



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030



NAROK SOUTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008-2012



KENYA

VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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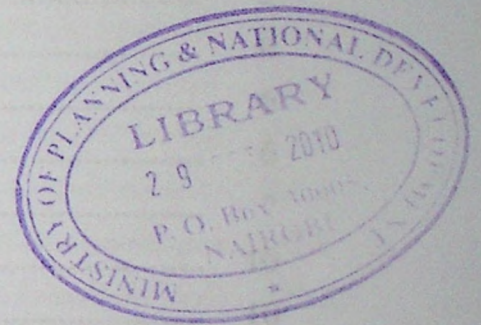
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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a food secured, harmonious and sustainable developed District.

Mission

To empower communities to meet their social, cultural, political and economic needs through sustainable utilization of natural resources aim at poverty reduction.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

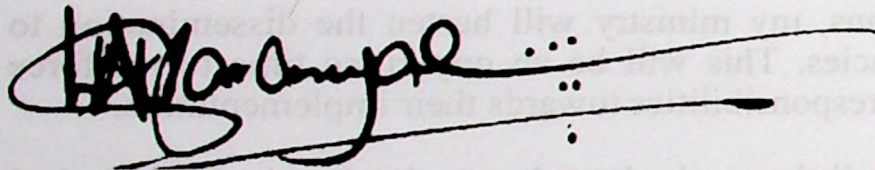
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

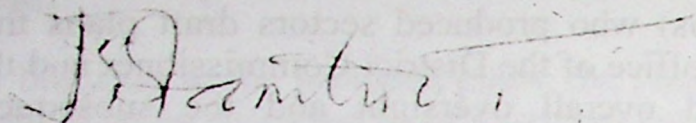
Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater

challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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DDC	District Development Committee
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
DPRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MSPND&Y2030	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
PC	Project Committee
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Department

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MSPND&V2030	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
PC	Project Committee
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Department

District Development Planning in Kenya is guided by the national strategic direction as articulated in the Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan. These national policies take cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda.

Vision 2030 is the new long-term development blue print covering the period 2008-2030. It aims at making Kenya a newly industrialised middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars namely; the Economic Pillar; whose key goal is to maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% annually over the next 25 years, the Social Pillar; whose goal is to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment and finally, the Political Pillar; whose goal is to build an issue based, people centred, result oriented and an accountable democratic political system.

The programmes and projects developed during District Development Analysis workshops are presented along the MTEF sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector Public Administration and Special Programmes. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector's vision and mission, importance and role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken at the midterm and the end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. Both monitoring and evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future. To evaluate whether Monitoring and Evaluation is successful, a matrix has been included in the DDP.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides the background description of Narok South District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, physical features and climate. The information provided is both in narrative form and in a fact sheet. The latter provides basic information on the district at the start of the Plan Period, 2008.

The section describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed guided by various socio-economic and cultural factors. It also shows Sectoral data in a fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and the resource base. This chapter therefore gives important reference data to be used in designing strategies, projects and programmes which address the theme of the plan which is a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

