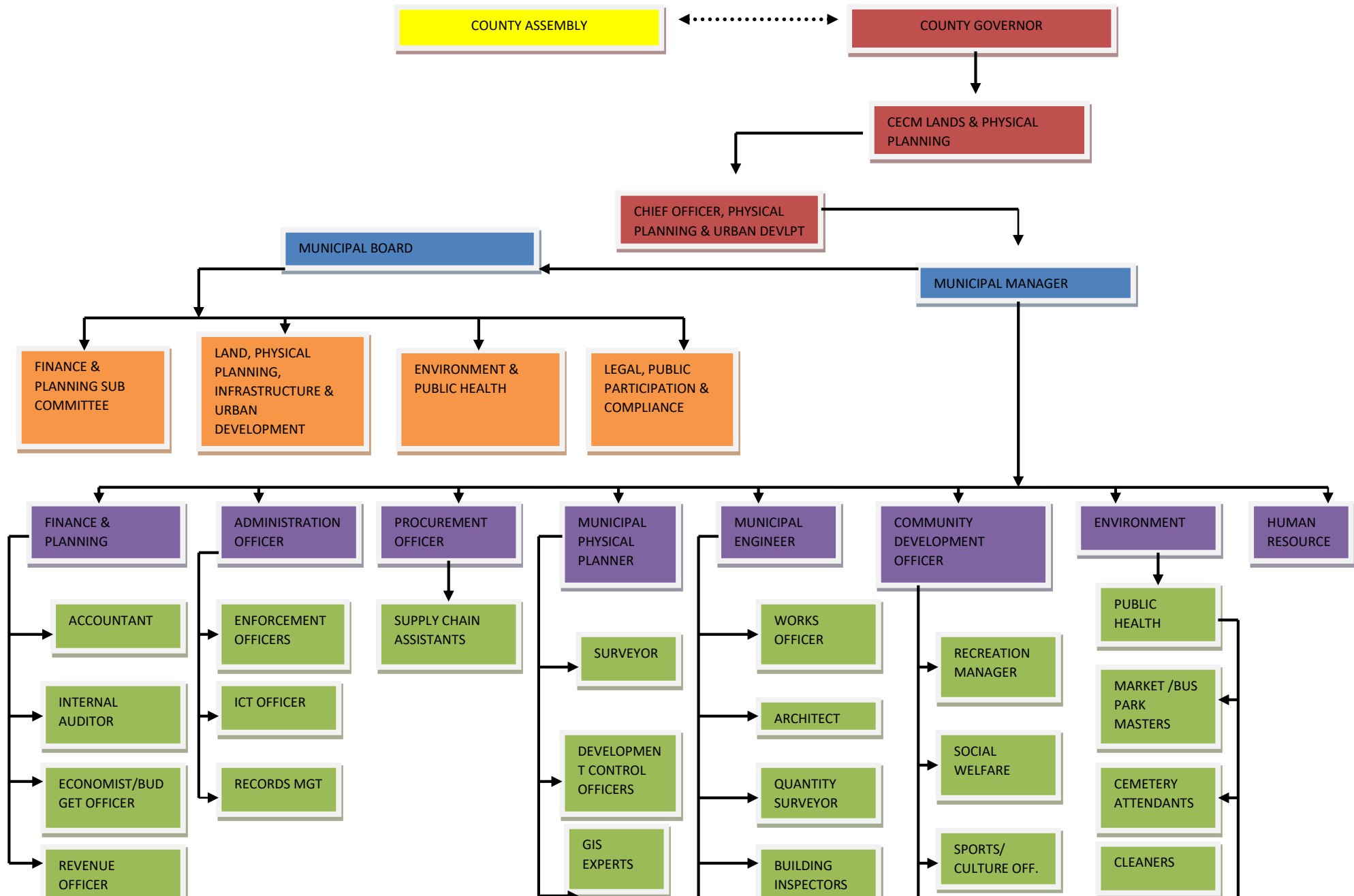
Current Municipal Organizational Structure

Currently, the Municipal structure is composed of the Municipal Board, Committees of the Board, Municipal Manager, technical staff seconded from the County Government and support staff.

The Proposed Municipal Organizational Structure

The proposed municipal organization structure is as provided in figure

Figure 6: The Proposed Municipal Structure



Staff and Skill Requirements

The municipal board, in collaboration with the County Public Service Board, determines the optimal number and roles of employees based on the functions delegated by the county. Staffing decisions are influenced by the municipality's responsibilities and the services it offers. Currently, the municipal board works in close collaboration with the department of Lands, Housing and Urban development to carry out its mandate.

Current Municipal Staff

Table 7: Number of Municipal Staff

SNO	DESIGNATION	JOB GROUP	IN POST
1.	Manager	Q	1
2.	Accountant	P	1
3.	Architect	P	1
4.	Environment Officer	P	1
5.	Social Officer	P	1
6.	Surveyor	p	1

Municipal Finance

A key principle in the governance of urban areas is financial accountability, as mandated by the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. Narok Municipality currently relies heavily on the County Government for financial management, as it has not yet fully established its capacity to manage its finances independently. Nevertheless, an accountant liaises with the county to ensure financial matters are handled appropriately.

Municipal Revenue Sources

Currently, Narok Municipality does not have the mandate to independently collect revenue. This function is still under the jurisdiction of the county's Department of Revenue. The municipality relies on annual budgetary allocations from the county and grants from development partners to finance operations and capital projects.

The county generates local revenue through various streams such as business permits, land rates, building approvals, advertising fees, and cess. To enhance revenue collection, the county has embraced technology by automating revenue collection processes and mapping revenue sources to maximize potential.

Annual Budget Allocation and Grants

Since its establishment, Narok Municipality has received budget allocations from the county government to cover both development and recurrent expenditures. The allocation amount depends on county revenues, which come from national exchequer funds and local sources. The allocations are as follows according to the municipality's needs.

Table 8: Allocation of Funds to the Municipality for the Last Five Years

Source	Amount				
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
County government allocation	103,290,663	105,830,124	111,979,420	66,383,857	101,236,031
Donors, KUSP (UDG + UIG Grants)	83,705,300	74,500,000	131,979,420	-	-
National government	-	-	-	-	-
Any other source	-	-	-	-	-

Additionally, the municipality receives grants from key development partners, such as the World Bank, to fund infrastructure projects and enhance urban development.

Key Development Partners

Table 9: Key Development Partners of the Municipality

No.	Partner	Type of funding
	World Bank	Urban Institutional Grant (UIG).
		Urban Development Grant (UDG)

The development partners, The World bank, through KUSP has funded a number of projects and programs in the municipality for the last 5 years including;

- a) Narok Municipality Bus Terminus.
- b) 10 KMs of tarmacked of roads; upper lenana – lower Lenana, Majengo, Town loop

The municipality seeks to involve additional partners, including NGOs, community-based organizations, and private investors, to further support its growth and development.

Borrowing as a Future Funding Option

As a corporate entity, the municipality has the potential to secure loans from financial institutions in the future. However, this will only be possible once it acquires significant assets to act as collateral.

Expenditure Management

Recurrent and Development Expenditures

The municipality's expenditure is divided into two categories:

- a) **Recurrent Expenditure:** Includes monthly salaries and emoluments for municipal staff and daily operational costs.
- b) **Development Expenditure:** Involves capital projects such as road maintenance, water and sanitation systems, solid waste management, education, housing, and economic development initiatives.

Once fully operational, Narok Municipality will be responsible for managing its infrastructure assets and employee-related costs independently.

Revenue Enhancement Strategies

Narok Municipality aims to enhance its revenue collection by automating the process, ensuring transparency and reducing potential embezzlement. The use of ICT in managing revenue will be enhanced, building on the county government’s success in digitization of payment systems with the launch of the Narok County Revenue Bank, the first of its kind that serves as a one-stop shop for all county payments, improving efficiency and service delivery to our people.

Municipal priorities in financial management

- a) **Budget Formulation:** Developing detailed budgets that allocate public resources to programs and services based on policy priorities and public needs, with ownership by the municipality.
- b) **Strategic Planning:** Aligning financial plans with long-term strategic goals, as outlined in key county plans like the 3rd Generation CIDP and the Narok County Physical & Land Use Development Plan (2023-2033).
- c) **Legal and Regulatory Compliance:** Ensuring financial practices comply with relevant laws, regulations, and policies for public sector financial management.
- d) **Governance:** Upholding principles of good governance, including transparency, accountability, and ethical management.

Unexploited revenue sources potential

The municipality, in partnership with the county department for revenue collection can explore new avenues for enhancing revenues, these include;

- a) Development of a valuation roll for Narok Municipality is in the CIDP and a priority for Narok Municipality as it would identify total number of plots in the municipality hence enhance revenue collection through Land rates to upto 200M annually.
- b) Implementation of Narok Municipality by – laws to enhance fine collection.

SWOT Analysis

Table 10: SWOT Analysis of the Municipal Institutional Capacity and Management

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong Revenue base - The Municipality is a body corporate. It can borrow money for development - The Auditor General’s opinion about the state of the County Government as a whole is good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality is largely dependent on County and National Government Revenue allocation. - The municipality is not fully operational. - The municipality does not have adequate staff.
Opportunities	Threats

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An automated revenue collection system is being adopted. - Budgetary allocation from the County Government. - Cooperation from development partners. - Use of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). - Public private partnerships - Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and fluctuating budgetary allocation. - Delay in exchequer releases may paralyze operations. - A limited number of active economic partners. - Inefficient monitoring of municipal revenue streams.
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5.3. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Provision of basic infrastructure services improves the residents' quality of life as it not only supports business, trade and investments, but also uplifts the socioeconomic status of the society. They include; water supply, liquid and solid waste management, energy and street lighting, and information technology.

WATER SUPPLY

Access to potable water is critical in maintaining public health as it helps preventing waterborne diseases and promotes the community's overall wellbeing. Additionally, water is also crucial for sustainable development as it supports agriculture, industry, and energy production, which are essential for economic development. Ensuring equitable access to water can therefore aid in reducing social inequalities as it not only helps in maintaining healthy and productive communities, but also supports livelihoods.

Water sources

The municipality is served by river Enkare Narok, river Ewaso Ngiro and other seasonal streams. Water pans, shallow wells and boreholes are also critical sources of water within the municipality spread throughout which provides water for domestic use and for livestock.

The quality of water from these sources differs as shown in the table below:

Table 11: Quality of Sources of Water

Source	Water Quality	
	Potable	Non-potable
Piped water	Potable	
Shallow wells		Biological contamination
Boreholes		Mostly saline
Rivers		High turbidity contamination



Plate 2: River Ewaso Nyiro



Plate 1: Enkare Narok

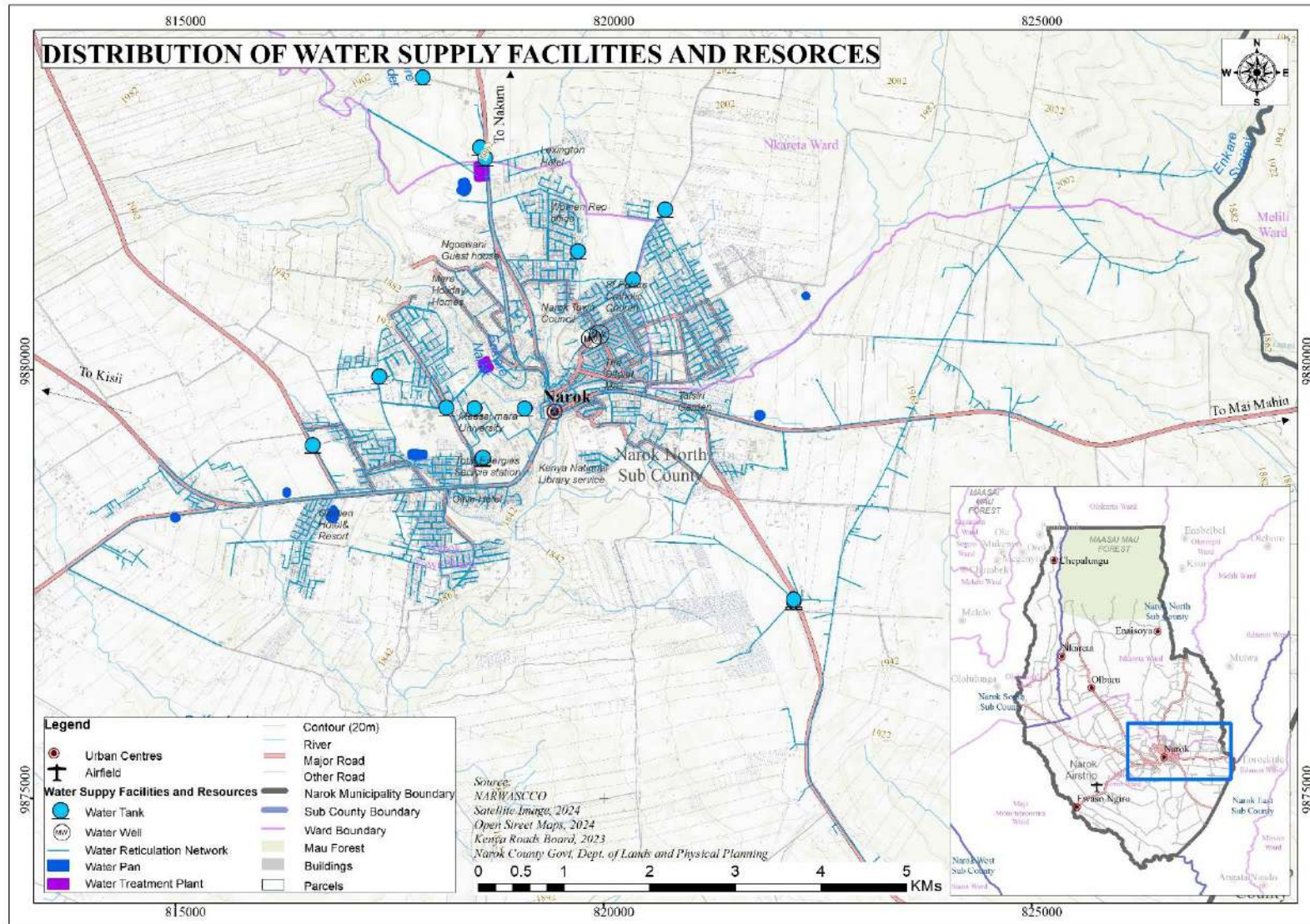
Water treatment plants

Narok Water and Sewerage company (NARWASSCO) is mandated to provide water services within Narok municipality. Currently the company has four water treatment plants within the municipality as listed below:

- i. Central water Treatment Plant (CWTP) – 1000 m³/D
- ii. Narock Water Treatment Plant (NWTP) - 4000m³/D
- iii. Ololulung’a - 350m³/D
- iv. Ilmashariani – 690m³/D

Water distribution

The water supply network covers mostly Narok town and its environs as illustrated by the reticulation network shown in the map below.



Map 7: Distribution of Water Supply Facilities in the Municipality

NARWASSCO water reticulation network has more than 7,000 active connections, with Domestic/Residential connections being the highest at 3,603, followed by Commercial connections at 1,470. The table below shows all the connections in the municipality as at 2023.

Table 12: Water Connetions in the Mubicipality

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING CONNECTIONS	TOTAL
Bulk	3	0	0	3
Commercial	1470	79	2	1551
Domestic/Residential	3603	1101	5	4709
Government institutions	0	0	4	4
Multi Dwelling units	97	1	0	98
Muti dwelling units	735	5	1	741
Schools over	39	7	0	46
Kiosks/Yard Taps	19	1	0	20
	1118	23	2	1143
TOTAL		7084	14	8315

Water storage capacity

There are 9 distribution tanks in different locations across the municipality with varying capacities as show below.

Table 13: Distribution of Water Tanks in the Municipality

LOCATION	CAPACITY (M³)
DWO	105
FTC	105
Kipangas	100
Fanaka	500
Ole Tipis Girls	225
Mwamba	150
Sheep & Goats	100
Masaantare	200
Kasura	225

Water demand and supply gap analysis

Water demand within the municipality stands at 12000m³/d. However, NARWASSCO only supplies 3850m³/d which presents a gap 8150m³/d. The municipality has a maximum capacity of 6,040 m³/d given the current water treatment plants capacity, which falls short of the water demand, highlighting the need to increase the municipality's water treatment capacity. Additionally, in order to meet the water demand, the water reticulation network needs to be rapidly expanded as it only covers Narok town and its environs at the moment.

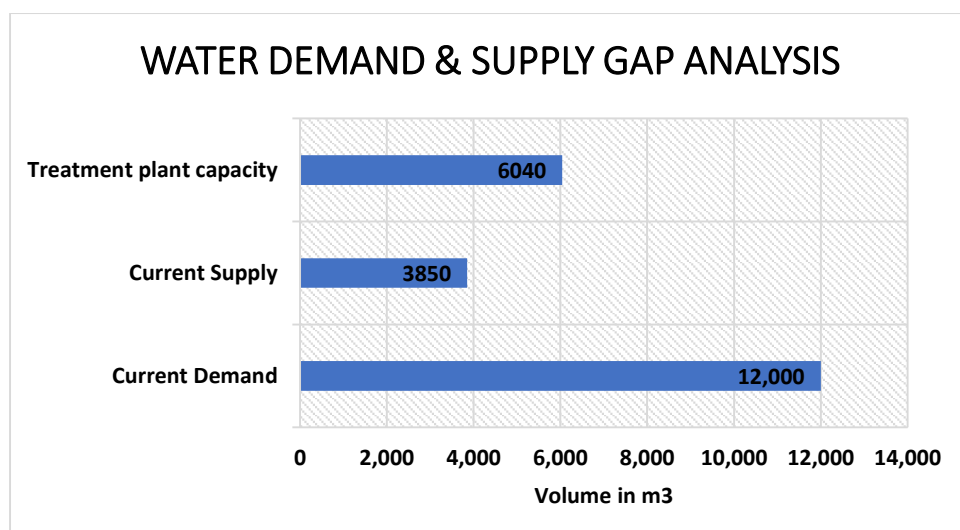


Figure 7: Water Demand and Supply Gap Analysis

Water supply charges

As regulated by Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB), NARWASSCO's charges for new connections and supply tariffs are categorized as shown below:

Table 14: New Connection Charges and Tarrifs by NARWASSCO

TYPE OF CONNECTION	CONNECTION CHARGES
Households	5,000
Commercial	10,000
Hospitals	20,000
Hotels	15,000

The table below shows the average cost of water per m³ across the different billing categories.

Table 15: Average Cost of Water Billing

S/NO.	CATEGORY	Unit	WATER BILL	COST PER m ³ (Ksh.)
1.	Bulk	Count	1	163
		Volume m3	500	
		Amount Ksh.	81,500	
2.	Commercial	Count	371	133.46
		Volume m3	7,869	
		Amount Ksh.	1,050,215	
3.	Domestic/Residential	Count	534	118.41
		Volume m3	6,965	
		Amount Ksh.	824,760	
4.	Government institutions	Count	32	160.23
		Volume m3	2,490	
		Amount Ksh.	398,965	
5.	Multi Dwelling units	Count	148	127.88
		Volume m3	2,868	
		Amount Ksh.	366,755	
6.	Muti dwelling units	Count	330	128.40
		Volume m3	6,290	
		Amount Ksh.	807,625	

Challenges in water supply

1. **Siltation of the intake:** This refers to the accumulation of silt and sediments at the water intake point, which can block or reduce water flow. Siltation often occurs in rivers or lakes where high sediment loads are present, especially during flooding or heavy rains. This leads to inefficiency, higher maintenance needs, and can sometimes damage pumps or equipment.
2. **High turbidity:** Turbidity is a measure of water clarity. High turbidity indicates the presence of suspended particles such as silt, clay, organic matter, or microorganisms. This affects water quality and complicates the water treatment process, requiring more filtration or chemical treatments.
3. **High O&M costs (electricity and chemicals):** Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs rise due to the energy needed to pump water or run treatment processes. High turbidity and siltation often increase the need for chemicals like coagulants or flocculants, and additional cleaning or filtration processes, driving up expenses.
4. **Insufficient water supply:** The quantity of water supplied is far less than the municipality's water demand.
5. **Limited funding:** The lack of sufficient funds hinders the implementation of water supply related projects and programs.
6. **Unclear Roles:** The relationship between the municipality and NARWASSCO (service provider) is not well structured. No liaison structure to guide & coordinate implementation & enforcement operations.
7. **Lack of Water in Key Institutions:** No water supply to Nkareta, Elenerai, Olopito schools and local hospitals.
8. **Infrastructure Constraints:** Lack of land to build storage facilities and lay water reticulation infrastructure as some wayleaves are encroached while other roads are narrow with no wayleaves.
9. **Water Pollution:** Pollution affecting water sources.

Proposed solutions

1. **Increase the Water Supply Production Capacity:** This can be achieved through expanding the water treatment plant's capacity such as upgrading pumps and filters among other infrastructure, installing additional storage facilities e.g tanks and reservoirs to hold more treated water and increasing intake capacity by constructing larger intake structures.
2. **Construction of Major Dams Upstream:** This is to create larger reservoirs of water and better manage river flows for consistent water supply.
3. **Solarization of the Scheme:** This is to reduce electricity costs by using solar energy to power the water supply and treatment system.
4. **Improve on Intake Structure:** This is to enhance the efficiency and durability of the water intake system, reducing issues like siltation and damage to pumps.
5. **Encourage PPP initiatives:** Use Public Private Partnership initiatives to accelerate the rate of project actualization.