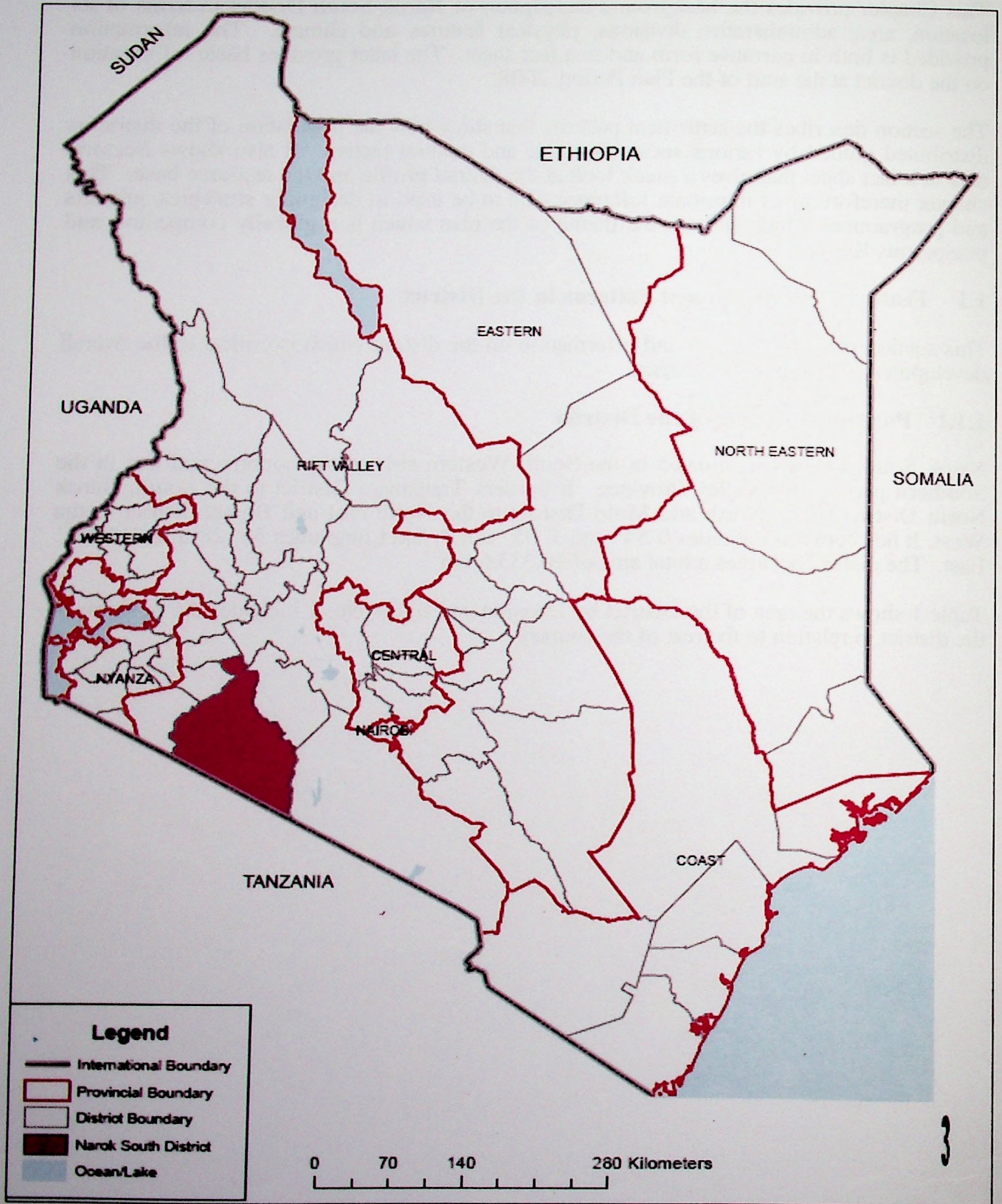
This section provides background information on the district which is critical to the overall development strategy of the district.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Narok South District is situated in the South Western side of the country and lies in the Southern part of Rift Valley Province. It borders Transmara District to the South, Narok North District to the North and Molo District to the North east and Bomet district to the West. It lies between Latitudes $0^{\circ}54'$ and $1^{\circ}05'$ South and Longitudes $35^{\circ}28'$ and $36^{\circ}025'$ East. The district occupies a total area of $10,333.6 \text{ km}^2$.

Table 1 shows the area of the District by Division and figure No. 1 indicates the position of the district in relation to the rest of the country.

Map 1: Location of Narok South District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political units

The district is divided into five administrative divisions named below.