6. Increase access to potable water by drilling additional boreholes and construction of more water treatment plants.

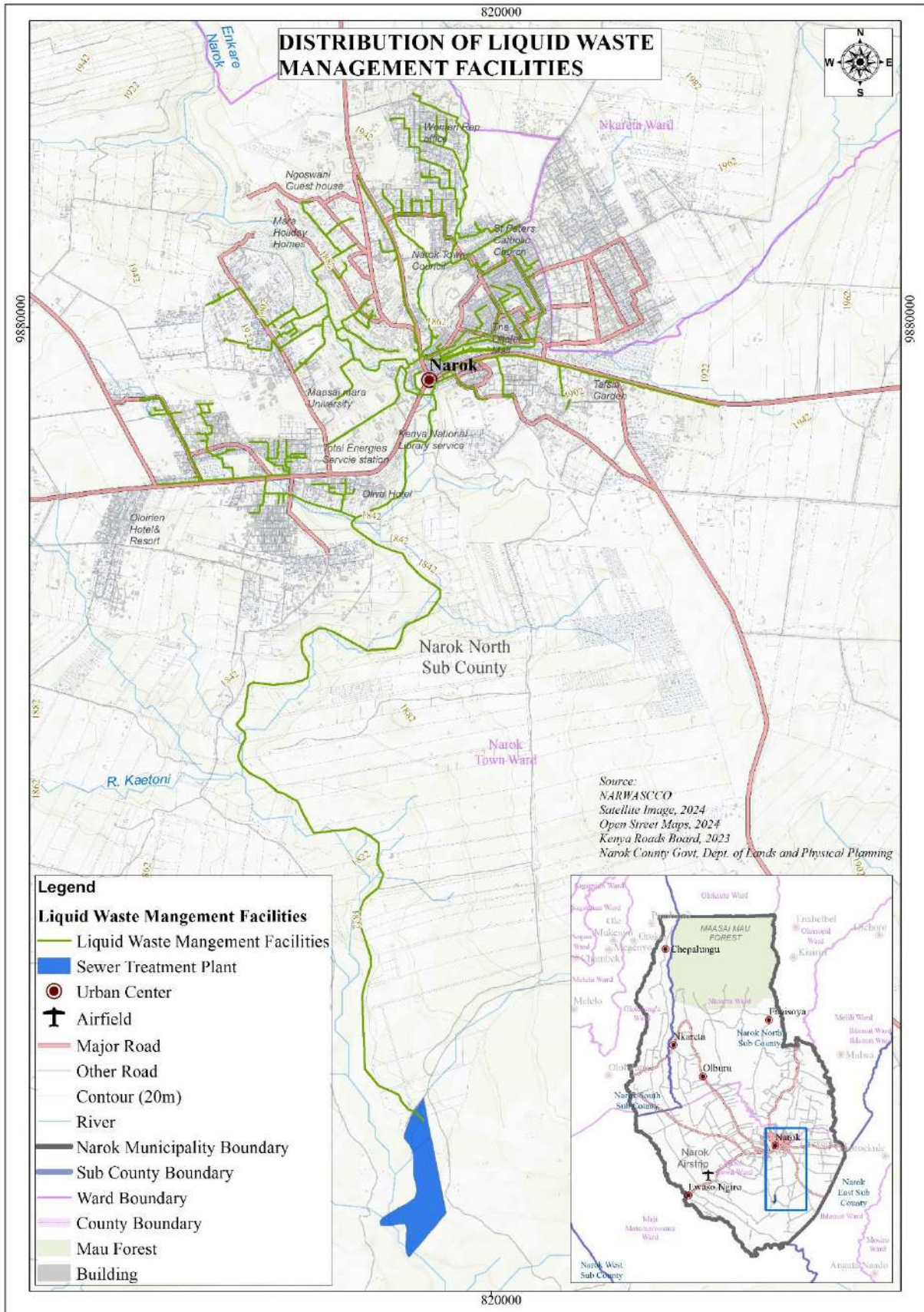
LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The proper management of liquid waste is necessary to promote public health as it reduces the risk of waterborne diseases and other health hazards. Moreover, it prevents the contamination of water bodies, soil, and air. Additionally, it promotes productivity by reducing or eliminating disruptions that could be caused by poor liquid waste disposal methods that pose risks to the health of residents, the state of the environment and could also hinder access and mobility.

Sewer connections

NARWASSCO reported a connection of about 4% to the sewer system as compared to 40% water connections. A recommendation was made by the other related departments that there is need for enforcement to ensure that all households connected to water be connected to the sewer as such households remits the liquid wastes to the environment which causes pollution.

The sewer reticulation network in the municipality only covers Narok town as shown in the following map.



Map 8: Distribution of Liquid Waste Management Facilities

Liquid waste treatment capacity

The municipality has a sewerage treatment plant with capacity of 3500m³/day. The treatment plant was constructed by the national government supported by the Africa Development bank, then handed over to the County Government, which designated the role to NARWASSCO. However, due to the few customer connections done, the volume of liquid waste collected within the municipality is reported to be 270m³/day. This low connection rate could be attributed to inappropriate disposal of liquid waste.



Plate 3: A public toilet at Narok Town Slaughter House

Ongoing and proposed projects

Table 16: Ongoing and Proposed Projects

Issues	Priority Strategies	Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Lack of adequate Sewerage System.	Expansion of sewerage system to cover satellite urban centres	Construct the priority trunk and primary sewer lines connecting zones all the way to the sewage treatment works.	Ongoing
Ineffective sewerage ponds and sludge drying yard	Revising the design of the sewerage ponds and sludge drying yard	Renovating the sewerage treatment plant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign and reconstruct the sewerage ponds • Redesign and reconstruct the sludge drying yard 	Newly proposed.

Challenges in Liquid waste management

1. **Limited funding** is a significant challenge affecting liquid waste management, as it directly impacts the ability to develop, maintain, and improve liquid waste management infrastructure.
2. **Absence of ducts for laying pipes to connect other areas falling on the opposite sides of the roads.** The authority reported that it takes much time seeking for the approval by KeNHA to approve creation of ducts at certain areas to allow for water connection.
3. **Low sewer connection rate:** The sewer system inadequately utilized at 20% connectivity, with cases of draining and releasing of sewage into rivers and drainage systems.
4. **Insufficient public sanitation facilities:** Lack of public sanitation facilities in most strategic centres within the municipality leading to open defecation.
5. **Low coverage by the sewerage system:** Inadequate sewer line connections in major parts of the municipality which are characterized by widespread use of pit latrines posing a risk to underground water.
6. **Illegal sewerage discharge:** Draining and releasing of sewage into rivers and drainage systems
7. **Rampant use of pit latrines:** Use of pit latrines posing a risk to underground water (Ololunga)

Proposed solutions

1. **Seek More Funds from Donors:** This is to secure additional financial resources to support the expansion, upgrade, or maintenance of the water supply system. Examples of donors include; international donors, government aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations.
2. **Encourage Public-Private Partnership (PPP):** This aims to leverage private sector investment, expertise, and efficiency to develop or manage liquid waste management infrastructure in collaboration with the public sector.
3. **Construction of public toilets:** Construction of public toilets in all major centers and markets in the municipality
4. **Extension of the existing sewer lines:** Expansion of the existing sewer line to connect all areas of Narok Town that are not yet covered by the sewerage network.
5. **Establishment of a multi-agency enforcement committee:** A multi-agency committee to guide & coordinate implementation & enforcement operations.
6. **Prepare sewerage system master plan and get approvals from all necessary parties:** Set up identification, & approval team Set up team to identify areas in need of ducts for laying pipes, get

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is a critical component of urban development, essential for maintaining healthy and sanitary living conditions, as well as in reducing the adverse environmental effects of waste.

As Narok municipality continues to grow and urbanize, the challenges of managing the increasing amounts of waste become more complex. The preparation of this Integrated Development Plan therefore aimed to promote sustainable urban development by integrating sustainable waste management into its development strategies as guided by the National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NSWMS).

Waste management

Narok municipality generates approximately 10 tonnes of solid waste daily, with only 7 tonnes being successfully collected. This represents a 70% collection rate.

Collection Infrastructure

Narok municipality has 30 waste bins distributed as shown in the table below, with most of them serving Narok town and the adjacent areas.

Table 17: Distribution of Waste Skips in the Municipality

AREA OF INSTALLATION	NUMBER OF DUSTBINS/SKIPS
Stage (Bus Terminus)	5
Hass	1
Ritika	1
Corner House	1
Odm	1
Kumikumi	1
Rungu Ya Moi	1
Maa Towers	1
Exodus Area	1
Olmaji	1
Maendeleo	1
Tea Room	1
Chambai Streets	1
Naivas Area	2
Kanga House	1
Behind Shell	1
Mwalimu House	1
Nyawera Road	2
Hospital-County Road	2
Garage Area	2
Court Area	1
Midrock	1
TOTAL	30

Waste Disposal Site

The waste collected is transported to Narok Waste Management Site, located at Block 10, next to Ole Ntimama stadium. This waste disposal site measures 1.556 ha.

Challenges in Solid waste management

Some of the challenges identified by the solid waste management department include:

- a) **Lack of implementation** of the solid waste management strategy.
- b) **Insufficient funding:** The lack of sufficient funding hinders efficient waste collection and disposal.
- c) **Insufficient Staffing and equipment:** A shortage of personnel and equipment can lead to delays in waste collection and inadequate coverage.
- d) **Lack of awareness:** The lack of awareness of ongoing programs and initiatives on solid waste management as well as waste management practices.

Other challenges identified through the community engagements include:

- a) **Poor location** of the **garbage dumping site** in Block 10, in Narok town ward.
- b) **Lack of sufficient designated waste collection points** in all three wards of Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga.
- c) Littering of the environment resulting from open dumping.

Proposed solutions

- a) Development of a solid waste management strategy.
- b) Establishment of partnerships with Private sector, CBO's and others in expanding the solid waste management system, network and infrastructure.
- c) Sensitizing the public on ongoing programs and initiatives on solid waste management as well as the recommended solid waste management practices.
- d) Resources and funds to be allocated for the hiring of additional waste management personnel, and the acquisition of waste management equipment.
- e) Provision of waste skips at designated points.
- f) Relocation of the dumping site.

ENERGY AND STREETLIGHTING

Approximately 76% of the municipality's residents have access to electricity, supported by a generally well-distributed network. However, areas such as Nkareta, Ololulunga Milimani, Oloroito, and Motony remain unconnected, despite transmission lines running along the roads, leaving households, schools, and hospitals without electricity or streetlights. Parts of Narok Town also experience inadequate and unreliable power supply, particularly affecting schools and hospitals, with many streetlights non-functional. While the town's daily electricity demand is estimated at 200 Amps, the current supply stands at 5MVA, with infrastructure available to support an additional 7.5MVA.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate funds to implement land mile reticulation
- ii. Vandalism of electricity infrastructure
- iii. Wayleave encroachment in crowded areas of the town
- iv. Nkareta and Ololulunga areas are not covered with street lights and some parts of Narok town ward have non-functional street lights
- v. County have not paid for electricity connection quotations and pending electricity bills

- vi. Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply to some parts of the town further to this some schools and hospitals are not connected to electricity supply

Proposed solutions

- i. County to collaborate with Kenya Power in street lighting
- ii. Collaboration between the national government, county government and Kenya Power to connect electricity to places they are not connected.
- iii. County to communicate their plans to the Kenya Power in the cases where they are coming up with industries
- iv. Collaboration with the police to curb vandalism
- v. NGAO to educate the public carry out civic education on importance of paying bills
- vi. Payment of quotations by the county
- vii. Encroachment on the electricity wayleaves NGAO to educate the public on the dangers on encroaching on these wayleaves and safety measures
- viii. Collaboration between national, county and Kenya power
- ix. Implementation of the last mile connection program through provision of funding
- x. Install more street lights and high mast lights at strategic points in the municipality to address insecurity.
- xi. Consider the following schools for electricity connection:
 - a) Eaobori
 - b) Nchura
 - c) Eshumata
 - d) Olokuseroi
 - e) Osanangururi
 - f) Oseyiai
 - g) Osonkoroi
 - h) Nchora
- xii. Last mile connectivity and putting up of street lights in Nkareta and Ololulunga
- xiii. Repairing the existing high masts security lights and putting up street lights
- xiv. Public schools and hospitals to be connected to electricity supply

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

ICT Infrastructure

There are two free operational WiFi hotspots in the municipality. One at the Narok bus terminus, and the other at the Narok (Ole Ntimama) Stadium. These two WiFi hotspots are currently being maintained by the ministry of Information, Communication and the Digital Economy.

There is an ICT training centre (Lab) at the tourism offices, that is used for training of County Staff and students on attachment on basic ICT skills and Ajira Digital respectively. However, the training centre is currently closed for renovations.

ICT in the municipality's operations and service delivery

The table below shows how ICT has been leveraged to improve service delivery and operational efficiency in Narok Municipality, and the departmental recommendations on how to further leverage on ICT.

Table 18: Recommendations from the ICT Department

SECTORS/SERVICES AFFECTED	ICT ASPECTS EMPLOYED	RECOMMENDATION
FINANCE & ECONOMIC PLANNING	Automation of Single Business Permit (SBP) revenue stream	Automate all Revenue streams
	Deployment of Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) used to monitor project expenditure	Link IFMIS within the departments
LANDS, HOUSING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING	There are a few handheld GPS devices for surveying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deploy a Resource mapping systems through GIS (County spatial information mapping) ➤ Deploy a Land Information Management System
HEALTH & SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of a Health Management Information System (HMIS) but staff not using it due to lack of capacity ➤ Existence of various systems in different hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Acquire an End-to-end Health information management system; ➤ Ensure the ability to interact with remote consultant online in real-time (Tele-Medicine)

Challenges

The ICT sector faces several challenges in the municipality, including:

- i. Outdated ICT Physical Infrastructure
- ii. Inadequate ICT Physical Infrastructure
- iii. Inadequate funding
- iv. Emerging technologies coupled with limited knowledge on their application has made their use vulnerable to cyber-attacks;
- v. Inadequate of awareness of opportunities available in the sector
- vi. Limited connectivity in the region

Proposed solutions

Some of the solutions proposed to address these challenges include:

- i. Identifying obsolete infrastructure and dispose accordingly (e-waste management)
- ii. Expanding the ICT infrastructure to allow connectivity

- iii. Engaging and implementing Private Public Partnership with ICT Sector players, including providing incentives.
- iv. Improving access to ICT facilities and training within the municipality
- v. Carrying-out regular awareness campaigns and engagements
- vi. Acquire and implement an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system tailored to current and future standards.
- vii. Liaise with Telecommunication companies to set up additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) to enhance network coverage.

5.4. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Social development and inclusion aim to provide individuals and communities with the opportunities and support needed to thrive and contribute to society. To address inequalities, cities must promote diversity and inclusion, fostering social cohesion. This strategy focuses on creating a safe, inclusive, and livable municipality by addressing key areas such as education and healthcare access, gender equality, empowerment of youth and persons with disabilities (PWDs), and the availability of community facilities and recreational spaces.

EDUCATION PROVISION

Education facilities within the Municipality

a. Early Childhood Development Education

Narok municipality has 54 ECDE centers, with 3218 pupils and 124 teachers enrolled. Three of the centers are privately owned, while eight are standalone (not within any primary school). The ECDE centers have registered a transition rate of 89% and a literacy rate of 67%. The teacher-pupil ratio currently stands at 1:30.

b. Primary Education

Narok Municipality has 52 public primary schools

c. Secondary education

Narok Municipality has 13 secondary schools

d. Youth polytechnics

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

e. Tertiary Education

Tertiary education in the Municipality comprises middle-level colleges and universities. There is one public university and two tertiary colleges, Narok Teachers and Ludepe Colleges, both situated within the Municipality.

f. Adult and Continuing Education

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

Challenges

In Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), challenges include inadequate classrooms, lack of digital literacy, a shortage of teaching materials and qualified teachers, and insufficient learning equipment. There's also a need for sub-county resource centers, better teacher training, school feeding programs, and increased awareness about Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs). Addressing these challenges requires collaboration between government and private stakeholders for a brighter educational future.

Proposed solutions

To address educational challenges, proposed solutions include constructing more ECDE classrooms, hiring additional teachers, introducing digital learning, providing more teaching materials, training ECDE teachers on the CBC Curriculum, and involving TVETS in relevant projects.

HEALTH PROVISION

The Department of Health and Sanitation provides health services in Narok County. The Narok County Referral Hospital in Narok Town is the main health facility, supported by 8 level four hospitals, 36 health centers, and 132 dispensaries. Additionally, there are 192 registered facilities, including public, private, faith-based, and community-based organizations, and the availability of facilities, health personnel, and drugs measures access to healthcare.

Existing health facilities in the Municipality

Narok municipality has a total of 21 public health facilities distributed across three wards (*Table 19*). Narok Town, the most serviced area, has 14 dispensaries, one health center, one sub-county hospital, and one county referral hospital, totaling 17 facilities. Nkareta ward has three dispensaries, while Ololulunga ward has only one dispensary. Overall, the Municipality is served by 18 dispensaries, one health center, one sub-county hospital, and one county referral hospital, providing basic healthcare services across the region.

Table 19: Existing health facilities in Narok municipality

WARD	DISPENSARY	HEALTH CENTER	SUB COUNTY HOSPITAL	COUNTY REFERRAL	Total
------	------------	---------------	---------------------	-----------------	-------

Narok Town	14	1	1	1	17
Nkareta	3	0	0	0	3
Ololulunga	1	0	0	0	1
Total	18	1	1	1	21

Prevalent diseases in Narok

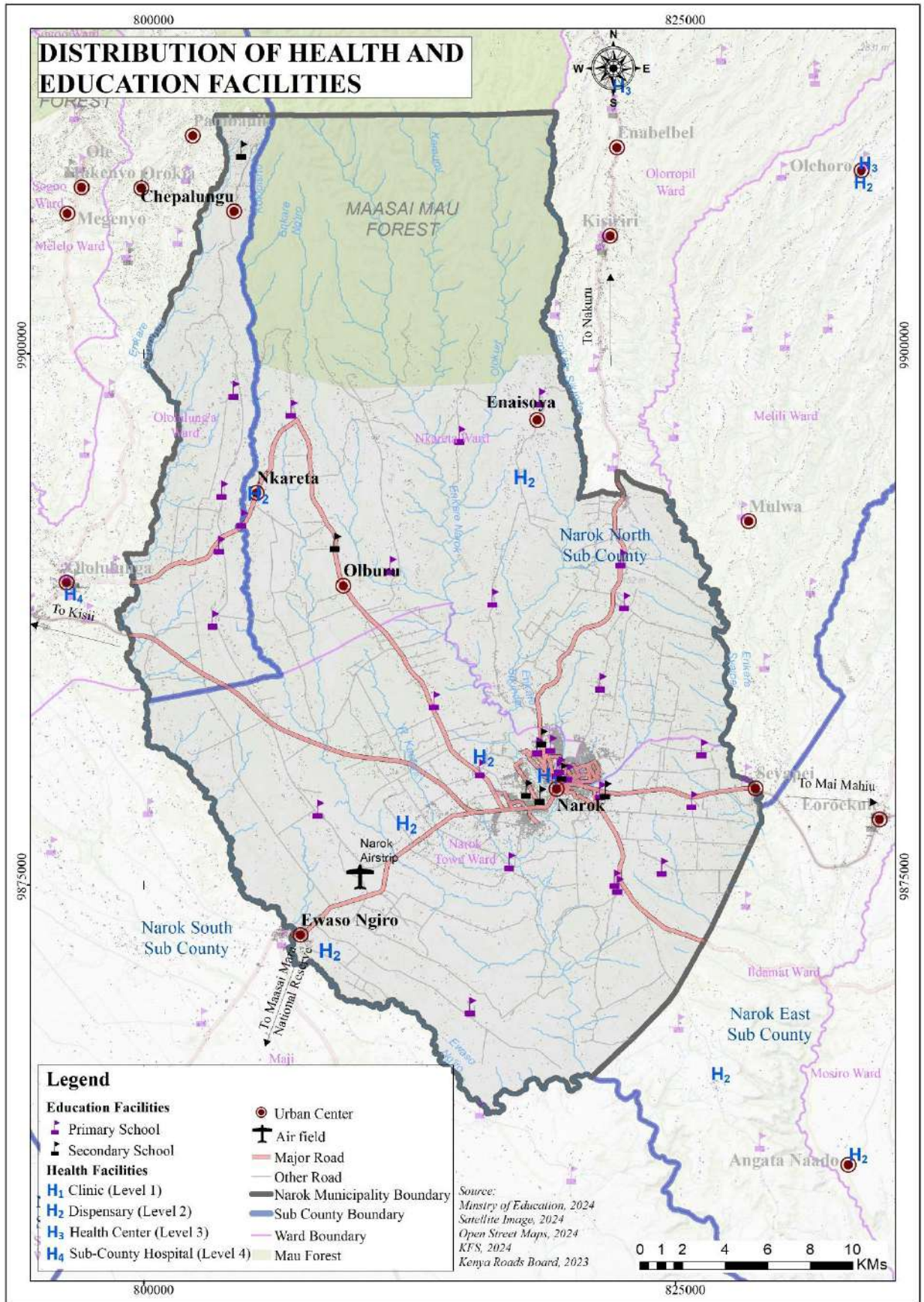
In Narok County, common diseases include upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, diarrhea, malaria, and pneumonia. The nutritional status of children under five shows that 11.9% are underweight, 32.9% experience stunting, and 2.4% suffer from wasting. Only 48% of children are fully immunized, with infant mortality at 39 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality at 52 per 1,000. Teenage pregnancies are at 40%, and skilled birth attendance is 32%. The HIV prevalence is at 3.1%, and 58% of the population undergoes HIV counseling and testing.

Challenges

The main challenges facing public health infrastructure and services in Narok Municipality include insufficient land for cemetery expansion, a lack of rehabilitation centers, inadequate infrastructure in public health facilities, long average(12km) distance to health facilities, low doctor-patient ratio (1:40000), and low uptake of medical services.

Proposed solutions/ Recommendation

To improve healthcare, it is important to ensure a regular drug supply, sufficient medical personnel, reliable emergency transport, and essential infrastructure such as water, roads, and power backup. Additionally, policy formulation, health management system integration, technology utilization, and future infrastructure expansion are key factors to consider.



Map 9: Distribution of Health Facilities and Education Facilities in the Municipality

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

a. Talent Academies

The Municipality has yet to establish dedicated youth talent sports academies, but it has been running a pilot youth sports center in Narok North. The planned development includes building a comprehensive talent academy, which will feature a secondary school and offer a wide range of training programs for young athletes, catering to various sports disciplines.

b. Sports facilities

Narok Municipality has one stadium, the William Ole Ntimama Stadium, which was funded by the Department of Urban Development at the local authority's request. This initiative aligns with Vision 2030, specifically aimed at enhancing and sustaining revenue collection for the County Government, thereby creating opportunities for poverty reduction and improved service delivery.