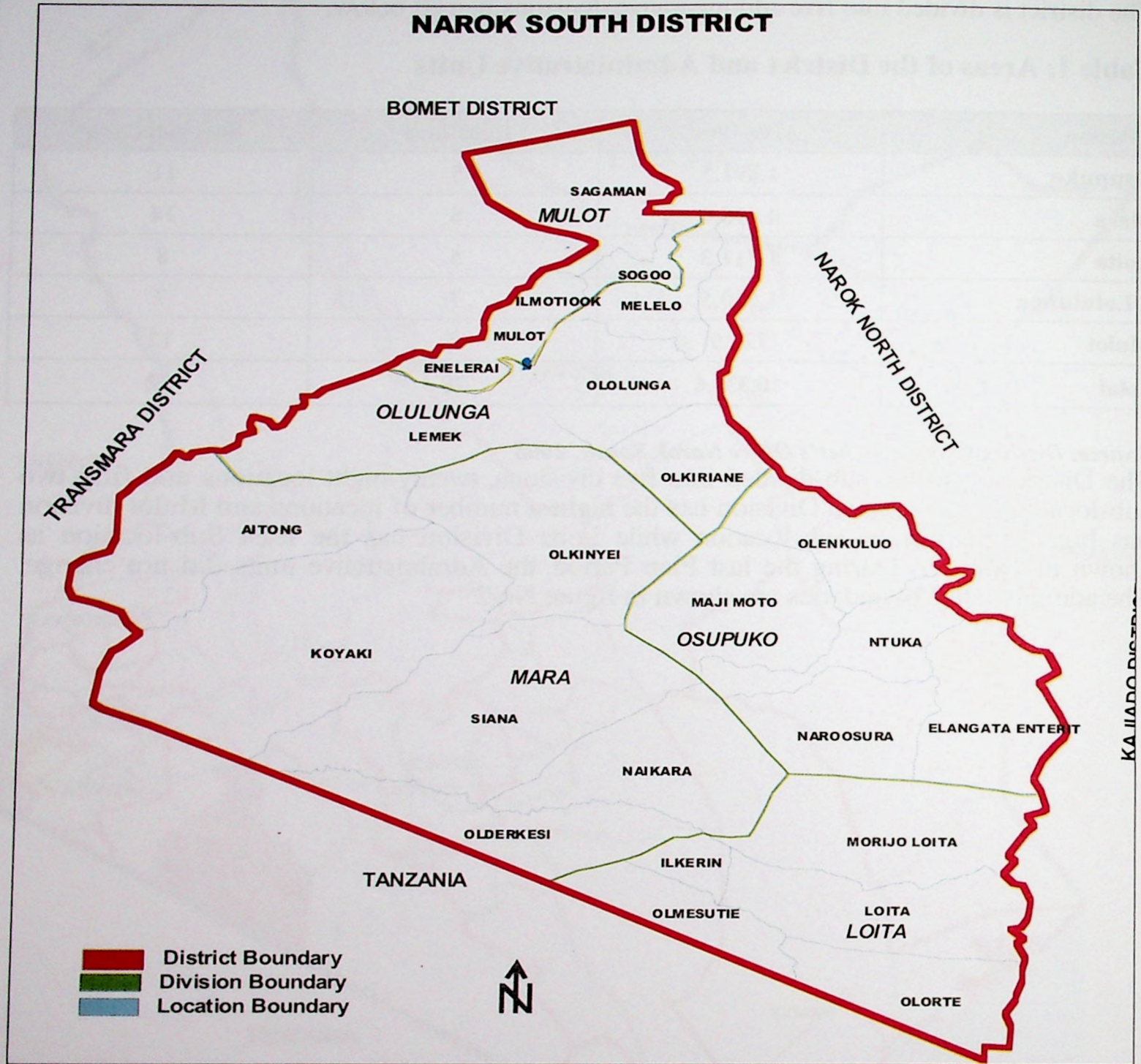
Table 1: Areas of the District and Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-locations
Osupuko	1,891.5	5	11
Mara	4,496.4	6	14
Loita	1,711.3	5	8
OLolulunga	1,510.5	7	7
Mulot	723.9	5	12
Total	10,333.6	28	52

Source: District Commissioner's Office Narok South, 2008

The District is further sub-divided into five divisions, twenty-eight locations and fifty-two sub-locations. Ololulunga Division has the highest number of locations and Mulot division has highest number of sub-location while Loita Division has the least Sub-location as shown in Table 1. During the last Plan Period, the Administrative units did not change. The administrative boundaries are shown in figure No.2

Map 2: Narok South District (Administrative Boundaries)



The District has one Constituency namely Narok South Constituency and which is divided into nineteen electoral wards.

Table 2: Constituency, Divisions, Area and Population

Constituency name	Divisions covered	Area	Population
Narok South	Osupuko	1,891.5	29,682
	Mara	4,496.4	54,643
	Loita	1,711.3	20,257
	OLolulunga	1,510.5	70,091
	Mulot	723.9	89,107
Total		10,333.6	263,780

Source: District Statistics office, Narok South, 2008

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is along the hill masses of Mulot and Ololulunga Divisions. They receive high rainfall and have very great agriculture potential and fertile soils. Spatial settlement is found in the low plains where ranching is carried out e.g. Loita, Osupuko and Mara divisions.