The stadium boasts a seating capacity of 30,000 and includes modern amenities. It currently hosts Kenya Premier League matches and has served as the venue for significant events such as the Rift Valley trials of Safaricom's Chapa Dimba, Universal Health Coverage initiatives, the Narok Inaugural Livestock Show, and Madaraka Day celebrations, among other prominent activities.

c. Information and Documentation Centre's/ Citizen Service Centre's

The Municipality has a single library (Narok County Library) facility located in Narok Town. To improve literacy levels and promote a culture of learning within the Municipality, additional facilities throughout the area are needed.

d. Cultural Sites and Museums

The Municipality currently hosts a museum that plays a vital role in driving socio-economic growth. Narok Town, located within the Municipality, is set to transform into an Eco-Resort City through the development of several key projects. These include the creation of an eco-center, a Maasai cultural village and Theatre, an international airport, conference facilities, medium-sized tourist hotels at Ewaso Ng'iro Centre, and a nature trail in the Maasai Mau Forest.

e. Ongoing and proposed projects

The ongoing and proposed projects focused on nurturing sports talents at the grassroots level and developing sports facilities include establishing sports Centers of Excellence, refurbishing stadiums, and creating sports centers for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

YOUTH, GENDER AND PWDs

The youth group (ages 15–29) in Narok County, constituting 26.6% of the population (308,391 in 2019), is projected to grow to 465,019 by 2025. Despite being vital for economic growth, they face challenges such as unemployment, skills gaps, unwanted pregnancies, and high risks of HIV/AIDS and SGBV. The development plan emphasizes creating a supportive

environment through more polytechnics for skills training, job opportunities, and youth-friendly health services, particularly in reproductive health.

The population of females aged 15-49 in Narok County was 255,623 in 2019 and is projected to rise to 350,005 by 2025 and 377,669 by 2027, with a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.1. This age group faces challenges such as high maternal mortality rates of 522 per 100,000, significantly above the national rate of 355. Narok County's Gender Inequality index stands at .65 compared to the National at 0.55

The most common types of disability affecting residents in the county are physical disabilities, visual impairments, and hearing impairments. The age groups most affected by disability are children aged 0-14 and the elderly aged 55 and above. Women are the most affected gender by disability in the county and the Narok Municipality. It is crucial to make efforts to improve their welfare, including access to healthcare. It is important to integrate disability considerations into all aspects of society to enhance their productivity.

Challenges

Narok Municipality faces challenges in youth and gender affairs, including limited employment, education access, and vocational training for the youth, as well as gender inequality affecting women's education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. The local government, alongside stakeholders, has implemented initiatives such as skills training, entrepreneurship support, and gender-based violence awareness.

The challenges faced include the lack of a comprehensive county policy on Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), provision of assistive devices, and financial support for PWD groups to engage in income-generating activities. Additionally, there is limited accessibility in public spaces for PWDs, alongside social stigma, discrimination, and disparities in education, employment, and healthcare. Financial strains necessitate welfare support, while technological and transportation gaps persist. The lack of a municipal disability policy, alongside insufficient facilities such as homes for the elderly, social homes, and orphanages, further complicates the situation.

Proposed solutions/ recommendations

To effectively address the concerns, the proposal includes forging partnerships with stakeholders to enhance community goodwill, conducting comprehensive sensitization on gender-based violence (GBV) issues, and formulating and implementing robust policies.

To address the needs of people with disabilities, several key actions are recommended to create a more inclusive environment. These include ensuring access to all buildings, implementing disability policies, providing assistive technologies in critical institutions like hospitals and schools, and increasing the number of integrated schools designed to accommodate individuals with disabilities. These measures aim to foster inclusivity and support for people with disabilities across various aspects of society.

5.5. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

Narok Municipality Economic Profile

The economy of Narok Municipality is primarily driven by agriculture, including crop farming of potatoes, tomatoes, avocados, and wheat, along with livestock rearing. Trading activities, such as wholesale and retail businesses, butcheries, and clothing stores, also play a significant role. Additionally, the hospitality sector, with its hotels, bars, and restaurants, contributes to the local economy, as does the growing construction industry. Together, these sectors form the backbone of Narok Municipality's economic landscape.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a cornerstone of the economy in Narok Municipality, playing a vital role in the livelihoods of the local population. The crops grown within the municipality thrive due to the fertile soils and favorable climatic conditions in the area. In addition to crop farming, livestock rearing is also a major agricultural activity, with farmers raising cattle, goats, and sheep. Agriculture not only supports local food security but also drives economic growth through trade and commerce in both local and regional markets.

Crop Farming

The fertile lands of Narok support the cultivation of a wide variety of crops and fruits, making agriculture a cornerstone of the local economy. Key crops include potatoes, tomatoes, avocados, wheat, and maize, which are grown in large quantities due to the region's favorable climate and rich soils.

Livestock Rearing

Livestock farming is a key agricultural activity in Narok, with the main animals reared being cows, goats, and sheep. This practice is deeply embedded in the region's cultural and economic fabric, particularly among the Maasai community, who have traditionally relied on livestock for sustenance and trade. The areas of Ololulung'a and Nkareta are well-known for their expansive grazing lands, where pastoralism thrives due to the favorable conditions for animal husbandry. Cows are primarily raised for milk and meat production, while goats and sheep contribute to both meat and wool industries. Livestock farming in these areas not only provides a vital source of income for local farmers but also supports the broader economy through the sale of livestock products in local and regional markets.



Plate 5: Maize Farming in the Municipality



Plate 4: Livestock rearing in the municipality

Trade and industry

Narok Municipality boasts a vibrant commercial sector, with numerous wholesale and retail businesses contributing significantly to the local economy. Among the most prominent businesses are supermarkets, retail shops, butcheries, boutiques, and beauty shops, all of which cater to the daily needs of residents and visitors alike. These enterprises provide essential goods and services, creating employment opportunities and driving local trade.

However, despite its thriving commercial activity, Narok Municipality currently lacks industrial facilities. There are no operational industries within the area, but there is a proposed industrial park in development. This planned industrial park holds significant potential for future economic growth by attracting investors, boosting manufacturing, and creating job opportunities.

Markets

Narok Municipality is home to several markets that provide vital platforms for trading fresh and dry produce. The **Uhuru Market**, currently under construction, operates throughout the week with a capacity to accommodate 500 traders, though it remains informal for now. The **Muthurwa Market**, built and fully operational, similarly accommodates 500 traders. In addition, **ODM Market** also holds a capacity of 500 traders, while **Ewaso Nyiro Market** and **Kandas Market** (operating on Sundays) do not yet have designated stalls, but construction is ongoing for Ewaso Nyiro. These markets are the heartbeat of Narok's trading activity, linking farmers, traders, and consumers.

Building and Construction

The building and construction industry has created employment within the cycle of construction through the sale of building materials sand and balast, transportation, and construction works.

Finance and Banking

The presence of multiple banks within the municipality implies a vibrant local economy and widespread circulation of currency. Banks found within the municipality include Cooperative,

KCB, Equity, NCBA and National Bank of Kenya. These banks are located in Narok town. Market Centres have mobile money outlets and bank agents. These institutions have increased the ease of doing business in the municipality.

Transportation

Transportation plays a major role in the economic development of the municipality. It contributes directly as well as indirectly to the livelihood of the residents contributing significant employment in the municipality. All public transport vehicles, marutis, taxis, bodabodas and matatus are organized in Savings and credit co-operative society (SACCO) which regulate their operations and act as savings and credit organization.

Mining and Quarrying

Narok municipality boasts of vast amount of building sand as resources exploited by people for the construction industry. Equally, there are sites for murram used in road construction. These resources in the municipality has provide employment through the mining, sale of the products and transportation.



Plate 6: Quarrying activities in Narok Town

Tourism

Narok Town and the municipality at large is the gateway to one of the most renowned tourist destinations in the world: the Maasai Mara National Reserve. Known for its rich cultural heritage and proximity to key attractions, Narok Municipality plays a crucial role in Kenya's tourism industry.

Challenges facing economic development

Agriculture

- a. Lack of cattle dips and slaughter house and coolant for livestock products in the ward.
- b. Lack of extension services to the livestock farmers.

- c. Lack of modern storage facilities for farm produce (maize, wheat).
- d. High cost of certified seeds, fertilizers and farm machinery.
- e. Lack of value addition at farm level leading to low prices of farm products.
- f. Unregulated mining activities in agricultural areas.
- g. Lack of livestock sale yard and modern abattoir/slaughterhouse.
- h. Lack of animal crossing corridors
- i. Inadequate regulation for livestock and domestic animal control in town has led to frequent occurrences of animals loitering in the town
- j. Lack of avenues for marketing livestock products
- k. Climate change has significantly contributed to the reduction of farm produce leading to low yields and poor-quality harvests
- l. Pests and diseases

Tourism

- a. Lack of heritage Centre in Narok (Tourism-Maasai public market)
- b. The tourism potential areas have not been identified
- c. Lack of cultural centres
- d. Encroachment of preserved areas (Mau Forest).
- e. Ogiek cultural center lacks necessary amenities.

Markets

- a. Inadequate/nonfunctional/faulty floodlights, streetlights in Kandas, ODM Market, Muthurwa, Kumikumi, Majengo, silent, Olpoongi, Lenana, Mukuru, Mwamba, K24, Imani house, Macedonia, University Gate C, Adam Estate
- b. Lack of piped water in the main markets ODM and Muthurwa
- c. Lack of modern markets and structures(Muthurwa)
- d. Poor road networks connecting markets(Muthurwa)

Proposed solutions

Agriculture

- a. Set up milk processing plant, Maize milling factory and Modern abattoirs within the municipality.
- b. Provide modern storage facilities coolers to the farmers within the municipality.
- c. Partnerships with the relevant stakeholders to drill boreholes and educate the farmers on irrigation agriculture.
- d. Utilize the existing administration to mobilize/ provide extension services to the farmers.
- e. Regulate mining activities in the agricultural areas
- f. Construct a livestock sale yard.
- g. Partnerships to provide technology to farmers.
- h. Mechanization and value addition of agricultural products
- i. Land rates on land used for rearing livestock to be avoided at all costs more so on leasehold/freehold land (rates only be at county plots)

Tourism

- a. Major roads to the tourist attraction sites to be upgraded to bitumen standards for effective navigation.
- b. Equip Ogiek cultural centre with all necessary amenities.
- c. Identify and preserve the Maasai culture and heritage within the municipality.
- d. Enact by-laws to protect the Maasai Mau from deforestation and also regulate charcoal burning.
- e. Construction of cultural centres
- f. Promote eco- tourism e.g. zip lining
- g. Construction of Maasai market for Ushanga women and men for maasai artifacts(beadwork)
- h. Construct of a maasai heritage centre to showcase culture

Markets

- a. Renovation of ODM market to a modern standard
- b. Construction/development of the Muthurwa market
- c. Relocate the traders in Total area to a safer area

5.6. TRANSPORTATION

Road Classes in the Municipality

The municipality has four Class B roads: Enangiperi-Narok Road, Ewaso Ngiro-Narok Road, Narok-Bomet-Kaplong Road, and Mai Mahiu-Narok Road. These roads are paved and serve as crucial links between Narok Municipality, Bomet town, and the lower western region, spanning 60.10 km in length and are in good condition.

There are 21 Class C roads within the municipality, including Full Gospel Church Road, Kaizen Kindergarten Road, Lusaka Institute of Education Science & Technology, and Narok-Nturumentu-Olasiti, among others. These roads connect Narok town to various market centers such as Naisoya and Nkareta, as well as to the main Narok-Bomet road. The Class C roads cover a total of 43.25 km, with most in fair condition.

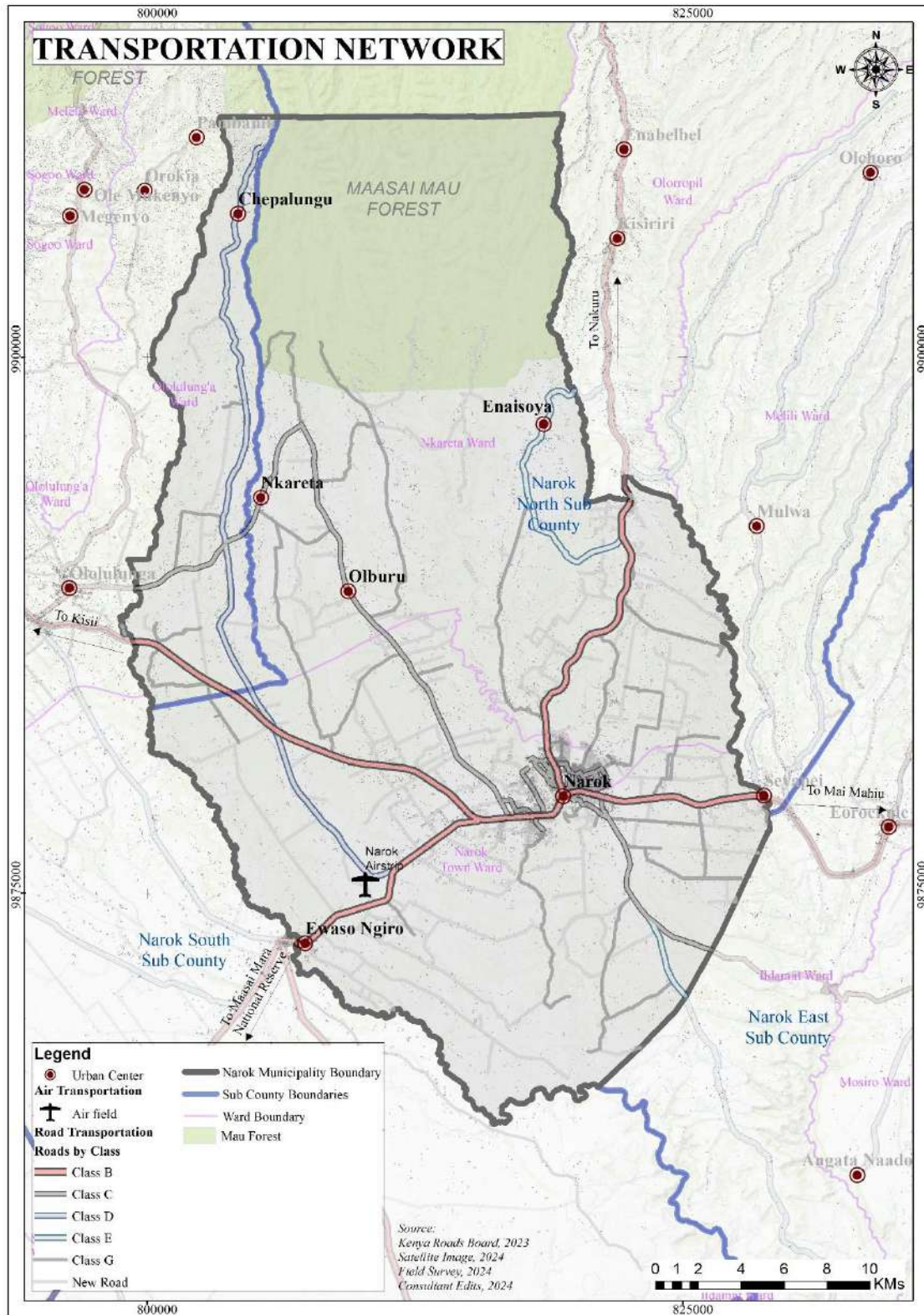
Class D roads in the municipality span 38.83 km and connect locally important centers to each other or to higher-class roads. These roads are graveled and are mostly in fair condition.

Class E roads cover 17.49 km and link minor centers such as market and local centers. These graveled roads are in varying states, with 65.11% in fair condition and 34.88% in poor condition.

The municipality also has 172.70 km of Class G roads, 73.9% of which are earth roads, 19% graveled, 4% paved, and 3% unconfirmed. Overall, 70% of these roads are in poor condition, 24% in fair condition, 3% unconfirmed, and 1% in good condition.

Finally, the municipality has 452.88 km of unclassified roads, which primarily lead to areas with mineral deposits. Of these roads, 75% are earth roads, 23.5% are graveled, and only 0.4% are paved. The condition of these roads is concerning, with 76.5% in poor condition,

23.4% in fair condition, and just 0.016% classified as being in good condition. Map 10 presents the transportation network in the municipality.



Map 10: Transportation Network

The following table gives a breakdown of the total lengths for the different classes of roads indicating the road agencies responsible for their maintenance and construction.

Table 20: Road classes in the Municipality

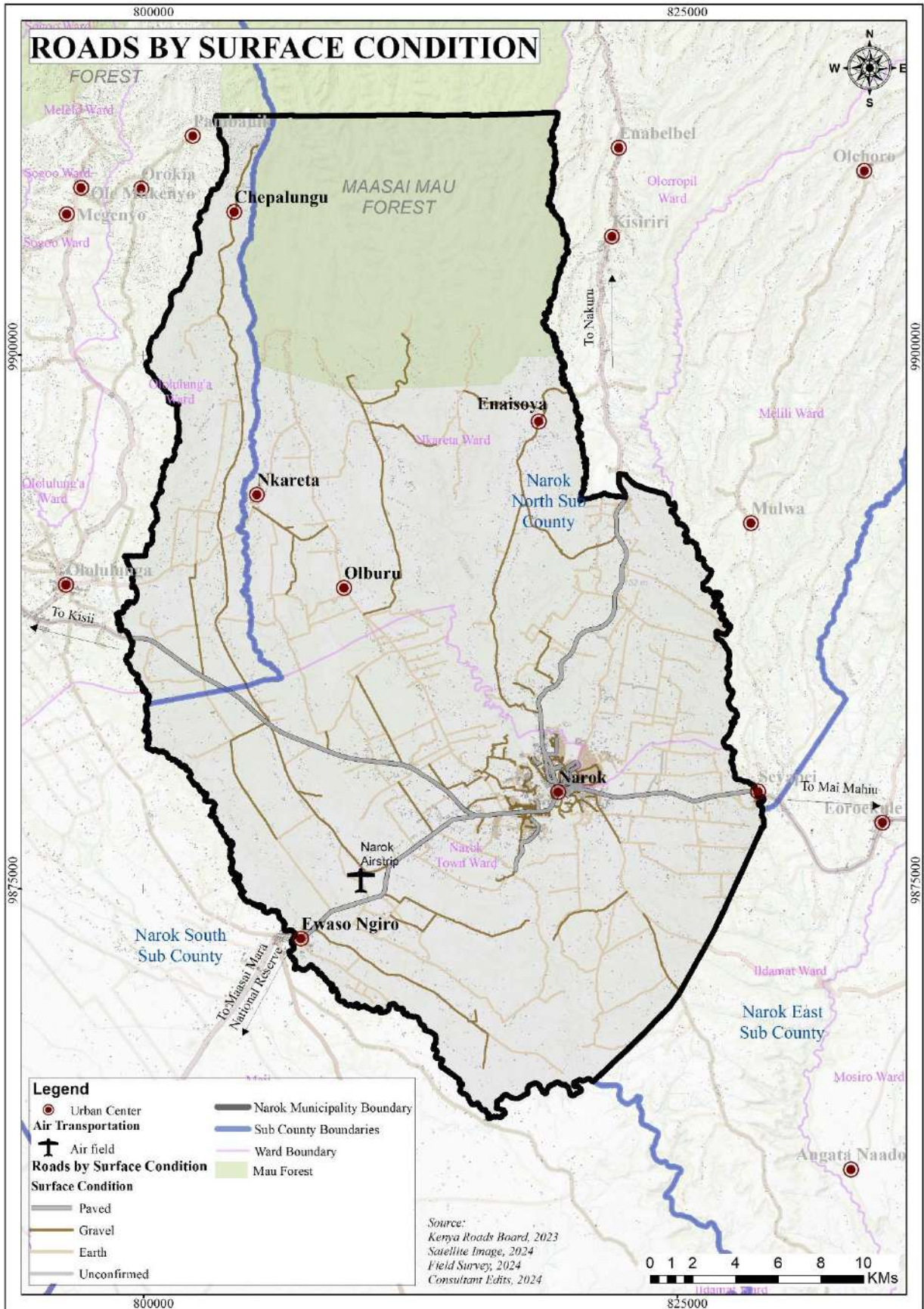
	Road Class	Road Length (Km)	(%)coverage	Agency/ Authority Responsible
COUNTY ROADS	B	60.10km	7.42%	KENHA
	C	43.25km	5.34%	KENHA
	Cu	25.20km	3.11%	KURA
	D	38.83km	4.79%	County
	E	17.50km	2.16%	County
	G	172.71km	21.31%	County
	NEW	452.88km	55.88%	County
	Total	810.47km	100%	

Road Surface Condition

The majority of roads within the municipality consist of earth surfaces, making up 63.99% of the total road network. Murram roads follow, accounting for 25.95%, while paved roads represent only a small portion at 9.39%. This road distribution highlights a significant reliance on less durable surfaces, which hinder transportation and economic activity, particularly during adverse weather conditions. Improving the quality and coverage of paved roads will enhance accessibility, boost trade, and promote overall development within the municipality. The Table 21 outlines the road surface types and their coverage within Narok Municipality, further illustrated by Map 11.

Table 21: Road Surface Types in the Municipality

Surface type	Road Length (km)	Coverage (%)
Paved	76.12km	9.39%
Murram	210.31km	25.95%
Earth	518.63km	63.99%
Unconfirmed	5.41km	0.67%
Total	810.47	100%



Map 11: Road Surface Types in the Municipality

Ongoing and proposed projects

Challenges facing Transportation and Mobility

- i. Inadequate maintenance of the transport infrastructure and roads
- ii. Missing links which are characterized by lack of bridges in the following areas:
 - a) *Majengo-Lenana-Mukuru*
 - b) *Total-Prison-Water areas*
 - c) *Prison-Block 11,*
 - d) *Some areas of Nkareta ward*
- iii. Poor condition of the Olosuisui airstrip
- iv. Traffic congestion on the main highway and lack of bypasses to alleviate congestion
- v. Encroachment on road reserves
- vi. Lack of NMT infrastructure that factors in Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
- vii. Inadequate street furniture (benches, streetlights, etc.)
- viii. Inadequate drainage systems that often clog and lack culverts
- ix. Inadequate parking space in town
- x. Inadequate signposts (road signage)
- xi. Lack of livestock routes

Proposed Solutions

- i) Addressing the missing links and improving road connectivity through
 - a) Opening up service lanes *around Narok town around Majengo-Silent area, Lenana and most of the estate service lanes, Olpopong area*
 - b) Installation of bridges and footbridges in the following areas
 - Osongoroi – Mbene Dapashi.
 - Kiromodiei – Oltikampu
 - Nkareta – Olekusoroi.
 - Olowonito – Naisuya.
 - Majengo-Lenana-Mukuru
 - Total-Prison- block 11 -Water footbridge

ii) Upgrading and improving the following roads

Tarmacking of the following roads

- *Ereteti- Nkoban road and Entoroboni- Kayetoni road*
- *Majengo-London-Searock*
- *University-Prisons-Ole Sankale*
- *Olpopong-Slaughter-Limanet*
- *Pulung'a-Olerai*

iii) Upgrading and murraming of the following roads

- *Roads between Kipaukas – Mau Forest*

- *From Narok TTC -Mau Forest.*
- *Fanaka – Senchura*
- *Nchura - Songoroi- Naisuya*

iv) Roads to have NMT which are PWD friendly

v) Upgrade the Oloisuisui airstrip to a modern airstrip construction of supportive infrastructure for the proposed airport and railway station

vi) Construction of two bypasses within the Municipality (Northern & Southern bypasses)

vii) Opening up historical livestock routes along Maasai Mara University-Prison-Governor's office by constructing a bridge for easier livestock crossing.

5.7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Overview

Spatial development framework describes how the municipality is spatially organized. The analysis of the spatial development has been undertaken in order to;

- Understand the distribution and arrangement of land uses, infrastructure, and amenities within a town;
- Identify spatial disparities which may influence access to services, amenities, and economic opportunities;
- Help municipalities plan and manage infrastructure systems such as transportation networks, water supply, sanitation, and utilities;
- Support environmental management and conservation efforts by assessing the spatial distribution of natural resources, and environmentally sensitive areas;
- Play a critical role in disaster risk reduction and emergency management by identifying areas prone to natural hazards such as floods, landslides, and earthquakes;
- Provide decision-makers with visual representations and spatially explicit information that support informed decision-making processes.

Analysis of the spatial development in Narok municipality is guided by existing spatial plans for Narok town as well as the Narok county spatial plan. These plans have been used to guide the development of the municipality in a sustainable and coordinated manner.

Existing land use

Narok municipality covers 942.93 Km² which has been put to different land uses. According to the Narok Municipal Spatial Plan 2011-2030, the land within Narok Town is predominantly agricultural at 68.47%, and an additional 20% is covered by the Mau forest, resulting in nearly 90% of the land being non-urban. However, given that the Narok municipality boundary encompasses 942.93 km², the land allocated for various urban uses remains substantial. It is important to note that the land designated for agricultural and conservation use includes areas such as steep valleys, hilltops, flood plains, riparian reserves,

and quarries. However, fertile arable agricultural land constitutes approximately 55% of the total area. It is crucial that much of this land retains its arable status.

Table 22: Existing Land Use

Landuse	Area (Ha)	% Area Coverage
Residential	391.3009	0.42%
Industrial	25.252338	0.03%
Educational	170.479004	0.18%
Recreational	73.963135	0.08%
Public Purpose	113.21586	0.12%
Commercial	231.514231	0.25%
Public Utility	10.968868	0.01%
Transportation	1163.810824	1.23%
Conservation	20582.31083	21.84%
Agricultural	71475.59088	75.85%
Total	94238.40687	100.00%

Land use projections

There is a considerable amount of under-used and low-density development within the municipality, with only 2180.51 hectares currently built up representing 2.32%. According to the Narok Municipal Spatial Plan 2011-2030, Urban land use was expected to grow to 26.97% by the year 2030, up from 2% in 2013.

Development potential and constraints

Potentials:

Available and affordable construction material: The availability of affordable and accessible building materials, such as building stones, can support construction and infrastructure development.

Improved road connectivity: The municipality benefits from access to major thoroughfares like the Enangiperi-Narok Road, Ewaso Ngiro-Narok Road, Narok-Bomet-Kaplong Road, and Mai Mahiu-Narok Road, enhancing its accessibility and connectivity.

Future development potential: The region offers sufficient land for future expansion and growth.

Agricultural resources: The rich agricultural hinterland can provide raw materials for agro-processing industries, stimulating local economic development.

Constraints:

Natural streams: The presence of numerous natural streams may pose challenges for infrastructure development and land use planning.

Traffic congestion: The central business district (CBD) faces traffic congestion, hindering mobility and economic efficiency.

Lack of bypass roads: The absence of bypass roads contributes to traffic congestion and limits accessibility to certain areas.

Inadequate industrial base: The municipality may need to develop a stronger industrial base to diversify its economy and create employment opportunities.

Hilly terrain: Some parts of the planning area have hilly terrain, which can present challenges for infrastructure development and land use planning.

Inadequate infrastructure: The existing infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, and sanitation, may be insufficient to meet the growing needs of the population.

Figure below presents the urban suitability of Narok town.

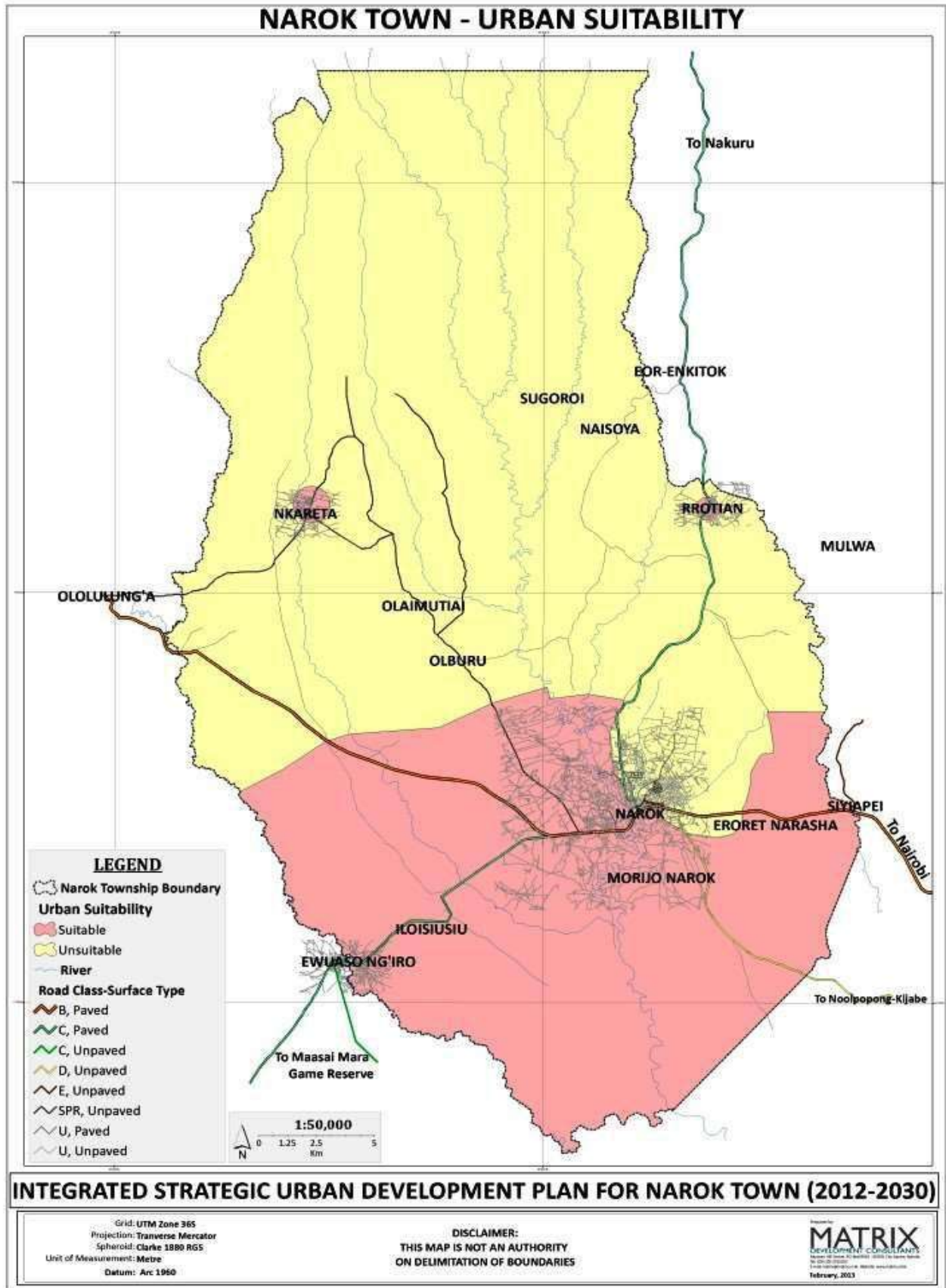


Figure 8: Urban Suitability of Narok municipality
 Source: Narok Municipality Spatial Plan (2011-2030)

Ongoing and proposed projects

The table below shows completed projects and uninitiated projects proposed in the previous IDeP 2018-2023.

Issues	Priority Strategies	Programmes and Projects	Progress/Level of implementation
Inadequate recreation facilities	Rehabilitation of Koonyo Public Park	Fencing, Outdoor furniture, Landscaping, lighting and waste management	Design stage
	Establish additional recreation sites(Quarries)	Plan for new designated recreation sites	Yet to start
Unnamed roads and Streets	Improve on orientation and location of buildings and businesses	Decide on Name of Streets and implement	Design stage
Lack of a demarcated area as show ground. The current stadium is used as a show ground	Establishment of Narok Municipal Showground	Secure land, Design the facility and construct	Yet to start
Urban Sprawl and Unregulated development	Promote Control development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the Narok ISUDP zoning plan to control development and sub-divisions 	Yet to start
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory re-location and resettlement of people 	Yet to start
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of NEMA regulations 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and popularize housing cooperative 	Design stage
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of existing regulatory framework 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce innovations in housing finance 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titling of land parcels 	Ongoing
Security of Land tenure	Enhance security of Land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popularize appropriate building technologies 	Ongoing
		Issuance of lease titles	Ongoing

Challenges

- Financial constraints.
- Inadequate of public awareness on matters of development control.
- Disputes on different land ownership.

Proposed solutions

- Attract private public partnerships.
- Create more awareness on matter development control.

Verification and titling of the various land/plots.

5.8. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Overview

Environmental conservation is one of the most urgent global issues today, demanding collaborative efforts from individuals, communities, governments, and organizations worldwide. This report explores the vital environmental aspects of Narok Municipality, including its environmentally sensitive assets, ongoing conservation efforts, current challenges, and the necessary actions to protect our planet for future generations.

The successful formulation and implementation of this plan are essential for Narok Municipality to sustain and strengthen efforts in environmental development, protection, and conservation. To ensure the success of these efforts, the following considerations must be taken into account:

- That, environmental sustainability is the main source of growth and development;
- That, a sustainable supply of environmental goods and services, and health ecosystem functions without compromising the future growth needs are is the new approach to environmental management.

Existing environmentally sensitive areas in the municipality

The municipality is richly endowed with valuable environmental assets, including forests, rivers, and springs that play a crucial role in sustaining the local ecosystem. A portion of the renowned Mau Forest, one of Kenya's most vital water catchment areas, lies within the municipality's boundaries. Some of the other forests within the municipality include Koonyo and Anyieni. Additionally, the municipality is traversed by major rivers such as the Narok River and the Ewaso Ngiro River, which are essential sources of water for both the community and surrounding wildlife. Some of the other rivers within the municipality include Enkare Entoroboni, Enkare Sikinder, Enkare Syaipi and several streams. Furthermore, the municipality features natural springs, with notable examples being the Onchoro Springs located in Olopito, which serve as a vital water source for residents and contribute to the region's ecological balance.

Challenges

- Destruction of catchment areas leading to high siltation at intake points
- Encroachment of catchment areas
- Car washing activities along water ways
- Grabbing of riparian land (Narok Town)

- Corruption and grabbing of gardens and forests (Koonyo, Spain, Anyieni forests in Narok Town)
- Deforestation and land degradation due to charcoal burning, logging, and farming along rivers (Ololunga, Nkareta)

Proposed Solutions

- Encourage agroforestry, afforestation, and reforestation.
- Embrace the use of green energy to reduce charcoal use.
- Organize tree planting in public schools and health centers.
- Plant trees around catchment areas, including dams and water catchment areas (e.g., Onchoro Springs at Olopito).
- Regulate quarrying activities
- Protect riparian reserves by adhering to development control rules for building and farming.
- Install lightning arrestors in Ereteti, Nkisiwuani, and Otoliane.
- Install/construct more dams upstream to control flooding.
- Enhance institutional capacity to enforce environmental laws.
- Sensitize the public on environmental conservation.
- Control designation of car washing along the river.
- Mitigate irrigation impacts along the river and riparian zones.
- Construct gabions for soil erosion control.
- Beautify the entire municipality.
- Establish a departmental coordination committee.
- Gazettement of the county Environment Committee

5.9. DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Overview

Narok Municipality faces significant vulnerabilities to both natural and man-made hazards. Residents are at risk from a range of threats, including flooding, fires, droughts, building collapses, epidemic diseases, pest infestations, vehicle accidents, and drowning. Similarly, climate change presents a significant threat to global sustainability, with wide-ranging impacts on ecosystems, economies, and human well-being. These vulnerabilities are exacerbated by a low level of preparedness to identify and respond to these hazards, as well as a lack of adequate equipment for effective disaster response and containment.

Existing Conditions

The municipality's infrastructure for disaster management is currently nonexistent. There is no dedicated fire station or firefighting equipment available, which severely limits the ability to respond to fire emergencies. There is however a disaster management department which coordinates emergency responses across the county. The department has emergency response personnel, including trained firefighters and divers. The firefighters often rely on borrowed equipment from clients to address incidents such as fires at residences and commercial

spaces. The department also has a toll-free number through which residents can report emergencies enabling them to seek assistance during disaster occurrences. However, the overall capacity for effective disaster response remains limited.

Disaster Occurrence

Narok Municipality is particularly susceptible to several hazards, including:

Table 23: Disaster Occurrences in the Municipality

Disaster	Location	Causes
Flash Floods	Narok town	Seasonal rains often lead to rapid flooding.
Drowning		Unprotected drainage channels.
Drought	Southern parts of Narok town	Prolonged dry spells threaten water supply and agriculture.
Fires	Narok town	Both natural and human-induced fires pose significant risks.
Traffic accidents	All roads	Reckless driving and un road worthy vehicles
Lightning Strikes	Limanet	Frequent storms increase the likelihood of lightning-related incidents.
Gullies and Borrow Pits	The town	Poor land management contributes to erosion and hazards.

Emerging Issues

The municipality's vulnerability is compounded by insufficient disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. Key issues include:

- a) **Inadequate Resources:** The absence of essential equipment hampers effective response efforts.
- b) **Lack of Awareness:** Many residents are unaware of the risks and how to respond.
- c) **Lack of water hydrants in the municipality** for quick response by the water engines.
- d) **Inadequate resource allocation** to meet the needs of the department e.g fire engines, water bowsers, staff allowances etc
- e) **Coordination Challenges:** There is a need for better collaboration among government agencies and community organizations to enhance disaster management.

Proposed Strategies

To improve disaster risk preparedness and management in Narok Municipality, the following strategies are recommended:

- a) **Establishing a Fire Station:** Construct a dedicated fire station equipped with firefighting apparatus and personnel.
- b) **Training and Capacity Building:** Conduct regular training programs for emergency response teams and community members to enhance preparedness.
- c) **Community Awareness Campaigns:** Implement educational initiatives to inform residents about hazards and appropriate response measures.
- d) **Strengthening Coordination Mechanisms:** Foster collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and community groups to streamline disaster response efforts.

Proposed Projects

To support the implementation of the proposed strategies, the following projects are suggested:

- a) **Fire Response Infrastructure Development:** Build a fire station and procure necessary firefighting equipment.
- b) **Emergency Response Training Program:** Develop a comprehensive training curriculum for emergency responders and community volunteers.
- c) **Public Awareness Programs:** Launch campaigns focused on disaster preparedness, including workshops and informational materials.
- d) **Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment:** Conduct thorough assessments to identify high-risk areas and develop targeted mitigation strategies.
- e) **Community involvement:** create a program to recruit disaster preparedness and response champions within neighborhoods.

CHAPTER SIX: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Overview

In the preparation of this Integrated Urban Development Plan, sectoral strategies were adopted in order to allow for more precise targeting of specific issues within the urban environment. The approach taken was holistic, recognising that urban issues are complex and interconnected, involving social, economic, environmental, and cultural dimensions. Sectoral strategies ensure that all these aspects are considered, leading to more comprehensive and effective solutions.

6.1 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

Table 24: Development Strategies

Goal:				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
WATER SUPPLY	Increase access to potable water	Inadequate water supply	Water infrastructure development	Prepare water master plan and implementation
				Beacon all water facility land.
				Drill more boreholes.
				Rehabilitate, improve and extend existing water supply system.
				Augment Ilmashariani water project.
				Rehabilitation of Ilmashariani springs
				Ilshamariani Water Supply Project
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct 100 m3 sump • 2.5 km long DN100 rising main • 10 km Gravity line of DN100 • 5km long DN 75-50 mm distribution lines • Booster station that doubles as a water kiosk (Reinforced concrete) • 500 No. ½” customer meters

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perimeter fence and gate at source
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of CWTP stalled civil works Intake Box Vertical flow basin Old horizontal flow basin Rapid sand filter installation Auxilliary pipeworks
	Increase the Water Supply Production Capacity	Insufficient water supply capacity	Expand the water treatment plant's capacity	Upgrading pumps and filters among other water treatment infrastructure, Installation of additional storage facilities e.g treatment plant, tanks and reservoirs
		High turbidity of water available for treatment and siltation of the intake	Improve on Intake Structure	Redesign and upgrade intake structure to reduce siltation issues
			Improve intake water quality for treatment and supply	Construction of Major Dams Upstream
	Reduce cost of water treatment and supply	High operation and maintenance costs	Solarization of the Scheme	Procure and install necessary infrastructure to leverage on solar energy to power the water supply and treatment system
LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT	To increase liquid waste management infrastructural capacity	Lack of adequate Sewerage System.	Expansion of sewerage system to cover satellite urban centres	Construct the priority trunk and primary sewer lines connecting zones all the way to the sewage treatment works.
		Ineffective sewerage ponds and sludge drying yard	Revising the design of the sewerage ponds and sludge drying yard	Renovating the sewerage treatment plant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign and reconstruct the sewerage ponds Redesign and reconstruct the sludge drying yard

	To promote community health and wellbeing	Insufficient public sanitation facilities	Increase access to public sanitation facilities	Construction of public toilets: Construction of public toilets in all major centers and markets in the municipality
	To improve efficiency in liquid waste management	Illegal sewerage discharge: Draining and releasing of sewage into rivers and drainage systems	Improve coordination between NARWASSCO and County departments to ensure proper implementation of plans and enforcement of regulations	Establishment of a multi-agency enforcement committee to guide & coordinate implementation & enforcement operations
		Absence of ducts for laying pipes to connect other areas falling on the opposite sides of the roads due to lengthy approval time	Prepare plan to aid multi-agency committee and the water service provider in getting timely approvals	Prepare sewerage system master plan and get approvals (including approvals for ducts for laying pipes) from all necessary parties.
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	To establish environmentally sound infrastructure and systems for waste management	Littering & dumping in open places	Enhance Waste Collection and Management	Provide waste storage bins, skips and waste collection points in all three wards of Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga and especially in estates
		Commercial Zones (markets, Bus park) High density residential areas, Streets.		
		Poor waste handling and transportation methods	Infrastructure and Equipment Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure an appropriate transport equipment Adoption of modern waste disposal technologies
		Unsustainable waste disposal sites	Promote sustainable waste disposal	Establish a new dumpsite on the land secured in Limanet
	Insufficient Staffing and equipment.	Increase institutional waste management capacity	Hire additional staff for waste collection and management to ensure timely and effective waste handling. Establishment of partnerships with Private sector, CBO's and others in expanding the	

				solid waste management system, network and infrastructure.
	To review the strategy for proper waste management	Lack of a proper solid waste management strategy.	Policy and Regulations Review and Enforcement	Review and enforcement of existing solid waste management strategy.
	To inculcate responsible public behaviour on waste management	Lack of awareness: The lack of awareness of ongoing programs and initiatives on solid waste management as well as waste management practices.	Public Awareness and Education Campaigns	Sensitizing the public on the recommended solid waste management practices as well as the ongoing programs and initiatives on solid waste management.
ENERGY AND STREETLIGHTING	To improve connectivity and reliability of electricity supply	Inadequate funds to implement last mile electricity reticulation some areas including Ololunga, Nkareta, public schools and hospitals are not connected to electricity.	Foster partnerships between the national government, county government, and Kenya Power to prioritize and accelerate electricity connections in Ololunga and Nkareta areas	Last mile electricity connection in Ololunga, Nkareta, particularly in public schools and hospitals
		Vandalism of electricity infrastructure Encroachment of electricity wayleaves	Creating awareness and sensitizing the public in partnership with National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO) and relevant government agencies and institutions.	Conduct stakeholder engagements and sensitization through public barazas and community meetings in partnership with the National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), and community leaders through public education campaigns to households, business owners, and institutions within the municipality on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely payment of electricity bills • Consumer responsibilities

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangers of encroaching on electricity wayleaves • Safety practices around electrical infrastructure
		<p>County have not paid for electricity connection quotations and pending electricity bills</p> <p>Non-communication of county plans and developments to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company</p>	Synergize operations between the county government and KPLC	Form a liaison committee to co-ordinate energy related projects and form an agreeable strategy on clearing pending power bills.
	To expand street lighting coverage	Nkareta and Ololunga are not covered with street lights and some parts of Narok town have non-functional street lights	Installation of energy efficient streetlights in key areas of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair existing non-functional high mast security lights and install new street lights • Streetlights installation in major urban centres in Nkareta and Ololunga
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	To develop ICT through Infrastructure and Connectivity	Poor cellular coverage and connectivity	Improve coverage and connectivity	Liaise with service providers to spread and improve connectivity to all parts of Narok municipality and environs.
		Poor internet coverage and connectivity	Improve internet coverage and connectivity	Expand Internet Connectivity to the homes
		Poor access to ICT infrastructure	Increase access to ICT infrastructure	Establishment of an ICT Resource Centre to facilitate access to ICT facilities to all municipality citizens

		Lack of e-learning capability in ECDEs	Enhance E-learning capabilities in ECDE centers	Acquisition and set up of ICT infrastructure and equipment for ECDE centers within the municipality
	To enhance capacity building and training	Need to improve Business Skills and Enterprise Training	Promote ICT as part of business development strategy for the youth	Improve and equip the existing youth empowerment centres
			Promote Business and ICT as part of middle and high-level curriculum at Maasai Mara University and other Institutions	Collaborative activities with Maasai Mara University and other institutions
	To enhance technology integration and management	Underperformances in revenue collection	Promote efficiency in revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Municipal revenue structures in accordance with existing law, policy and guidelines • Automation of revenue collection streams • Integrate IFMIS modules in Municipal financial operations • Fast-track financial reforms to supplement existing law, policy and guidelines • Enforce municipal by-laws
	To leverage ICT in maintenance of relevant databases and improving on communication channels.	Lack of Reliable Databases on number of businesses and Rate Payers	Maintenance of register for businesses and land rate payers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular updating of register/valuation roll • Conduct regular surveys to inform new policy direction
		Low citizen involvement and participation	Improve citizen involvement and participation	Development of suitable mechanisms for citizen involvement and participation (Web portal, Social media, e-Newsletters, Emails, Discussion forums, Print, Television, Radio, SMS and Automated calls)