Table 3 shows the distribution and density of population by division. Settlement is generally influenced by the agricultural potential and availability of social amenities and facilities.

Table 3: District Population Densities by Division

Division	Area	Census 1999		Projections 2008		Projections 2010		Projections 2012	
		Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²
Osupuko	1,891.5	22,795	12	29,742	16	33,787	17	36,328	19
Mara	4,496.4	41,964	9	54,753	12	60,321	13	64,478	14
Mulot	1,711.3	68,432	40	88,701	52	96,336	56	102,686	60
Ololulunga	1,510.5	53,828	36	70,233	46	76,749	51	81,907	54
Loita	723.9	15,557	21	20,299	28	23,769	33	25,701	36
Total	10,333.6	202,576	20	263,728	26	290,962	28	311,100	30

Source: District Statistics office, Narok South, 2008.

The Narok South District population density for 1999 was 20 persons per km². While in the year 2008 the projected population density is 26 persons per km² and it is project to increases 30 persons per km² by 2012.

Mulot Division has the highest population density of 40 persons per km² during the 1999 census and 52 persons per km² in 2008. The division has relatively good infrastructure and good agriculture potential than the other divisions. Mara division has the least population density of 12 km² as per 2008 population projection and is projected to 14 per km² by 2012.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic features

The district has a varying topography with altitude ranging from 2,290 metres above sea level in the highlands, Ngulot hill, to 620 metres above sea level in the lowlands, Mause area in Loita División. The highlands which consist of the upper Mulo and Sogoo have high potentials for wheat, barley, maize, beans and potatoes. Large-scale farmers growing high value crops such as wheat, barley and maize inhabit the area. Zero-grazing is also practiced. The lowlands cover, Loita and lower Mara divisions, which have high potential for large scale livestock rearing. Altitude ranges from 1400-1800 metres above sea level. The area has poor quality soils and the rains are unreliable especially Mause location.

The district has abundant natural forest resources. The district has a total area of 510 km², 620 km², 295 km² of gazetted, non-gazetted, and trust land and reserve forest respectively. The district has no forest-based industries to generate employment and foreign exchange for the district and for the country at large. The forest provides timber, fencing posts, fuel wood, fodder for animals and fruits.

Commercial mining is insignificant in the district because no economically viable deposits exist. The only notable mining is the quarrying around Ololulunga Division.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district can be divided into two major zones namely the highlands and the low lands. The high elevations of the district are in a modified tropical zone with volcanic soils that are generally well drained and fertile. In this zone lies the high potential land for agricultural and improved livestock development. The lowlands are in semi arid climatic zone with complex soils of various textures and drainage conditions, which have developed from alluvial deposits. Southern part of Mara, Ololulunga and Osupuko divisions, some of these soils are saline and are characterized by shallow sandy soils with rock outcrops and lava boulders. This zone is mostly rangeland but there are isolated pockets of dry subsistence agriculture. The major socio-economic activities centre on large scale livestock keeping and little bee keeping and mixed farming e.g. in lower loita areas.

The temperature ranges from 7^o in July to 28^o in January to March. The major rivers in the district are Ewaso Nyiro and its tributary Amalo river. These rivers drain southwards into Tanzania. The Mara River is Permanent River due to heavy rainfall in the district during the months of March- June and the short rains start from June- September. Also the existence of the Mau forest at the northern part of the district provides good water catchments. The highlands areas such as upper Mulo and Ololulunga have fertile soils and reliable rainfall ranging from 1200mm-1800mm per annum and temperatures ranging from 10^o to 18^o centigrade throughout the year.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The 1999 population census shows that the district had a population of 202,576 people with an annual population growth rate 3 per cent. The district population is estimated

263,728 at beginning of plan period. The population is projected to reach 311,100 by end of this plan period.