6.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal:				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Projects/Programs
AGRICULTURE	To improve crop production	Climate change leading to extreme droughts and rains	Promote water conservation and sustainable irrigation practices	Introduce and scale up modern irrigation technologies and water conservation methods of agriculture
			Introduction of alternative crops	Sensitize farmers on the cultivation of alternative crops i.e. sunflower and avocado
	To promote soil health and conservation	Soil erosion degradation	Promote soil health and conservation practices	Capacity building and training famers on soil conservation agricultural practices such as contour plowing and terracing on sloped lands to reduce water runoff and prevent erosion
				Distribution of tree seedlings for planting to farmers
	Low soil fertility	Lack of value addition at farm level leading to low prices of farm products.	Promotion of value addition and marketing of farmers products	Organize campaigns and field demonstrations to encourage use organic fertilizers
				Collaborate with farmers agriculture cooperatives and establish aggregations centre for value addition lengthening of shelf products of the farm produce and processing then to final products
To reduce post-harvest losses			Holding sensitization forums for farmers on post-harvest processing techniques for farm produce	
			Establish maize milling factory at Nkareta	

		Lack of modern storage facilities for farm produce (maize, wheat).	Provision of modern storage facilities	Construct and equip modern storage facilities that have capacity to handle surplus production
		Inadequate infrastructure for milk storage and preservation e.g. cold rooms and coolers	Improvement the dairy sector value chain and its growth	Develop dairy cooperatives cooperatives and set up milk collection points Set up milk processing and cooling plants at Olopito.
		Pests and diseases negatively affecting crop growth, quality and yield	Educate farmers on recommended pest management practices	Establish a farmer education program in partnership with organizations that capacity build farmers on plants health, how to use pesticides and trainings on integrated pest management
		Mining activities encroaching on agricultural land Subdivision of arable agricultural land	To zone and protect agricultural land	Coming up with zoning regulations and laws that restrict on subdivision and control of mining activities on highly productive agricultural land
				Enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments requirements before and after approval of mining activities
	To increase agricultural profitability and farmers income	High cost of certified seeds, fertilizers and farm machinery. Lack of certified seeds Low level of horticulture uptake	To offer subsidies and financial support to farmers	Distribution of farm equipment like tractors to farmers
				Introduction of innovative technologies for seed production County support efforts through the distribution of seedlings, planting materials and alternative seedlings
		Lack of markets and marketing avenues	Linking farmers to the regional, national and international markets	Adoption of new technologies and marketing strategies to boost productivity and competitiveness by creation of markets for the produce through:

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of agricultural business and trade expos
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building farmers on digital marketing of their farm produce
	To improve livestock productivity and	<p>Low productivity Livestock diseases Governance issues push and pull conflicts on who is to run the cattle dips The cattle dips are so expensive, people prefer to treat their cattle at home</p>	To improve livestock health	<p>Establish a farmer education program in partnership with organizations that capacity build farmers on livestock health and disease control</p>
				Restore and renovate stalled cattle dips
		Drought affecting pasture land Drought causes water problems	Pasture establishment and conservation Establishment of more water points	<p>Establish program to avail, distribute and educate farmers on drought resistance and nutrient rich variety feeds for livestock such as Pannycum, Plageria, sugar</p>
				Construction and equipping water pans for livestock
				Supporting alternative livelihood programmes through pig farming through PPPs
	To provide ready market for farm produce	Lack of avenues for marketing livestock products	To improve marketing of livestock products	Organization of market days
				Establish livestock marketing strategy
				Sensitize and incentivize farmers to form cooperatives or associations to collectively market their products
		Inadequate livestock sale yard		Purchasing land and construction of livestock sale yard in Ololulunga

	To improve the quality of livestock products and farmers income	Inadequate modern abattoir/slaughterhouse	To establish modern abattoirs	Procure land and develop poultry slaughter slabs and livestock slaughter hubs at strategic places in the municipality
		Low levels of value addition	Establishment of value addition infrastructure	Establish meat processing facility
				Establish leather processing facility
		Inadequate regulation for livestock and domestic animal control in town has led to frequent occurrences of animals loitering in the town	Establish clear regulations and policies on animal control	Develop and implement regulations governing livestock and domestic animal control.
		The available milk coolers Lolmongi are not operational due to lack of electricity	Establishment of milk value addition infrastructure Capacity-building farmers to enhance productivity	Establish Milk cooling and processing plants and factories
				Reviving the milk cooling plants in Lolmongi and connecting it with electricity
Low productivity		Sensitize farmers on the use of technology in agriculture, with a focus on modern tools, equipment and techniques.		
FISHERIES	To enhance fisheries development in the municipality	Low uptake of aquaculture in the municipality	To encourage and support uptake of fish farming in the municipality	Establish a pond promotion program
				Augment aquaculture extension services in the municipality
		Lack of modern fish infrastructure	Improvement of fish infrastructure in the municipality	Construct modern fish market which is well equipped with water and sanitation facilities
TOURISM AND TRADE	To promote cultural tourism	Lack of a Maa cultural centres	Establishment of a cultural centre to	Establish a Maa cultural centre and a Maasai market.

			promote diversity and inclusion	
		Ogiek cultural centre lacking necessary amenities	Improve access to and functionality of existing cultural center	Provide the necessary infrastructure and amenities at the Ogiek cultural centre
To protect and restore preserved areas	Encroachment on preserved areas (e.g., Maasai Mau Forest, deforestation)	Reclamation of encroached land in reserved areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce environmental regulations. Reclaim all the encroached land in reserved areas.
To develop modern and well-structured markets with adequate facilities and amenities to support vendors and customers and facilitate the ease of doing business.	Inadequate and disorganized market infrastructure (hawking, touting)	Provision of infrastructure in markets.		Construct more formal markets in all wards.
	Poor/insufficient parking spaces for ease of doing business	Provision of supportive infrastructure in market centres to facilitate ease of doing business.		Provide adequate parking spaces especially in the market centres.
	Inadequate road networks connecting markets			Open up and upgrade road surface conditions for the roads connecting to markets.
	Lack of piped water in main markets			Expand water reticulation system to supply adequate water to all market centres.
	Inadequate and non-functional street lighting in markets			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put up street lights in market centres. Repair the broken street lights in market centres.
	Lack of public toilets within the municipality			Construct public toilets at all the market centres.
	Mushrooming of stalls along roads	Formalization of markets to reduce the mushrooming of informal markets.		Construct markets to relocate the people putting up stalls along the roads.

		Lack of modern markets with adequate structures	Modernization of markets and provision of adequate structures	Construct adequate modern markets with the required infrastructure.
		Lack of a one-stop-shop for business registration (ease of doing business)	Establishment of a centralized one-stop business registration centre to streamline and simplify the registration process, improving ease of doing business within the municipality.	Establish a one stop for business registration in order to improve the ease of doing business.

6.3 ROAD IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY

Goal: To promote ease of movement of people, goods, and services				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY	To increase accessibility, connectivity and safety	Missing links which are characterized by lack of bridges and footbridges in the following areas: a) Osongoroi – Mbene Dapashi b) Kiromodiei – Oltikampu c) Nkareta – Olekursoroi d) Olowonito – Naisuya e) Majengo-Lenana-Mukuru f) Total-Prison-Mukuru	Improve road connectivity by addressing missing links	Installation of bridges and footbridges in the following areas: a) Osongoroi – Mbene Dapashi b) Kiromodiei – Oltikampu c) Nkareta – Olekursoroi d) Olowonito – Naisuya e) Majengo-Lenana-Mukuru f) Total-Prison-Block 11

Goal: To promote ease of movement of people, goods, and services				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
		Missing links due to closed and encroached service lanes		Opening up service lanes around Narok Town, including Majengo-Silent, Lenana, estate service lanes, and Olpopong area
		Inadequate signposts (road signage)		Putting up of road signages at strategic places of the Municipality
	To enhance mobility	Lack of NMT infrastructure that factors in Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Incorporate Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure that is accessible and inclusive for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) into the existing road designs	Incorporation of NMT infrastructure on the existing roads which are PWD friendly
	To increase parking capacity	Inadequate parking space in town	Provision of parking spaces in strategic points in the town	Provision of parking spaces in strategic points in the town; town, Quarie/KDF Bridge (Old bridge), Behind Maa towers/Tabernacle church, stadium
	To enhance and upgrade transport infrastructure	Inadequate drainage systems that often clog and lack culverts	Tarmacking and upgrading of roads and its related infrastructure	Tarmacking and putting up of culverts on the following roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ereteti-Nkoben and Entoroboni-Kayetoni roads • Majengo-London-Searock road • University-Prisons-Ole Sankale road • Olpopong-Slaughter-Limanet road • Pulung'a-Olerai road
				Upgrading, murraming and putting up culverts on the following roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kipaukas-Mau Forest road • Narok TTC-Mau Forest road

Goal: To promote ease of movement of people, goods, and services				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fanaka-Senchura road • Nchura-Songoroi-Naisuya road
		Encroachment on road reserves		Reclaim all encroached road reserves.
		Inadequate maintenance of the transport infrastructure and roads		Ensure frequent maintenance roads and road infrastructure
	To reduce traffic congestion	Lack of livestock routes causing congestion in town	Alleviate traffic congestion and improve traffic flow in Narok town	Construct two bypasses (Northern & Southern) within the municipality to.
		Traffic congestion on the main highway and lack of bypasses to alleviate congestion	To provide well-planned and adequate parking spaces	Reopen historical livestock routes along Maasai Mara University-Prison-Governor's Office by constructing a bridge to facilitate easier livestock crossing

6.4 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION

Goal:				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
EDUCATION	To improve and increase access to quality education	Inadequate ECDE classrooms to meet rising enrollment	Provision of adequate infrastructure in education centres.	Construct and equip ECDE centers and classrooms.
		Lack of digital literacy programs in ECDE centers	Introduction of digital literacy programs	Introduce digital learning to enhance digital literacy.
		Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials in education centres.	Provide more teaching and learning materials to improve literacy and educational delivery.
		Insufficient ECDE teachers	Employment of adequate	Employ adequate qualified teachers.
		Poor condition and inadequate ECDE classrooms	Renovation of dilapidated classrooms	Construct, renovate and equip ECDE centers and classrooms.
		Lack of school feeding programs	Introduction of school feeding programs	Introduce a school feeding program to improve nutritional needs and increase enrollment in ECDE centers.
		Insufficient training for ECDE teachers	Provision of adequate training for ECDE teachers	Implement capacity-building programs for ECDE teachers to effectively deliver the CBC curriculum.
		Lack of sub-county resource centers within the municipality	Establishment of sub-county resource centre	Establish a sub-county resource centre within the municipality.
		Lack of enough day secondary schools within the municipality	Establishment of a secondary school within the municipality	Construct a mixed-day secondary school in Oloroit.
		Long distances to schools	Establishment of adequate schools within the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish adequate schools in the municipality. Increase the budget allocation for the education sector.

		Low teacher-pupil ratio in most schools within the municipality	Employment of adequate teachers to schools.	Employ more teachers to meet demand.
		Low enrollment in TVET institutions		Increase capitation for TVETs and allocate funds for their equipment.
		Poor condition of school infrastructure i.e. classrooms	Renovation of derelict school infrastructure	Renovate and maintain the following primary schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ereteti Primary ▪ Kimelok Primary ▪ Oldanyati Primary ▪ Nkoban Primary ▪ Mayongo Primary ▪ Osotua Primary ▪ Olmusakua Primary
		Non-operational schools in the municipality	Completion of defunct schools and operationalizing them	Complete and upgrade defunct schools to operational status.
HEALTH	To improve and increase access to quality health care	Inaccessibility and long distances to health facilities	Improvement of accessibility to health care.	Construct new health facilities at Olopito and Nchura Eshumata.
		Lack of land for future expansion of the referral hospital	Acquisition of land for expansion of health facilities	Acquire more land for future hospital expansion.
		Inadequate medical personnel	Provision of adequate medical personnel	Ensure the deployment of trained and qualified personnel to health facilities in coordination with the county and national governments.
		Insufficient staff houses in some health facilities	Provision of adequate staff housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate and develop additional staff houses at Nkareta and Naisuya dispensaries.
		Lack of proper remuneration policy for personnel	Formulation and implementation of a remuneration policy for personnel	Formulate proper policies for health management and service delivery.

		Unreliable emergency transport services (ambulances)	Provision of reliable and quality emergency services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire sufficient reliable emergency transport services in all wards in the municipality.
		Inadequate power backup in health facilities	Provision of alternative sources of power	Provide backup generators in all the health facilities in the municipality.
		Inadequate supply of drugs in health facilities	Enhance the efficiency of supplying drugs in health facilities.	Establish a robust inventory management systems to track drugs usage and predict future needs and collaborate with the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) to ensure a steady supply of essential medicines.
COMMUNITY, SPORTS & RECREATION FACILITIES, YOUTH, GENDER AND PWD	To enhance social infrastructure and inclusivity	Inadequate social halls which are PWDs friendly	Provision of adequate social facilities with the necessary supporting infrastructure.	Construct modern social halls with accessible facilities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other groups.
		Lack of playgrounds, stadium and open spaces in some parts of the municipality such as Ololulunga and Nkareta		Provide a social hall, playgrounds, stadium, and open spaces within the municipality.
		Lack of elderly and children homes		Set up an elderly and children's home within the municipality.
		Lack of a cemetery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire land for a cemetery Establish a cremation center.
		Lack of a rehabilitation center		Establish rehabilitation centers within the municipality for community support.

6.5 IMPROVEMENT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Goal:				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION	To restore, protect and conserve the environmentally significant areas within the municipality	Destruction of catchment areas leading to high siltation at intake points	Restoration of water catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant trees around catchment areas, including dams and water catchment areas (e.g., Onchoro Springs at Olopito). Establish program to sensitize the public on environmental conservation and to promote agroforestry, afforestation, and reforestation.
		Encroachment of catchment areas	Reclamation of all the water catchment areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce development control rules for building and farming to protect riparian reserves.
		Car washing activities along water ways	Controlling and regulation of car washing activities along the rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of car washing activities away from the rivers.
		Corruption and grabbing of gardens and forests	Reclamation, protection and conservation of grabbed forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a forest reclamation program to recover all the grabbed forest land. (Koonyo, Spain, Anyieni forests in Narok Town)
		Deforestation and land degradation due to charcoal burning, logging, and farming along rivers	Reforestation and afforestation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the public on alternative energy sources and the use of green energy in order to reduce charcoal use. (Ololunga, Nkareta)

	To build resilience against natural disasters.	Rampant flooding	Enhance disaster preparedness and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install/construct more dams upstream to control flooding. • Construct storm water management system including drainage systems along all the roads.
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6.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Goal:				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
ENHANCE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	To enhance disaster management and preparedness	Many cases of lightning strikes	Reduce the risk of lightning strikes	Install lightning arrestors in the municipality especially in Ololulunga and Nkareta
		The absence of essential equipment hampers effective response efforts.	Increase infrastructural capacity to respond to disasters	Establish effective fire management infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A main station equipped with modern firefighting equipment e.g. fire engines, ladder trucks, rescue vehicles, and necessary tools • Satellite posts equipped with essential firefighting equipment and smaller, rapid-response vehicles to handle emergencies quickly
		Lack of awareness on risks and disaster response	Increase awareness on risks and disaster response	Conduct regular training of community members on risks and disaster response to enhance preparedness.
		Lack of water hydrants in the municipality for quick response by the water engines.	Enhance efficient firefighting capacity	Provide water hydrants at strategic points in the municipality

		Poor coordination among government agencies and community organizations in disaster management.	Strengthening disaster response coordination mechanisms	Establish a multi-sectoral Disaster Response Coordination Unit/Team
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6.7 MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Goal:				
Focus areas	Objectives	Issues	Strategies	Programs/Projects
STRENGTHEN THE INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY	To enhance institutional capacity of the municipality to respond to the needs of the residents.	The municipality is not fully operational.	Enhance the municipality's human resource capacity.	Recruit relevant municipal staff
			Empower the municipal authority to carry out its mandate.	Establish training programs for county/municipal staff on decentralization and good governance
		Insecurity reported in some parts of the town	Improve the security situation in the urban area	Procure and install modern security infrastructure, such as surveillance systems, smart street lighting, and emergency response systems to enhance urban safety

6.8 KEY PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

List of identified key projects to implement the IDeP;

Table 25: Identified projects

Sector	Projects	Location
Economic development and Job creation	Establish milk processing plants (Olopito) and maize milling factories (Nkareta).	NKareta
	Set up agro processing industries for tomatoes, horticultural products, and value-added agricultural products in Narok Town.	Narok Town
	Provide modern storage facilities, cold rooms, and coolers for farmers to preserve perishable produce.	Municipalwide
	Construct a livestock sale yard.	
	Designate and develop livestock routes/corridors	Narok Town
	Promote mechanization and use of technology in agriculture, with a focus on modern tools and techniques	Municipalwide
	Upgrade markets such as ODM and Muthurwa to modern standards	Narok Town
	Relocate traders from unsafe areas like Total and Kamoja to designated locations.	Narok Town
	Designate and develop land for fish markets	Municipalwide
	Equip the Ogiek Cultural Centre with necessary amenities to enhance its appeal	
	Build a Maasai Heritage Centre to showcase the rich Maasai culture	
	Promote eco-tourism initiatives such as zip-lining in Olulunga, leveraging the area's natural beauty for sustainable tourism.	Ololulunga
	Construct a Maasai market to support Ushanga women and men in selling Maasai artifacts, such as beadwork, and promote cultural tourism.	Narok Town
Water supply	Drill additional boreholes in priority areas: Enelerai, Olopito, Oseyiei, Osonkoroi, Nchura, Nkisiwuani, and Olekuseroi.	Nkareta Oolulunga
	Increase the coverage of piped water in the municipality	Municipal wide

Sector	Projects	Location
Liquid waste management	Construction of public toilets at strategic areas across high-traffic areas, ensuring accessibility.	Municipal wide
	Extend the existing sewer line to connect all areas of Narok Town and the rest of the municipality that are not yet covered by the sewerage network.	Municipal wide
Solid waste management	Provision of Waste Skips at designated points for convenient disposal.	Municipal wide
	Identify and provide an alternative dumping site to reduce environmental impact.	
Energy and Street lighting	Implementation of the last mile connection program.	Municipal wide
	Connect the following institutions to electricity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nchora b) Eaobori c) Nchura d) Eshumata e) Olokuseroi f) Osanangururi g) Oseyiai h) Osonkoroi 	Municipal wide
	Install more street lights and high mast lights at strategic points in the municipality to address security issues.	Municipal wide
ICT	Installation of additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) to enhance network coverage.	
	Acquire and implement an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system tailored to current and future standards.	
	Establish ICT centers of excellence (ICT hubs) that embrace technological advancements	Municipal wide
Transportation	Tarmacking and murraming of roads in the following areas Olulunga ward Ereteti- Nkobon road and Entoroboni- Kayetoni road Nkareta Ward The following roads to be upgraded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Roads between Kipaukas – Mau Forest 	Ololulunga Nkareta Narok Town

Sector	Projects	Location
	b. From Narok TTC -Mau Forest. c. Fanaka – Senchura Narok Town Tarmac the following roads: ➤ Majengo-London-Searock ➤ University-Prisons-Ole Sankale ➤ Olpopong-Slaughter-Limanet ➤ Pulung’ a-Olerai	
	Construction of bridges and footbridges The following bridges to be constructed. a) Osongoroi – Mbene Dapashi. b) Kiromodiei – Oltikampu c) Nkareta – Olekusoroi. d) Olowonito – Naisuya.	Nkareta
	Construct culverts in Nchura - Songoroi- Naisuya	
Health	Construct new health facilities at Olopito and Nchura Eshumata.	
	Build staff houses at Nkareta and Naisuya dispensaries.	Nkareta
	Provide all health facilities with Power back up	Municipalwide
	Equip existing facilities with necessary medical equipment to ensure effective service delivery.	Municipalwide
	Link all health facilities with reliable water supply and accessible road networks.	Municipalwide
	Provide enough ambulances for referrals and emergency evacuations.	Municipalwide
	Employ sufficient medical personnel.	Municipalwide
Education	Renovate and maintain the following primary schools:	Municipalwide
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ereteti Primary • Kimelok Primary • Oldanyati Primary • Nkoban Primary • Mayongo Primary 	

Sector	Projects	Location
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osotua Primary • Olmusakua Primary 	
	Complete and upgrade defunct schools to operational status.	Municipalwide
	Construct and equip ECDE centers and classrooms.	Municipalwide
	Build and equip new TVET institutions and polytechnics.	
	Employ adequate qualified teachers.	Municipalwide
	Introduce digital learning to enhance digital literacy.	Municipalwide
	Supply water to schools and encourage rainwater harvesting.	Municipalwide
Social development and integration	Acquire more land for the cemetery	Narok Town
	Establishment of rehabilitation centers	
	Provide social halls, playgrounds, stadium and open spaces.	Municipalwide
	Establish youth centers.	
	Implement measures, strict laws, and penalties to address early marriages, FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), and GBV (Gender-Based Violence).	Municipalwide
	Establish and budget for children's homes, rescue centers, schools for PWDs (Persons with Disabilities), elderly homes, and rehabilitation centers.	Municipalwide
	Create enforcement bodies to address social issues.	
Environmental conservation	Set up an elderly and children's home within the municipality.	
	Encourage agroforestry, afforestation, and reforestation.	Municipalwide
	Plant trees along riparian reserves and reclaimed areas.	Municipalwide
	Embrace the use of green energy to reduce charcoal use.	Municipalwide
	Install/construct more dams upstream to control flooding.	
Disaster Management	Construct gabions for soil erosion control.	
	Establish a fire station and disaster management centre in the municipality	
	Install lightning arrestors in Ereteti, Nkisiwuani, and Otoliane.	Ololulunga and

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Overview

The successful execution of any project, initiative, or strategy hinges on a robust and well-defined implementation framework. An implementation framework provides a structured approach to navigating these challenges, offering a roadmap for achieving objectives, managing resources, and measuring progress. It outlines the essential components, and considerations necessary for effective implementation. It also proposes the prioritization of projects and provides ways and means for facilitation of funds. The given timeframe for each programmes/project in this case of an Integrated Development Plan, IDeP, are either immediate (quick wins), continuous or short-term projects.

7.1 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Table 26: Implementation Matrix

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Water Supply implementation plan								
Prepare water master plan and implementation	Municipal-wide	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARWASSCO The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Beacon all water facility land.	Municipal-wide	50	50					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARWASSCO The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Drill more boreholes.	Municipal-wide	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARWASSCO The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Rehabilitate, improve and extend existing water supply system.	Municipal-wide	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARWASSCO • The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Augment Ilmashariani water project.	Ilmashariani	50	30	20				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARWASSCO • The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Rehabilitation of Ilmashariani springs	Ilmashariani	100						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARWASSCO • The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Ilshamariani Water Supply Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct 100 m³ sump • 2.5 km long DN100 rising main • 10 km Gravity line of DN100 • 5km long DN 75-50 mm distribution lines • Booster station that doubles as a water kiosk (Reinforced concrete) • 500 No. ½” customer meters • Perimeter fence and gate at source 	Ilmashariani	50	30	20				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARWASSCO • The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Rehabilitation of CWTP stalled civil works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake Box • Vertical flow basin • Old horizontal flow basin • Rapid sand filter installation • Auxilliary pipeworks 	-	40	30	20	10			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARWASSCO • The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Upgrading pumps and filters among other water treatment infrastructure, Installation of additional storage facilities e.g treatment plant, tanks and reservoirs	-	40	30	20	10			•
Redesign and upgrade intake structure to reduce siltation issues	-	100						•
Construction of Major Dams Upstream	-	20	20	20	20	20		•
Procure and install necessary infrastructure to leverage on solar energy to power the water supply and treatment system	-	20	20	20	20	20		•
Liquid waste implementation plan								
Construct the priority trunk and primary sewer lines connecting zones all the way to the sewage treatment works.	Municipal-wide	20	20	20	20	20		• NARWASSCO • The Department of Public Health and Sanitation
Renovating the sewerage treatment plant. • Redesign and reconstruct the sewerage ponds • Redesign and reconstruct the sludge drying yard	Narok Town	50	50					• NARWASSCO • The Department of Public Health and Sanitation
Construction of public toilets: Construction of public toilets in all major centers and markets in the municipality		20	20	20	20	20		•
Establishment of a multi-agency enforcement committee to guide & coordinate implementation & enforcement operations		100						•
Prepare sewerage system master plan and get approvals (including approvals for ducts for laying pipes) from all necessary parties.		100						•
Solid waste management implementation plan								

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Provide waste storage bins, skips and waste collection points in all three wards of Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga and especially in estates	All centres, markets and residential areas in Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	50	50					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure an appropriate transport equipment Adoption of modern waste disposal technologies 	Municipal-wide	40	30	20	10			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Establish a new dumpsite on the land secured in Limanet	Limanet	100						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Hire additional staff for waste collection and management to ensure timely and effective waste handling.	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	40	30	20	10			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Establishment of partnerships with Private sector, CBO's and others in expanding the solid waste management system, network and infrastructure.	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Review and enforcement of existing solid waste management strategy.	Municipal-wide	50	50					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Sensitizing the public on the recommended solid waste management practices as well as the ongoing programs and initiatives on solid waste management.	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN								

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
AGRICULTURE								
Introduce and scale up modern irrigation technologies and water conversation methods of agriculture	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Sensitize farmers on the cultivation of alternative crops i.e. sunflower and avocado	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Capacity building and training famers on soil conservation agricultural practices such as contour plowing and terracing on sloped lands to reduce water runoff and prevent erosion	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Distribution of tree seedlings for planting to farmers	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Organize campaigns and field demonstrations to encourage use organic fertilizers	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Collaborate with farmers agriculture cooperatives and establish aggregations centre for value addition lengthening of shelf products of the farm produce and processing then to final products	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Holding sensitization forums for farmers on post-harvest processing techniques for farm produce	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish maize milling factory at Nkareta	Nkareta	100						Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Construct and equip modern storage facilities that have capacity to handle surplus production	All wards	40	30	30				Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Develop dairy cooperatives cooperatives and set up milk collection points	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Set up milk processing and cooling plants at Olopito.	Olopito	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish a farmer education program in partnership with organizations that capacity build farmers on plants health, how to use pesticides and trainings on integrated pest management	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Coming up with zoning regulations and laws that restrict on subdivision and control of mining activities on highly productive agricultural land	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments requirements before and after approval of mining activities	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Distribution of farm equipment like tractors to farmers	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Introduction of innovative technologies for seed production	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
County support efforts through the distribution of seedlings, planting materials and alternative seedlings	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Adoption of new technologies and marketing strategies to boost productivity and competitiveness by creation of markets for the produce through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of agricultural business and trade expos 	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building farmers on digital marketing of their farm produce 	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish a farmer education program in partnership with organizations that capacity build farmers on livestock health and disease control	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Restore and renovate stalled cattle dips	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish program to avail, distribute and educate farmers on drought resistance and nutrient rich variety feeds for livestock such as Pannycum, Plageria, sugar	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Construction and equipping water pans for livestock	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Supporting alternative livelihood programmes like pig farming through PPPs	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Organization of market days	All wards	100						Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish livestock marketing strategy	Within the municipality	100						Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Sensitize and incentivize farmers to form cooperatives or associations to collectively market their products	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Purchasing land and construction of livestock sale yard in Ololulunga	Ololulunga	100						Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Procure land and develop poultry slaughter slabs and livestock slaughter hubs at strategic places in the municipality	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish meat processing facility	Within the municipality	100						Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish leather processing facility	Within the municipality		100					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Develop and implement regulations governing livestock and domestic animal control.	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Establish Milk cooling and processing plants and factories	All wards	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Reviving the milk cooling plants in Lolmongi and connecting it with electricity	Lolmongi	100						Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Sensitize farmers on the use of technology in agriculture, with a focus on modern tools, equipment and techniques.	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
FISHERIES								
Establish a pond promotion program	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
Augment aquaculture extension services in the municipality	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Construct modern fish market which is well equipped with water and sanitation facilities	Narok town	50	50					Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.
TOURISM								
Establish a cultural centre and a Maasai market.	Narok Town Ward	50	50					Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Provide the necessary amenities at the Ogiek cultural centre	Nkareta Ward	100						Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Enforce environmental regulations.	All parts of the municipality	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Reclaim all the encroached land in reserved areas.	The reserved areas	50	50					Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Trade and Markets								
Construct more formal markets in all wards	Nkareta, Narok Town and Ololulunga	40	30	20	10			Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Provide adequate parking spaces especially in the market centres.	Narok Town	50	50					Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Open up and upgrade road surface conditions for the roads connecting to markets.	Nkareta, Narok Town and Ololulunga	40	30	20				Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Expand water reticulation system to supply adequate water to all market centres.	Nkareta, Narok Town and Ololulunga	30	30	20	10	10		Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put up street lights in market centres. Repair the broken street lights in market centres. 	Nkareta, Narok Town and Ololulunga	50	50					Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Construct public toilets at all the market centres.	Nkareta, Narok Town and Ololulunga	40	30	30				Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Construct markets to relocate the people putting up stalls along the roads.	Narok Town	40	30	20	10			Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Construct adequate modern markets with the required infrastructure.	Nkareta, Narok Town and Ololulunga	40	30	20	10			Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Establish a one stop for business registration in order to ease business.	Narok Town	100						Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.
Transportation and mobility plan								
Tamarcking of roads and putting up of culverts	Ereteti-Nkoban	40	20	20	20			KURA
	Entoroboni-Kayetoni roads							
	Majengo-London-Searock road							
	University-Prisons-Ole Sankale road							
	Olpopong-Slaughter-Limanet road							
	Pulung'a-Olerai road							

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Road upgrading, murraming and putting up of culverts	Kipaukas-Mau Forest road	50	30	20				County Government of Narok
	Narok TTC-Mau Forest road							
	Fanaka-Senchura road							
	Nchura-Songoroi-Naisuya road							
Installation of bridges and footbridge Installation	Osongoroi – Mbene Dapashi	60	40					County Government of Narok
	Kiromodiei – Oltikampu							
	Nkareta – Olekursoroi							
	Olowonito – Naisuya							
	Lenana-Majengo- Mukuru							
	Total-Prison-Block 11							
Opening up service lanes	Narok Town in the following areasMajengo-Silent, Lenana, estate service lanes, and Olpopong area	100						County government of Narok

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Incorporating NMT infrastructure into road designs that is Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) friendly	Narok Town and major urban centres within the ward	50	50					County government of Narok
Opening historical livestock routes	Maasai Mara University-Prison-Governor's Office	100						County government of Narok
Construction northern and southern bypasses	Northern and Southern part of Narok town	30	30	20	20			County government of Narok in collaboration with KenHA
Putting up of road signages at strategic places of the Municipality	All wards	100						
Provision of parking spaces in strategic points in the town;	Narok town, Quarie/KDF Bridge (Old bridge), Behind Maa towers/Tabernacle church, stadium	50	50					
Reclaim all encroached road reserves.	All wards	50	50					
Ensure frequent maintenance of roads and road infrastructure	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		
Energy and street lighting provision plan								
Last mile electricity connection in Ololunga, Nkareta, particularly in public schools and hospitals	All wards	100						County government of Narok
Conduct stakeholder engagements and sensitization through public barazas and community meetings in partnership with the National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), and community leaders through public education	Ololunga, Nkareta and parts of Narok town	60	10	10	10	10		KPLC in collaboration with Narok County government

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
campaigns to households, business owners, and institutions within the municipality on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely payment of electricity bills • Consumer responsibilities • Dangers of encroaching on electricity wayleaves • Safety practices around electrical infrastructure 								
Form a liaison committee to co-ordinate energy related projects and form an agreeable strategy on clearing pending power bills.	Municipalwide	100						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair existing non-functional high mast security lights and install new street lights • Streetlights installation in major urban centres in Nkareta and Ololunga 	Nkareta, Ololunga and some parts of Narok Municipality	40	30	20	10		KPLC in collaboration with Narok County government	
ICT services improvement plan								
Liaise with service providers to spread and improve connectivity to all parts of Narok municipality and environs.	Nkareta ward	20	20	20	20	20		Telcos
Expand Internet Connectivity to the homes	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	20	20	20	20	20		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
Establishment of an ICT Resource Centre to facilitate access to ICT facilities to all municipality citizens	Narok town	50	50					Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Acquisition and set up of ICT infrastructure and equipment for ECDE centers within the municipality	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	40	40	20				Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
Improve and equip the existing and develop new youth empowerment centres	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	20	20	20	20	20		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
Collaborative activities with Maasai Mara University and other institutions	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	20	20	20	20	20		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Municipal revenue structures in accordance with existing law, policy and guidelines Automation of revenue collection streams Integrate IFMIS modules in Municipal financial operations Fast-track financial reforms to supplement existing law, policy and guidelines Enforce municipal by-laws 	Municipal-wide	20	20	20	20	20		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular updating of register/valuation roll Conduct regular surveys to inform new policy direction 	Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga wards	50	20	10	10	10		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
Development of suitable mechanisms for citizen involvement and participation (Web portal, Social media, e-Newsletters, Emails, Discussion forums, Print, Television, Radio, SMS and Automated calls)	Municipal-wide	50	20	10	10	10		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.
Social welfare and development plan								
HEALTH								
Construct new health facilities	Olopito Nchura Eshumata	50	30	20				Department of Public Health and Sanitation.
Acquire more land for future hospital expansion.	Referral hospital- Narok Town Ward	100						Department of Public Health and Sanitation.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Ensure the deployment of trained and qualified personnel to health facilities in coordination with the county and national governments.	All health facilities within the municipality	100						Department of Public Health and Sanitation.
Rehabilitate and develop additional staff houses at Nkareta and Naisuya dispensaries.	Nkareta Dispensary Naisuya Dispensary	50	30	20				Department of Public Health and Sanitation.
Formulate proper policies for health management and service delivery.	Municipalwide	50	50					Department of Public Health and Sanitation.
Acquire sufficient reliable emergency transport vehicles (Ambulances) in all wards in the municipality for referrals and emergency evacuations.	All wards	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Public Health and Sanitation.
Provide backup generators in all the health facilities in the municipality.	All health facilities within the municipality	50	50					Department of Public Health and Sanitation.
Establish a robust inventory management system to track drugs usage and predict future needs and collaborate with the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) to ensure a steady supply of essential medicines.	All health facilities within the municipality	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Public Health and Sanitation. KEMSA
EDUCATION								
Construct and equip ECDE centers and classrooms.	Narok Town Ward Nkareta Ward Section of Ololulunga Ward	50	50					Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Introduce digital learning to enhance digital literacy.	All schools within the municipality	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Provide more teaching and learning materials to improve literacy and educational delivery.	All schools within the municipality	50	50					Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Employ adequate qualified teachers.	All schools within the municipality	50	50					Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Construct, renovate and equip ECDE centers and classrooms.	All ECDEs within the municipality	50	30	20				Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Introduce a school feeding program to improve nutritional needs and increase enrollment in ECDE centers.	All ECDEs within the municipality	100						Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Implement capacity-building programs for ECDE teachers to effectively deliver the CBC curriculum.	All ECDEs within the municipality	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Establish a sub- county resource centre within the municipality.	Narok town	50	50					Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Construct a mixed-day secondary school in Oloroito.	Oloroito	50	30	20				Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Establish adequate schools in the municipality	Within the municipality	30	30	20	10	10		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Increase the budget allocation for the education sector.	Municipalwide	100						

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Employ more teachers to meet demand.	Municipalwide	40	30	30				Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Increase capitation for TVETs and allocate funds for their equipment.	All TVETs within the municipalty	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Renovate and maintain the following primary schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ereteti Primary ▪ Kimelok Primary ▪ Oldanyati Primary ▪ Nkoben Primary ▪ Mayongo Primary ▪ Osotua Primary ▪ Olmusakua Primary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ereteti Primary ▪ Kimelok Primary ▪ Oldanyati Primary ▪ Nkoben Primary ▪ Mayongo Primary ▪ Osotua Primary ▪ Olmusakua Primary 	30	30	20	10	10		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Complete and upgrade defunct schools to operational status.	All defunct schools within the municipality	30	30	20	10	10		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
COMMUNITY, SPORTS & RECREATION FACILITIES, YOUTH, GENDER AND PWD								
Construct modern social halls with accessible facilities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other groups.	All wards	40	30	10	10	10		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Provide playgrounds, stadia and open spaces within the municipality.	All wards	30	30	20	10	10		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Set up an elderly and children's home	Within the Municipality.	40	30	30				Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Acquire land for a cemetery and establish a cremation center.	Within the Municipality.	50	30	20				Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
Establish a rehabilitation center	Within the Municipality.	40	20	20	10	10		Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION								
Plant trees around catchment areas, including dams and water catchment areas (e.g., Onchoro Springs at Olopito).	All catchment areas within the Municipality	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources. • NEMA. • WRA
Establish program to sensitize the public on environmental conservation and to promote agroforestry, afforestation, and reforestation.	All parts of the municipality	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources • KFS • NEMA
Sensitize the public on environmental conservation.	All parts of the municipality	100						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources • NEMA

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
Enforce development control rules for building and farming to protect riparian reserves.	All parts of the municipality traversed by rivers	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources. Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. NEMA.
Relocation of car washing activities away from the rivers.	Along all rivers	20	20	20	20	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources WRA
Establish a forest reclamation program to recover all the grabbed forest land.	All parts of the municipality with forests (Koonyo, Spain, Anyieni forests in Narok Town)	40	30	30				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources KFS
Sensitize the public on alternative energy sources and the use of green energy in order to reduce charcoal use. (Ololunga, Nkareta)	All parts of the municipality	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Install/construct more dams upstream to control flooding.	Along the major rivers	50	20	20	10			Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources
Construct storm water management system including drainage systems along all the roads.	Municipalwide	50	30	20				Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources

Projects and programs	Location	Years 2024 - 2029					Cost	Institutional responsibility
		Target (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
DISASTER MANAGEMENT								
Install lightning arrestors in the municipality especially in Ololulunga and Nkareta	Ololulunga and Nkareta	50	50					Department of Administration, coordination of decentralization & disaster management
Establish effective fire management infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A main station equipped with modern firefighting equipment e.g. fire engines, ladder trucks, rescue vehicles, and necessary tools • Satellite posts equipped with essential firefighting equipment and smaller, rapid-response vehicles to handle emergencies quickly 	Municipalwide	50	20	20	10			Department of Administration, coordination of decentralization & disaster management
Conduct regular training of community members on risks and disaster response to enhance preparedness.	Narok Town, Nkareta and Ololulunga	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Administration, coordination of decentralization & disaster management
Provide water hydrants at strategic points in the municipality	Narok Town	50	40	10				Department of Administration, coordination of decentralization & disaster management
Establish a multi-sectoral Disaster Response Coordination Unit/Team	Municipalitywide	20	20	20	20	20		Department of Administration, coordination of decentralization & disaster management

CHAPTER EIGHT: MONITORING & EVALUATION

OVERVIEW

Planning seeks to be efficient, effective and aims to enhance equity in terms of opportunities and rights. To achieve this, urban managers need to know how to make best use of the limited resources to address complex challenges. The Integrated Development Plan contains individual projects and institutional responsibility to implement them. To achieve the goals of the Plan, a Monitoring and Evaluation framework over the period of the Plan validity has been prepared. The framework contains monitoring indicators for the proposed projects and programs. These indicators are cross-sectoral and are linked to quantitative goals, objectives and policies.

The IDeP Results Matrix summarizes the priority areas, Programme Outcomes, Indicators, and the responsibility bearers for the projects as well as reporting agencies. This will allow implementers and decision makers to assess progress towards the various municipality development priorities.

PROJECT OUTCOME BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The table below gives a summary of M&E Matrix.

Table 27: Monitoring and Evaluation matrix

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
WATER SUPPLY	Adequate provision of portale water	Prepare water master plan and implementation	The existence of water master plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARWASSCO The Department of Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources	Annually
		Beacon all water facility land	Beacons in all water facilities		Annually
		Rehabilitate, improve and extend existing water supply system.	Number of kilometres of the extended water spply network		Semi annualy
		Augment Ilmashariani water project.	Number of other sources of water established		Annually
		Rehabilitation of Ilmashariani springs	The extend of rehabilitation of the		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
			Ilmashariani Springs		
		<p>Ilshamariani Water Supply Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct 100 m³ sump 2.5 km long DN100 rising main 10 km Gravity line of DN100 5km long DN 75-50 mm distribution lines Booster station that doubles as a water kiosk (Reinforced concrete) 500 No. ½” customer meters Perimeter fence and gate at source 	Level of completion of the Ilshamariani water supply project		Annually
		<p>Rehabilitation of CWTP stalled civil works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake Box Vertical flow basin Old horizontal flow basin Rapid sand filter installation Auxilliary pipeworks 	The extend of rehabilitation of the CWTP		Annually
		Upgrading pumps and filters among other water treatment infrastructure,	Number of upgraded pumps and filters		Semi annually
		Installation of additional storage facilities e.g treatment plant, tanks and reservoirs	Number of additional storage facilities		Annually
		Redesign and upgrade intake structure to reduce siltation issues	Extend of redesigned and upgraded intake structures		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		Construction of Major Dams Upstream	Number of dams constructed upstream		Annually
		Procure and install necessary infrastructure to leverage on solar energy to power the water supply and treatment system	Number of procured and installed infrastructure to leverage on solar energy		Semi annually
LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT	Sustainable liquid waste management	Construct the priority trunk and primary sewer lines connecting zones all the way to the sewage treatment works.	Length of the of the extended sewer line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARWASSCO The Department of Public Health and Sanitation 	Annually
		Renovating the sewerage treatment plant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign and reconstruct the sewerage ponds Redesign and reconstruct the sludge drying yard 	Extend of the renovation of the sewer treatment plant		Annually
		Construction of public toilets in all major centers and markets in the municipality	Number of constructed public toilets		Annually
		Establishment of a multi-agency enforcement committee to guide & coordinate implementation & enforcement operations	Existence of a multi-agency enforcement committee		Annually
		Prepare sewerage system master plan and get approvals (including approvals for ducts for laying pipes) from all necessary parties.	The existence of a sewerage system master plan		Annually
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	Sustainable and efficient solid waste management	Provide waste storage bins, skips and waste collection points in all three wards of Narok town, Nkareta and Ololulunga and especially in estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of additional waste skips and bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narok Municipality The Department of Lands, Housing 	Semi annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of additional waste collection points 	and Urban Development	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure an appropriate transport equipment Adoption of modern waste disposal technologies 	Number of procured transport equipment		Annually
		Establish a new dumpsite on the land secured in Limanet	The existence of a new dumpsite		Annually
		Hire additional staff for waste collection and management to ensure timely and effective waste handling.	Number of additional staff hired		Semi annually
		Establishment of partnerships with Private sector, CBO's and others in expanding the solid waste management system, network and infrastructure.	Number of public private partnerships		Annually
		Review and enforcement of existing solid waste management strategy.	The existence of an improved waste management strategy		Semi annually
		Sensitizing the public on the recommended solid waste management practices as well as the ongoing programs and initiatives on solid waste management.	Number of sensitized residents		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY	Improved access, mobility and connectivity	Tarmacking of roads and putting up of culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length of tarmacked roads. Number of additional culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County government of Narok KURA KENHA 	Annually
		Installation of bridges and footbridge Installation	Number of installed bridges and foot bridges		Annually
		Opening up service lanes	Number and length of opened up service lanes		Annually
		Incorporating NMT infrastructure into road designs that is Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) friendly	Length of NMT infrastructure constructed		Annually
		Opening historical livestock routes	Number and length of historical livestock routes opened up		Annually
		Construction northern and southern bypasses	Number of kilometres of the constructed northern and southern bypasses		Annually
		Putting up of road signages at strategic places of the Municipality	Number of road signages put up		Annually
		Provision of parking spaces in strategic points in the town;	Number of parking spaces provided		Annually
		Reclaim all encroached road reserves.	Number and size of the reclaimed road reserve		Annually
		Ensure frequent maintenance of roads and road infrastructure	The frequency of the maintenance of te roads		Semi annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
ENERGY AND STREET LIGHTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate connection and access to electricity. Increased use of sustainable sources of energy. 	Last mile electricity connection in Ololunga, Nkareta, particularly in public schools and hospitals	Number of households connected to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KPLC Narok County government 	Annually
		Conduct stakeholder engagements and sensitization through public barazas and community meetings in partnership with the National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), and community leaders through public education campaigns to households, business owners, and institutions within the municipality on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely payment of electricity bills Consumer responsibilities Dangers of encroaching on electricity wayleaves Safety practices around electrical infrastructure 	Number of sensitized residents		Annually
		Form a liaison committee to coordinate energy related projects and form an agreeable strategy on clearing pending power bills.	The existestence of a liaison committee		Semi annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
	Adequate provision of street lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing non-functional high mast security lights and install new street lights Streetlights installation in major urban centres in Nkare nta and Ololunga 	Number of repaired security lights Number of street lights installed		Annually
ICT	Improved connectivity and access to ICT infrastructure.	Liaise with service providers to spread and improve connectivity to all parts of Narok municipality and environs.		Dept of Information Technology and E-Gov't.	Annually
		Expand Internet Connectivity to the homes			Annually
		Establishment of an ICT Resource Centre to facilitate access to ICT facilities to all municipality citizens	The existence of an operational ICT centre		Annually
		Development of suitable mechanisms for citizen involvement and participation (Web portal, Social media, e-Newsletters, Emails, Discussion forums, Print, Television, Radio, SMS and Automated calls)	The existence of mechanisms for public participations		Semi annually
	Education and skill development	Acquisition and set up of ICT infrastructure and equipment for ECDE centers within the municipality	Number of ICT infrastructure and equipment acquired for ECDE centres		Annually
		Improve and equip the existing and develop new youth empowerment centres	Number of new youth development centres developed		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		Collaborative activities with Maasai Mara University and other institutions	Number of collaborative activities held with Maasai Mara University		Semi annually
	Increased revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Municipal revenue structures in accordance with existing law, policy and guidelines Automation of revenue collection streams Integrate IFMIS modules in Municipal financial operations Fast-track financial reforms to supplement existing law, policy and guidelines Enforce municipal by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of established municipal revenue structures Number of automated revenue collection streams 		Annually
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular updating of register/valuation roll Conduct regular surveys to inform new policy direction 	The frequency of updating the valuation roll		Annually
ECONOMY-AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved farm produce yields Improved livelihoods 	Introduce and scale up modern irrigation technologies and water conversation methods of agriculture		Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.	Annually
		Sensitize farmers on the cultivation of alternative crops i.e. sunflower and avocado	Number of sensitized farmers		Semi annually
		Capacity building and training famers on soil conservation agricultural practices such as contour plowing and terracing on sloped	Number of trained farmers		Semi annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		lands to reduce water runoff and prevent erosion			
		Distribution of tree seedlings for planting to farmers	Number of tree seedlings distributed		Semi annually
		Organize campaigns and field demonstrations to encourage use organic fertilizers	Number of campaigns held		Semi annually
		Collaborate with farmers agriculture cooperatives and establish aggregations centre for value addition lengthening of shelf products of the farm produce and processing then to final products	Number of aggregated centres established		Annually
		Holding sensitization forums for farmers on post-harvest processing techniques for farm produce	Number of farmers sensitized on post harvest techniques		Annually
		Establish maize milling factory at Nkareta	An operational maize milling factory		Annually
		Construct and equip modern storage facilities that have capacity to handle surplus production	Number of storage facilities constructed		Annually
		Develop dairy cooperatives and set up milk collection points	Number of developed dairy cooperatives		Semi annually
		Set up milk processing and cooling plants at Olopito.	Number of developed milk processing and cooling plants		Annually
		Establish a farmer education program in partnership with organizations that capacity build farmers on plants health, how to use	The existence of farmer education program		Semi annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		pesticides and trainings on integrated pest management			
		Coming up with zoning regulations and laws that restrict on subdivision and control of mining activities on highly productive agricultural land			Annually
		Enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments requirements before and after approval of mining activities	-		Semi annually
		Distribution of farm equipment like tractors to farmers	Number of distributed farm equipment		Annually
		Introduction of innovative technologies for seed production	The existence of innovative technologies		Annually
		Adoption of new technologies and marketing strategies to boost productivity and competitiveness by creation of markets for the produce through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of agricultural business and trade expos • Capacity building farmers on digital marketing of their farm produce 			Annually
		Restore and renovate stalled cattle dips	Number of renovated cattle dips		Annually
		Establish program to avail, distribute and educate farmers on drought	The existence of a program to educate		Semi annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		resistance and nutrient rich variety feeds for livestock such as Pannycum, Plageria, sugar	farmers drought resistant crops		
		Construction and equipping water pans for livestock	Number of additional water pans		Annually
		Supporting alternative livelihood programmes like pig farming through PPPs			Annually
		Organization of market days	The existence and number of market days		Semi annually
		Establish livestock marketing strategy	The existence of a livestock marketing strategy		Semi annually
		Purchasing land and construction of livestock sale yard in Ololulunga	The existence of an operational livestock sale yard		Annually
		Procure land and develop poultry slaughter slabs and livestock slaughter hubs at strategic places in the municipality	Number of develop and operational slaughter houses		Annually
		Establish meat processing facility	The existence of an operational meat processing facility		Annually
		Establish leather processing facility	The existence of an operational leather processing facility		Annually
		Develop and implement regulations governing livestock and domestic animal control.	Existence of animal control regulations		Semi annually
		Reviving the milk cooling plants in Lolmongi and connecting it with electricity	Number of revived cooling plants		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		Sensitize farmers on the use of technology in agriculture, with a focus on modern tools, equipment and techniques.	Number of sensitized farmers		Semi annually
FISHERIES	Increased production and consumption of fish in the municipality	Establish a pond promotion program	Existence of a pond promotion program	Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries.	Semi annually
		Augment aquaculture extension services in the municipality			Annually
		Construct modern fish market which is well equipped with water and sanitation facilities	Existence of a modern fish market		Annually
TOURISM	Improved and diversified tourism	Establish a cultural centre and a Maasai market.	Existence of a Maasai market	Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.	Annually
		Provide the necessary amenities at the Ogiek cultural centre	Number of the necessary amenities provided at the Ogiek cultural centre		Annually
		Enforce environmental regulations.			Annually
		Reclaim all the encroached land in reserved areas.	Number and size of reclaimed land in conservation areas		Annually
TRADE AND MARKETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and adequate access to markets. Improved conditions of market centres. 	Construct more formal markets in all wards	Number of formal markets	Department of Trade, Cooperative Development, Tourism and Wildlife.	Annually
		Provide adequate parking spaces especially in the market centres.	Number of parking spaces provided in market centres		Annually
		Construct markets to relocate the people putting up stalls along the roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of constructed markets Number of relocated traders 		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		Construct adequate modern markets with the required infrastructure.	Number of modern markets constructed		Annually
		Establish a one stop for business registration in order to ease business.	An operational one stop registration centre for businesses		Annually
HEALTH	Improved and adequate access to quality health care	Construct new health facilities	Number of new health facilities	Department of Public Health and Sanitation.	Annually
		Acquire more land for future hospital expansion.	Size of land acquired		Annually
		Ensure the deployment of trained and qualified personnel to health facilities in coordination with the county and national governments.	Number of deployed health workers to health centres		Semi annually
		Rehabilitate and develop additional staff houses at Nkareta and Naisuya dispensaries.	Number of additional and rehabilitated staff houses		Annually
		Formulate proper policies for health management and service delivery.	Existence of proper health management and service delivery policies		Semi annually
		Acquire sufficient reliable emergency transport vehicles (Ambulances) in all wards in the municipality for referrals and emergency evacuations.	Number of new emergency service vehicles		Annually
		Provide backup generators in all the health facilities in the municipality.	Number of acquired back up generators for health facilities		Annually
		Establish a robust inventory management system to track drugs usage and predict future needs and collaborate with the Kenya Medical	Existence of a inventory management system		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		Supplies Authority (KEMSA) to ensure a steady supply of essential medicines.			
EDUCATION	Adequate access to quality education for all.	Construct and equip ECDE centers and classrooms.	Number of ECDE classrooms constructed Number of equipment provided in ECDE centres	Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.	Annually
		Introduce digital learning to enhance digital literacy.	Existence of digital learning		Annually
		Provide more teaching and learning materials to improve literacy and educational delivery.	Number of learning and teaching materials provided		Annually
		Employ adequate qualified teachers.	Number of qualified teachers employed		Annually
		Introduce a school feeding program to improve nutritional needs and increase enrollment in ECDE centers.	Existence of a school feeding program		Semi annually
		Implement capacity-building programs for ECDE teachers to effectively deliver the CBC curriculum.	Existence of capacity building programs for ECDE teachers		Semi annually
		Establish a sub- county resource centre within the municipality.	Existence of a sub- county resource centre		Annually
		Construct a mixed-day secondary school in Oloroito.	Existence of an operational mixed day school in Oloroito		Annually
		Establish adequate schools in the municipality	Number of schools established		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
		Increase the budget allocation for the education sector.	Amount allocated to the education sector		Annually
		Increase capitation for TVETs and allocate funds for their equipment.	Amount allocated to TVETs		Annually
		Renovate and maintain the following primary schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ereteti Primary ▪ Kimelok Primary ▪ Oldanyati Primary ▪ Nkoban Primary ▪ Mayongo Primary ▪ Osotua Primary ▪ Olmusakua Primary 	Number of renovated and maintained schools		Annually
		Complete and upgrade defunct schools to operational status.	Number of completed and upgraded defunct schools		Annually
COMMUNITY, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES, YOUTH, GENDER AND PWDs	Adequate access to community facilities for all members of the community	Construct modern social halls with accessible facilities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other groups.	Number of modern social halls constructed	Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services.	Annually
		Provide playgrounds, stadia and open spaces within the municipality.	Number of open spaces, playgrounds and stadia provided		Annually
		Set up an elderly and children's home	Existence of operational elderly and childrens homes		Annually
		Acquire land for a cemetery and establish a cremation center.	Size of land acquired for a cemetery		Annually
		Establish a rehabilitation center	Existence of an operational rehabilitation centre		Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	Protected and conserved environmental assets	Plant trees around catchment areas, including dams and water catchment areas (e.g., Onchoro Springs at Olopito).	Number of trees planted around catchment areas		Semi annually
		Establish program to sensitize the public on environmental conservation and to promote agroforestry, afforestation, and reforestation.	Existence of sensitization program		Semi annually
		Sensitize the public on environmental conservation.	Number of sensitized residents		Annually
		Enforce development control rules for building and farming to protect riparian reserves.			Annually
		Relocation of car washing activities away from the rivers.	Number of relocated car washes		Semi annually
		Establish a forest reclamation program to recover all the grabbed forest land.	Existence of a forestreclamation program		Annually
		Sensitize the public on alternative energy sources and the use of green energy in order to reduce charcoal use. (Ololunga, Nkareta)	Number of sensitized residents		Annually
		Install/construct more dams upstream to control flooding.	Number of dams constructed upstream		Annually
		Construct storm water management system including drainage systems along all the roads.	Length of constructed storm water drainage channels		Annually
DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND	Disaster management and risk preparedness	Install lightning arrestors in the municipality especially in Ololulunga and Nkareta	Number of lightning arrestors installed	Department of Administration, coordination of	Annually

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	PROJECTS /PROGRAMS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING
CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION		Establish effective fire management infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A main station equipped with modern firefighting equipment e.g. fire engines, ladder trucks, rescue vehicles, and necessary tools • Satellite posts equipped with essential firefighting equipment and smaller, rapid-response vehicles to handle emergencies quickly 	Number of fire management infrastructure established	decentralization & disaster management	Annually
		Conduct regular training of community members on risks and disaster response to enhance preparedness.	Number of trained residents		Annually
		Provide water hydrants at strategic points in the municipality	Number of water hydrants provided		Annually
		Establish a multi-sectoral Disaster Response Coordination Unit/Team	Existence of a multi-sectoral disaster response coordination unit/team		Annually

ANNEXTURE 1: Minutes of the Courtesy Call to the County Officials

Minutes of the Courtesy Call to the County Officials for Consultancy Services for the Preparation of the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) for Narok Municipality - Tender No: NCG/OT/04/2024 – 2025

COUNTY: Narok, | **DATE:** 6th September, 2024 | **TIME:** 12.00 PM to 12.35 PM, | **VENUE:** Municipal Office Boardroom.

Present (See Annexure 1)

1. Narok County staff – (10)
2. Geodev (K) Ltd (consultant) – (7)

Agenda

1. Preliminaries
2. Introduction and strategizing on fieldwork activities
3. Reconnaissance and transect survey
4. Closing Remarks

MIN 01/9/06/2024: Preliminaries

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 PM by Mr. Osewe Vincent, Director of the Department of Physical Planning. He began by welcoming all attendees and providing a brief overview of the project, outlining the key activities that the consultant is expected to undertake. Following this, Mr. Osewe invited the consultant team to introduce themselves, followed by introductions from the county team, the Municipal Manager, the Chief Officer, and the CECM. After the introductions, the CECM, Madam Vivian, invited Mr. Osewe to present the workplan to the team.

MIN 02/9/06/2024: Introduction and strategizing on fieldwork activities

Speaker	Organization	Designation	Remarks
Mr. Osewe Vincent	Narok County Government	Director Department of Physical Planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He took the team through the work plan for the consultant. The work plan was as follows;<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Day 1: Courtesy call to the Municipal Manager and the County Planner for introduction.❖ Day 2: Reconnaissance and transect survey.❖ Day 3: Municipal wide visioning workshop.❖ Day 4: Departmental visioning.❖ Day 5: Municipal Board visioning workshop.• After the highlights, Mr. Osewe invited the Municipal Manager, Mr. Stanley to highlight the stakeholders invited and the progress of mobilization of the stakeholders.
Mr. Stanley Koriata	Narok County Government	Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He gave a sample of the stakeholders invited on day 1 and day 2 of the stakeholder engagement workshop.• He further highlighted that on day 1, the workshop will engage the

			<p>community stakeholders. On day 2 the stakeholders that will be engaged will be the NGAO, the County departments and government agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He also stated that they were yet to mobilize all the stakeholder but the mobilization was in progress. • The Municipal Manager gave the estimates for the two engagements were by on day 1 there will be approximately 70 stakeholders and on day 2 approximately 35 stakeholders.
Madam Vivian Eretti	Narok County Government	CECM Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed and appreciated the attendees, including the consultant. • she mentioned that the municipal board was crucial for the IUDEP engagement. However, the planning and invitation process requires a week or more days for proper preparation. she further clarified that, facilitation of these particular group will be done by the county and not the consultant. • the CECM mentioned that the consultant should visit the areas that are of key interest in the project such as urban centers, the industrial park among others. and this would help to see the general settlement, the economic practices like livestock farming, crop farming e.g wheat, maize especially in Nkareta and endomorong
Mr. Sammy Kiprotich	Geodev (K) LTD	Physical Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He highlighted that the stakeholders on the first day will be sensitized on what the exercise is about and then they will break into groups for further visioning. • He requested for the shape files from the previous IDeP, where by Mr. Osewe assured him that the county GIS Analyst will share them with the consultant. • Mr. Osewe also requested the County GIS analyst to share the municipal boundary shape file with the consultant

MIN 03/9/06/2024: Confirmation of the Municipal Boundary


Mr. Osewe requested the county GIS Analyst to present to the team the Municipal boundary, the urban centres and the environmentally significant areas. After the presentation, the following matters came up;

- The total area of the municipality is 760 KM².
 - The municipal boundary on the northern side was moved.
 - The CECM advised the consultant not to draw attention at the area around the Mau Forest
- Madam Vivian promised the consultant's team to provide them with a team from the county that will assist them throughout the municipality to visit the major urban centres, agricultural areas, environmentally significant areas, the waste disposal site, the proposed industrial park and the sewer treatment plant.


MIN 03/9/06/2024: Closing Remarks

Madam Vivian promised the consultant team to accord them with the required support and appreciated them for their professionalism. She also promised that they will be available for the stakeholder engagements. She finally called the meeting to an end at 12:35 PM where she invited Mr. Evans to say a word of prayer.

ANNEXURE 2: Attendance Register for the Courtesy Call to the County Officials

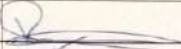


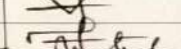



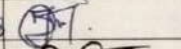
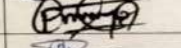
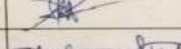
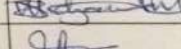
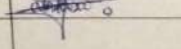
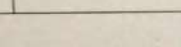


**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029**



Attendance Register

Sub county.....Ward.....Venue Municipal Boardroom.
 Date 08/07/2024 Time..... Purpose: Courtesy visit to County of Narok

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	Vivian Sereti	NCG	CECM-LHPPA	✓			✓		0723893030	
2.	Daudi Naito	NCG	CG-PPUB		✓		✓		0722844866	
3.	Stanley Kwaraka	NCG	Manager	✓			✓		0722212870	
4.	Obuse Vincent	NCA	DDPP	✓			✓		0721122222	
5.	Erastus Mutuku	NCG	ADPP		✓		✓		0721244317	
6.	LYBANI K. RONDO	NCG	P. PLANNER		✓	✓			0700352537	
7.	HILDA NARINDI	NCG	P. PLANNER	✓			✓		0113936247	
8.	Richard Kibelekeya	NCG	P. Planner		✓		✓		0705673804	
9.	Sangare John	CGN	GDMO		✓		✓		0707276928	
10.	Kipronoh Evans	CGN	P. planner		✓		✓		0702246410	
11.	Sammy Kiprotich	Geodes	P. planner		✓		✓		0724903056	
12.	Michael Nimata	Geodes (w) Ltd	P. Planner		✓		✓		0727395515	
13.	Abigail Wambui	Geodes (w) Ltd	GIS expert	✓					0748786300	
14.										

CECM
 Chief Officer
 Municipal
 Manager
 Director
 P. Planning
 Senior
 Planner.



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



Attendance Register

Sub county: Narok Municipality Ward: Venue:

Date: Time: Purpose: Courtesy Call to CECAD

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	Stephanie Mumo	Geodev (D) Hd	A Planner	✓		✓			0705559705	
2.	Evange Otieno	Geodev (G) Lt	Env. Planner		✓	✓			0742451823	
3.	Dorcas J. Kga	Geodev (G) Lt	Planner	✓		✓			0702679780	
4.	Lilian Wambui	Geodev (G) Lt	Sociologist	✓		✓			0721115190	
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										

ANNEXURE 3: Pictorials of the Courtesy Call to the County Officials



ANNEXURE 4: Minutes of the Municipal Wide Visioning Workshop

Minutes of the Municipal Wide Visioning for Consultancy Services for the Preparation of the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) for Narok Municipality - Tender No: NCG/OT/04/2024 – 2025

COUNTY: Narok, | **DATE:** 9th September, 2024 | **TIME:** 11.07 AM to 5:15 PM, | **VENUE:** Zebu Lodge & Luxury Hotel.

Present (See Annexure 1)

3. Narok County staff
4. Community Members
5. Geodev (K) Ltd (Consultant)

Agenda

5. Preliminaries
6. Municipal wide visioning
7. Presentation of priorities and the vision per ward after break out session.
8. Closing Remarks

MIN 01/9/9/2024: Preliminaries

The meeting was officially called to order at 11:07 AM by Mr. Stanley Koriata, the Municipal Manager. He began by welcoming all attendees and invited Mr. Ali Juma to open the session with a word of prayer. Following this, he invited everyone to introduce themselves, starting with the community members, followed by the county team, and then the consultant team.

MIN 02/9/9/2024: Municipal wide visioning

Speaker	Organization	Designation	Remarks
Mr. Stanley Koriata	Narok County Government	Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed and appreciated all in attendance and acknowledged the presence of Mr. David. chief officer lands. • He continued to affirm that all the people invited to the municipal wide visioning workshop represented the 3 wards within Narok municipality; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Narok town Ward, ii. Nkareta Ward and iii. Ololulung’a ward • He mentioned that the engagement was important as the plan is meant to be in use by the municipality for the next 5 years and it will act as a guide to the development of Narok municipality. • He proceeded to inform the members the boundary of Narok

			<p>Municipality by mentioning key areas that were used at the border such as river ntebei, ewaso nyiro, mau river, and entoroboni river.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he said that Narok has tremendously grown into a municipality. • He requested that when members are placed in groups, they should be able to give useful contributions as what they will give as their views will be a guide that will be used for the next 5 years in development and plan for the municipality. he reiterated that it was important to give important views as it will be a reflection of what Narok municipality people need. • He welcomed Mr. Osewe to explain more about the visioning workshop.
Mr. Osewe Vincent	Narok County Government	Director Department of Physical Planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed and appreciated all in attendance and acknowledged the presence of the municipal manager, the chief officer lands and the consultant. • He informed the members that it was their right for public participation as that's what the constitution 2010 says and that is why they were invited to the workshop. • He highlighted on the importance of the visioning workshop and further mentioned that the exercise was very important to the community as the engagement was mainly to gather their views on the IUDEP plan. • He proceeded to explain to the members that the IUDEP plan is for the development of Narok Municipality. however, the consultant will further expound on the plan. • He mentioned that the members will also be engaged in matters related to the vision of the municipality.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He also mentioned that it was a good opportunity for the members to be shown the municipal boundary and if they have questions they should feel free to ask, •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Mr. David Naisho	Narok County Government	Chief officer – lands, housing, physical planning and urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He started by welcoming and appreciating all in attendance, including the lead consultants. • He clearly informed the community members that the meeting was specifically meant for them. • The workshop was mainly meant for the planning of Narok Municipality. • He mentioned that the law is very clear on public participation that no development should be done without including the people’s views and opinions. • He continued to mention that the IUDEP is meant to guide the municipality for the next 5 years from 2024-2029 as the previous one had expired (2018-2023) • The IUDEP is meant to guide on all projects that will be running through from 2024-2029. Therefore, members should raise issues/challenges they are facing as a municipality. • He further continued to mention that Narok Municipality is not small and that it covers 692 km² • He informed the members that the areas of discussion included such thematic areas as roads, transport, waste management, environment, water, sewer, health etc. • He urged the members to ask question on areas that they did not understand. •
Mr. Sammy Kiprotich	Geodev (K) Ltd	Physical Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

MIN 03/9/2024: Presentation of priorities and the vision per ward after break out session.

WARD	PRIORITIES	VISION
Narok town		
Nkareta	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads/Bridges. 2. Water Supply 3. ECD Classes 4. Health Facilities 5. Electricity Supply 6. Base transceiver Stations (Telephone Booths) 7. Modern Storage facilities for agricultural produce. 8. Coolants (Milk) 9. Extension Services (Livestock Vaccination and treatment.) 10. The municipality to prioritize the locals for employment opportunities within the municipality. 	'A well modernized and accessible Nkareta Ward with opportunities at the village level.'
Ololulung'a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarmacking of Ereteti- Nkobon road and Entoroboni- Kayetoni road. • Drill more boreholes. • Construct a water treatment plant. • Upgrade the health facility at Musakwa • Construct more health facilities at Ereteti and Nkobon. • Construct more bridges. • Construction of public toilets • Construction of a market at Ololulunga • Renovating and maintaining the following schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ereteti Primary School. ❖ Kimelok Primary School ❖ Oldanyati Primary School ❖ Nkobon Primary School ❖ Mayongo Primary School ❖ Osotua Primary School ❖ Olmusakua Primary School • Construction of a slaughter house • Construction of a storage facility in Nkobon. • Constructions of millers • Installation of lightning arrestors 	To foster regional prosperity, sustainability and enhanced neighbourhoods through coordinated multisectoral development.

MIN 04/9/2024: Vote of Thanks and Closing Remarks

Mr. Stanley Koriata, the Municipal Manager, expressed his gratitude to all the members for their contributions and patience throughout the workshop. He noted that the members had requested an additional day for the workshop at a later date, allowing them to share any further input that might have been overlooked.

- Mr. Sammy Kiprotich from Geodev (K) Ltd also extended his thanks to everyone present, acknowledging their hard work. He assured them that all their contributions would be integrated into the plan, which would later be presented to them for validation.

Mr. XXXXXXX, the chairman of the farmers' group, expressed his gratitude to everyone and emphasized the importance of Narok Municipality establishing its own millers, slaughterhouses, and roads. This, he noted, would ensure that the revenue generated within Narok stays within the county, rather than benefiting other counties. The meeting concluded with a prayer led by Pastor Jackson Keremo at 5:15 PM.

ANNEXURE 5: Attendance Register for the Municipal Wide Visioning Workshop



**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029**

Attendance Register



Sub county.....Ward.....Level.....Venue.....Zebra Lodge

Date.....09/09/2024.....Time.....10am -> 4pm.....Purpose.....Visioning Exercise Narok Municipality

S/No	Name	Organization <i>KIGED</i>	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	✓ Ezekiel Nakot	NKARETA	Youth Rep	✓	✓				0714657519	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	✓ Pere Jonathan	N.C.G	Ward Admin	✓	✓				0723000512	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	✓ Berwani Kamwira W. Owino	W. Owners	Org Sec	✓					0725728851	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	✓ RAHAB N. LENTIR	NAROK TOWN BUSINESS DEP	Adult	✓			✓		0729015166	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	✓ Lydia Saitoji	Narok Town Youth Council	Secretary	✓		✓			0741827023	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	✓ Pauline Klenjini	KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY	Admin	✓		✓			0704213592	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	✓ GIDEON KISIO	NAROK TOWN YOUTH COUNCIL	Chairman	✓			✓		0719763951	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	✓ RAMADHAN SHABAH	SUPKEM	Youth leader	✓	✓			Nubian, Comp Marginalized	0724565919	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	✓ SAMUEL LEMURU	NAROK TOWN P.W.D	Legale	✓			✓	PWD	0721483084	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	✓ EDITH K. MACHO	NAROK TOWN URBANA	Youth	✓			✓		0711527521	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	✓ Stephen saoli	NAROK TOWN MIMUSA	Secretary Youth	✓		✓			0722274709	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	✓ Anida Kitioni	Obokungu ward	UDA Secretary	✓		28	✓		0748628033	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	✓ Isaac Kishoyan	Aic pastor	Pastor	✓			✓		0720965305	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	✓ Osewa Vincent	NCS	DEPP	✓			✓		0721127715	<i>[Signature]</i>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



Attendance Register

Sub county.....Ward level Venue Zebu Lodge
Date 09/09/2024 Time 10am - 4pm Purpose Visioning Exercise Narok Municipality

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	* Richard Kibelekenya	NCG	Physical Planning		✓	✓			0705673804	
2.	✓ Anne N. Mootian	Narok	Water (Pump) Users	✓			✓		0724798510	
3.	✓ Sadara Joseph	OKOLUNGA NCG	W. Admin		✓		✓		0728104778	
4.	✓ CECILIA BINTAI	NAROK T.	Bus. owner	✓			✓		0725374001 0725374001	
5.	✓ Nashifaa Koina	NAROK T.	Board member	✓			✓		0716662699	
6.	✓ Rimine Kishoyan	NKARETA	farmers R		✓		✓		0746543035	
7.	* MANCHA Kishoyan	NKARETA	farmer		✓		✓		0723100618	
8.	✓ JACKSON KENYAN	NKARETA	PASTOR		✓		✓		0723929689	
9.	✓ FRANCIS KISIO	NKARETA	Business		✓		✓		0725433260	
10.	✓ LEINTOI KETERE	NKARETA	FARMERS		✓		✓		0798411312	
11.	✓ Erasmus Mutuku	NCG	ADDP		✓		✓		071524322	
12.	* DENNIS BETA	NCG	Suburban		✓		✓		0711303200	
13.	✓ Amos Kiok	NCG	NAROK ADMIN		✓		✓		0711500090	
14.	✓ Julius Kiok	NKARETA	PHDs		✓		✓		0720033637	



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



Attendance Register

Sub county.....Ward.....level.....Venue.....Zebu Lodge
Date: 09/09/2024 Time: 10am - 4pm Purpose: VIGILANCY Exercise Narok Municipality

S/No	Name	Organization/ Ward	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1. ✓	ROSE TAKAYA	...	Town rep.	✓		✓			0740659466	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. ✓	JOHN T. KOOL	Olokulunkia P/ISO	CHAIRMAN		✓		✓	PWD	0718593030	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. ✓	Solomon Laitu	obokungwa	opinion		✓		✓		0729711189	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. ✓	BEN-LE TOLLO	NAROK TOWN	CHAIRMAN		✓		65		0726021431	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. ✓	ISAACK NAEKU	NAROK TOWN GSM MARKET	CHAIRMAN		✓		✓		0719518697	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.		GSM MARKET								
7. ✓	DANIEL KUBO	NAROK TOWN MATHAWA	member		✓		✓		0703831162	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	William Kiteri	NAROK TOWN	member		✓		✓		0722535564	<i>[Signature]</i>
9. ✓	PAHEL NIOKONUNU	NAROK TOWN	V/ELDER		✓		✓		0710182950	<i>[Signature]</i>
10. ✓	MARINA ISRAEL	NAROK TOWN	ACCOUNTANT - IHPD		✓		✓		0710132157	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Dennis kashu	NAROK SU'	Quoth		✓		✓		0721882243	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Nancy Kishumbi	NAROK TOWN	Publicity	✓			✓	PWD	0700925077	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	ALI JUMA	NAROK TOWN	SUPKEM		✓		✓	-	0721665576	<i>[Signature]</i>
14. ✓	BVIS KIPAPET	NKARATA	Minority		✓		✓	Minority indigenous	0727224281	<i>[Signature]</i>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



Attendance Register

Sub county.....Ward level Venue Zebu Lodge
Date 09/09/2024 Time 10am-4pm Purpose: Violence Exercise Narok Municipality

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	JOHN P. KAPRE	NAROK TOWN	Chairman						0727648567	[Signature]
2.	✓ Dennis Nkuruna	NCG	Manager BP	✓		✓			0714206170	[Signature]
3.	✓ Allan Ntimama	NCG	Admin/Planning	✓		✓			0729445880	[Signature]
4.	✓ Daniel Kenwei	NAROK TOWN	Former rep	✓	✓				0746722542	[Signature]
5.	✓ ERUK TORAKHAI	NAROK TOWN	Youth Rep	✓	✓				0714429119	[Signature]
6.	✓ Pauline Nanyani	NKARETA	Women Rep	✓		✓			0710734204	[Signature]
7.	✓ Gertrude Woiyer	NCG	Water	✓		✓			0726155603	[Signature]
8.	✓ SILVIA M SWAKO	NCG	Health Promoter	✓		✓			0711935016	[Signature]
9.	✓ Zila Juma	Narok Town	Kiosk owners	✓		✓			0721481877	[Signature]
10.	✓ PEMBA NCHAE	NCC	Co-operative		✓	✓			0701877019	[Signature]
11.	✓ DAVID SINDOMBE	NKARETA	Transport	✓		✓			0721228325	[Signature]
12.	✓ WILKE SETEK	WILKATRETA	Transport	✓		✓			0723776309	[Signature]
13.	✓ Aladi Mohamed	Mosque Admin.	Muslim Rep	✓		✓			0725925104	[Signature]
14.	✓ Violet Naasisho	Narok Town	Shop owners	✓		✓			0722919533	[Signature]



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



5

Attendance Register

Sub county.....Ward Kisumu levels.....Venue zebu Lodge
Date 09/09/2024 Time 10am-7pm Purpose: Walking Exercise Narok Municipality

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	Caroline Nairama	NCG	P. Admin	✓		✓			0712314225	
2.	LABAN W. ROXU	NCG	P. PLANNER		✓	✓			0700752537	
3.	Ann Siron	NCG	Social Safeguard	✓		✓			0721949659	
4.	Hilda Narinoi	NCG	P. Planner	✓					0113936247	
5.	NCHOE STELLA	NCG	Environmentalist	✓		✓			0722839969	
6.	Evans Kipwari	NCG	P. planner		✓	✓			0702246410	
* 7.	Richard Kibeleka	NCG	P. Planner	✓		✓			0705673804	
8.	PUNYUA Lemayon	N.B.A	Chairman		✓	✓			0728040522	
9.	STEPHEN BIAN	N.B.A	Patron		✓	✓			0713131678	
10.	Eliud Nkuruma	MMUMA	Chair	✓		✓			0722807387	
11.	Nancy Naisoi	NCG	Communication	✓		✓			0723810342	
12.	MONTET ROBERT	NCG	Forward office		✓	✓			0794993898	
13.	NICKSON HURUWINE	NAROK	Chairman		✓				0721830439	
14.	David Naisho	NCG	C.O LPPWA	✓		✓			0722844866	



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



Attendance Register

Sub county.....Ward. Kisumu level.....Venue. Zebra Lodge
Date. 09/09/2024 Time. 10am - 4pm Purpose: Workshop: Narok Municipality - Kisumu level

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	William Wako	Narok town	Livestock	✓	✓				0741095262	
2.	John Sangwa	CGN	GDMO	✓	✓				070776928	
3.	Sammy Kifitich	Gredev Ltd					✓		0724903086	
4.	Michael Mwak	Gredev Ltd	Planner				✓		070139595	
5.	Stephanie Muro	Gredev Ltd	A. Planner	✓	✓				070559705	
6.	Lilian Wambui	Gredev Ltd	Ecological	✓	✓				072115190	
7.	Dorcas J. Kipa	Gredev Ltd	Planner	✓	✓				070267980	
8.	Evance Otieno	Gredev Ltd	Env. plan	✓	✓				0742451223	
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										

ANNEXURE 6: Municipal Wide Visioning Workshop Pictorials





ANNEXURE 7: Minutes of the Departmental Visioning Workshop

Minutes of the Departmental Visioning Workshop for Consultancy Services for the Preparation of the Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDeP) for Narok Municipality - Tender No: NCG/OT/04/2024 - 2025

COUNTY: Narok, | **DATE:** 10th September, 2024 | **TIME:** 10.38 AM to 4:00 PM, | **VENUE:** Zebu Lodge & Luxury Hotel.

Present (See Annexure 1)

6. Narok County staff
7. Departmental heads
8. Geodev (K) Ltd (Consultant)

Agenda

9. Preliminaries
10. Departmental visioning
11. Presentation of priorities and the vision per Sectors after break out session.
12. Vote of Thanks and Closing Remarks

MIN 01/10/9/2024: Preliminaries

The meeting was officially called to order at 10:38 AM by Mr. Osewe Vincent, the Director Department of Physical Planning. He began by welcoming all attendees and invited Mr. Kamau Kinyua to open the session with a word of prayer. Following this, he invited everyone to introduce themselves, starting with the county team, Sector heads and the consultant team.

MIN 02/10/9/2024: Departmental visioning

Speaker	Organization	Designation	Remarks
Mr. Osewe Vincent	Narok County Government	Director Department of Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed and appreciated all in attendance and acknowledged the presence of all the sector directors, the municipal manager, the and the consultant. • He highlighted on the workshop's objectives; which he said was to have a vision for the municipality. • He mentioned that the contract for the preparation of the IUDeP was offered to Goedev (K) Ltd. • He welcomed the Municipal Manager for a brief engagement after which the planner Sammy was invited so that he could capacity build the sector directors.
Mr. Stanley Koriata	Narok County Government	Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed and appreciated all in attendance and acknowledged the presence all the sector directors. • He mentioned that there are 3 wards within Narok municipality;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Narok town Ward, v. Nkareta Ward and vi. Ololulung’a ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He proceeded to say that the main reason for the workshop was for the directors to contribute their views in the visioning of Narok municipality. • He explained that the IUDeP is a plan for the next 5 years - 2024-2029
Mr. Sammy Kiprotich	Geodev (K) Ltd	Physical Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He welcomed all in attendance and appreciated the turn up. • He proceeded to explain the workshop’s agenda that was to do visioning and objective setting exercise. • He further took the members through the capacity building exercise which he clearly explained what the exercise entails; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The concept of IUDeP ii. Benefits of IUDeP iii. What is expected from the departmental heads in the preparation and implementation of the IUDeP iv. Visioning • He also explained what is expected from the sector heads in the preparation and implementation of IUDeP; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Challenges, opportunities, possible solutions and desired expectations. ii. Provision sector data to understand the current situation and trends. iii. Validation of information iv. Participation in the implementation of plan proposals. • He highlighted on the reasons for vision, which include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To identify the available assets/resources and hotspots ii. To identify the opportunities and challenges within the municipality iii. To identify the stakeholder’s needs iv. To develop strategies to overcome challenges in order to transform the County as envisioned v. Unifies the stakeholders to think together and develop a shared vision. • He highlighted on the themes to discuss during the breakout sessions.

MIN 03/10/9/2024: Presentation of priorities and the vision per Sectors after break out session.

GROUPS	DEPARTMENTS	PRIORITIES	VISION
Group 1	i. Agriculture ii. Physical Planning iii. Agriculture, iv. Fisheries and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Narok municipality zoning plan • Acquisition and digitization of land records • Survey, planning and regularization of urban centres in the municipality • Continuous implementation of the highlighted projects in the CSP • Setting up judicial system structure • Allocation of resources personnel and financial 	‘To improve productivity and profitability by making agriculture a commercial and sustainable activity through value addition while embracing modern technology and innovation’
Group 2	i. Water, ii. Environment, iii. Water Resource Authority, iv. Narok Water and Sewerage Company, v. NEMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of dumping site. • Enforcement and compliance of developments n close proximity to the conservation • Sewer trunk. • Increase the production capacity (Water & Sewer) • Water works: Dams, Pans, Intake, boreholes • Gazettement of county Environment Committee. • Enhance Institutional Capacities. • Extension of storm water drainage cleaning and expansion of box culverts at Kumi Kumi area; Check dams. • Rehabilitation of catchment areas such as reafforestation. • Regulation of dumping activities. 	‘A clean, healthy and resilient Narok Municipality’
Group 3	i. ICT ii. E-Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last mile fibre connectivity/extension to the village level (Fibre optic) • Build and equip digital centres within the municipality. 	‘To achieve adequate and sustainable physical and social infrastructure’
Group 4	Trade, Commerce, Cooperatives and KNCCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed infrastructure for juakali. • Market infrastructure. • Public lavatories. 	‘A conducive environment for businesses to thrive.’ ‘A destination of choice in trade, investment and tourism’

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of hawking since it's killing businesses which have paid their licenses. • Protect businesses from makeshift(mobile) shops especially during opening days where schools get suppliers and parents pay yet they don't reside in Narok. • Departments with cross cutting issues should sit to harmonize their operations. 	
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MIN 04/10/9/2024: Vote of Thanks and Closing Remarks

Mr. Osewe expressed his gratitude to all participants and acknowledged those who presented the priorities and visions for each group. He mentioned that the visions gathered from all the groups would be consolidated into a unified vision for Narok Municipality. He then invited Mr. David Mbatiany to give a vote of thanks and lead a closing prayer. The meeting concluded at 4:00 PM.

ANNEXURE 8: Attendance register for the Departmental Visioning Workshop



**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029**



Attendance Register

Sub county: Narok Municipality Ward: _____ Venue: Zebu Lodge

Date: 10/07/2024 Time: 9.30 - 4pm Purpose: Departmental meeting - Co-Ord. K. G. Omondi

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	JAMIN ROTO	LIVESPOK	SCIPD		✓		✓	N/A	0725245481	
2.	JOHNSTONE KING	S SERVICES	Director		✓		✓		0712170023	
3.	KAMAU LINDA	TEP CAN	MD		✓		✓		0722563528	
4.	ANN SLON	NCG	Social Safeguard	✓			✓		0921949689	
5.	PENIZA WCHOE	NCG	Co-ordinator		✓		✓		0701877679	
6.	Lorna Nchiko	NCG	ACC		✓		✓		072607784	
7.	MARION MVERA	CGN	LEGAL COUNSEL	✓			<	N/A	0921788818	
8.	ULIAN LAWKURU	C.G.N	DIRECTOR	✓			✓		0722575552	
9.	STELLA SOYIAN	C.G.N	Statistician	✓					0723484328	
10.	ESTHER M. KIARIE	NCG -water	W.officer	✓			✓		0703893142	
11.	DEAN N. KUMINGA	NCG	Manager		✓		✓		0714206170	
12.	Joseph Nashipae	NCG	Admin		✓				0720886035	
13.	CHRIS KARUMA	NARWASSCO	TEC. off.		✓		✓		0727352172	
14.	DANIES TARKASH	NARWASSCO	TM		✓		✓		0720294440	



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029

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Attendance Register

Sub county... Narok Municipality Ward..... Venue... Zebra Lodge
Date... 10/09/2024 Time... 9:30-4pm Purpose: Departmental Meetings Sector Meeting

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	Narasha Geogina	NCG	TOURISM T.O	✓	✓				0721234567	GN
2.	Bili Roy	TRADE INDUSTRY	Director		✓		✓		0720535643	Chigusa
3.	Ronald Kineta	AGRICULTURE	Director		✓		✓		0725078901	RR
4.	Joshua Cheruyot	AGRICULTURE	D/BI ractor		✓		✓		072560256	JS
5.	Zachary Kinyot	Trade	WFMV		✓		✓		0723533745	Zachary
6.	Oseur Vinant	NCG	DEPPD		✓		✓		072112444	Oseur
7.	Isaac Nkitoi	NCG	ICIO		✓		✓		0727701033	Isaac
8.	Allan Ntimama	NCG	Admin Planning		✓		✓		0729445880	Allan
9.	Patrick Mwangi	NCG	DIRECTOR		✓		✓		0722331500	Patrick
10.	Sammy Ole Kiok	KNCCI	DIRECTOR		✓		✓		0722673039	Sammy
11.	Stanley Komen	NCG-AM	Manager		✓		✓		0722312870	Stanley
12.	Vincent M. Mwangi	NCG-AM	Director		✓		✓		0720906579	Vincent
13.	Miriam Israel	NCG-AM	ACCOUNTANT		✓	✓			071032151	Miriam
14.	Isaac Nkitoi	NCG-VGT	CVO		✓		✓		0718851096	Isaac



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029

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Attendance Register

Sub county Narok Municipality Ward Venue Fobi Lodge
 Date 10/09/2024 Time 9:00-4:00pm Purpose: Departmental meeting Gender Mainstreaming

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	Lern Kimeu	NCG	Planner	-	-	-	-	N/A	0720796393	[Signature]
2.	Richard Kibelekenya	NCG	P Planner	✓	✓	✓	✓		0705673804	[Signature]
3.	John Sangare	NCG	BDMO	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	0707276928	[Signature]
4.	Anna Migwa	WRRA	QWO	✓	✓	✓	✓		0720928820	[Signature]
5.	DENNIS BETI	NCG	Secretary	✓	✓	✓	✓		0721303200	[Signature]
6.	Erastas Muthuri	NCG	ADPP	✓	✓	✓	✓		0715214322	[Signature]
7.	Evans Kipruth	NCG	Planner	✓	✓	✓	✓		0702246410	[Signature]
8.	Samuel Mutayo	NEMA	COE	✓	✓	✓	✓		0722997032	[Signature]
9.	DANIEL TUMUAIYO	PHO	PHO	✓	✓	✓	✓		072812564	[Signature]
10.	Hellen Nkapese	Revenue	Finance officer	✓	✓	✓	✓		0711809433	[Signature]
11.	Samuel Mbatiani	KNCCI	KNCCF	✓	✓	✓	✓		0722471721	[Signature]
12.	MKUNG DANIR	K.F.S	CFC	✓	✓	✓	✓		0722668241	[Signature]
13.	LUCAS MICHAMUS	KNCCI	KNCCI	✓	✓	✓	✓		0721633362	[Signature]
14.	Ochiambo Roseant	INTERIOR	ACC	✓	✓	✓	✓		0710755624	[Signature]



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029

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Attendance Register

Sub county Narok Municipality Ward _____ Venue Zebra Lodge
Date 10/09/2024 Time 7:30 - 4pm Purpose Departmental Meeting Sector Planning

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	≥35-65			
1.	RONALD KIRUI	KNBS	CSD		✓		✓		0721998108	
2.	WYA SFEITHEN	NCA	GIS		✓	✓	✓		0721104077	
3.	WCH SIPARU	NCG	Director	✓					0725259077	
4.	Caroline Kaijema	KCG	P Admin	✓					0712314225	
5.	Ion Mwenje	NCA	District		✓	✓			0711939271	
6.	CARDINE NANI	NCEP	HRD	✓			✓		0716428996	
7.	MARACHA TIMOTHY	NCG	Economist	✓	✓	✓			0704180107	
8.	Susan Kidemi	NLC	Co-ordinator or	✓			✓		0705109465	
9.	SYLVIA SUAKI	NCG	P Planner	✓		✓				
10.	Coloach Kalump	NCG	Asst		✓		✓		0720931290	
11.	Sammy Kibitich	Geodesy Kite	P Planner		✓		✓		0724903026	
12.	Michael Njirata	Geodesy (K) Ltd	P Planner		✓		✓		0727395515	
13.	Evanse Othno	Geodesy (K) Ltd	ENV. PLANNER	✓	✓	✓			0742451823	
14.	Dennis J. Kyon	Geodesy K	Planner	✓		✓			070267780	



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF NAROK MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029



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Attendance Register

Sub county Narok Municipality Ward..... Venue Zebra Lodge
 Date 10/09/2024 Time 9:30-4pm Purpose Departmental Meeting Sector Visioning

S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Gender		Age Group		Vulnerability (e.g PWD, Marginalized)	Phone Number	Sign
				F	M	<35	>35-65			
1.	Abigail Wambui	Geodesy (K) Limited	GIS expert	✓		✓			0748786300	
2.	Lilian Wambui	Geodesy (K) Limited	sociologist	✓		✓			0721115190	
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ANNEXURE 9: Departmental Visioning Workshop Pictorials