Table 4: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	14,023	13,680	27,703	17,861	17,426	35,287	18,679	18,232	36,911	20,353	19,863	40,216
5-9	12,221	11,964	24,185	15,604	15,277	30,881	16,421	16,082	32,503	17,851	17,481	35,332
10-14	11,721	11,407	23,128	14,978	14,579	29,557	15,795	15,114	30,909	17,157	16,707	33,864
15-19	10,543	10,312	20,855	13,503	13,208	26,711	14,319	14,012	28,331	15,522	15,187	30,709
20-24	8,527	8,971	17,498	10,978	11,529	22,507	11,793	12,332	24,125	12,723	13,326	26,049
25-29	6,941	7,102	14,043	8,992	9,197	18,189	9,806	9,999	19,805	10,522	10,741	21,263
30-34	5,628	5,495	11,123	7,347	7,175	14,522	8,161	7,977	16,138	8,699	8,500	17,199
35-39	5,062	4,955	10,017	6,639	6,499	13,138	7,451	7,300	14,751	7,913	7,751	15,664
40-44	4,149	3,982	8,131	5,495	5,281	10,776	6,308	6,081	12,389	6,646	6,400	13,046
45-49	3,885	3,638	7,523	5,165	4,850	10,015	5,977	5,650	11,627	6,279	5,923	12,202
50-54	3,564	3,387	6,951	4,763	4,536	9,299	5,575	5,336	10,911	5,834	5,574	11,408
55-59	2,986	2,971	5,957	4,039	4,015	8,054	4,850	4,814	9,664	5,031	4,997	10,028
60-64	2,854	2,817	5,671	3,873	3,822	7,695	4,685	4,621	9,306	4,848	4,783	9,631
65-69	2,629	2,617	5,246	3,587	3,565	7,152	4,398	4,364	8,762	4,530	4,498	9,028
70-74	2,489	2,395	4,884	3,416	3,293	6,709	4,229	4,093	8,322	4,341	4,426	8,767
75-79	2,339	2,284	4,623	3,228	3,504	6,732	4,209	4,305	8,514	4,321	4,197	8,518
80+	2,483	2,555	5,038	3,400	3,104	6,504	4,040	3,954	7,994	4,133	4,043	8,176
Total	102,044	100,532	202,576	132,868	130,860	263,728	146,696	144,266	290,962	156,703	154,397	311,100

Source: District Statistics Office, Narok South, 2008

Table 5: Population projection by age group

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1 Yr	5,391	4,786	10,177	7,020	6,232	13,252	7,750	6,881	14,631	8,279	7,350	15,629
Under 5 Yrs	14,023	13,680	27,703	17,861	17,426	35,287	18,679	18,232	36,911	20,353	19,863	40,216
6-13 Years (Primary School)	53,008	50,365	103,373	69,023	65,582	134,605	76,206	72,407	148,613	81,406	77,347	158,753
15-29 Years (Youth)	26,011	26,385	52,396	33,473	33,934	67,407	35,918	36,343	72,261	38,767	39,254	78,021
15 yrs to 49 (Female)		44,985	44,985		58,576	58,576		64,672	64,672		69,084	69,084
15-64 years (Labour force)	54,139	53,630	107,769	70,794	70,112	140,906	78,925	78,122	157,047	84,017	83,182	167,199
Above 65 Yrs	9,940	9,851	19,791	13,631	13,466	27,097	16,876	16,716	33,592	17,325	17,164	34,489

Source: District Statistics Office, Narok South, 2008

Population Structure

Table 5 shows projections by sex and age cohorts. Generally males are more than females for the ages 20-29, 55-69 and 75-85+. This is attributed to migration in and out of the district for various reasons, mainly in search of employment opportunities. The population structure of the district also exhibits a very youthful population. This will impact negatively on savings and investments in the district as dependency is very high.

Age group 0-4 (Under 5): The population of this age group will be given focus due to their vulnerability to malaria. The increase in population of this age group calls for expansion of early childhood development centres and increase in child health care services such as immunization programmes. Given the declining level of production and increasing poverty, the district will have to ensure that production levels are increased to provide adequate food for all.

Age Group 6 – 13 -Primary School age group: The total number of this age cohort is estimated at 134,605 at the beginning of the plan period. It is expected to grow to 158,752 by 2012. This means that the existing primary school facilities need to be expanded to accommodate the increasing number of school-going children. The projects will range from construction of classrooms, to enforcement of legal and policy directive with respect to enrolment of all children in primary schools. There is need to also promote awareness and compliance with the relevant conventions and statutes on the children's rights.

Age Group 14 – 17 Secondary school ages: There is need to provide secondary school infrastructure and improve affordability of secondary school education. The district has few secondary schools as compared to transition rate from the primary level hence necessitating the need for construction of more secondary schools.

Under education and training the overall goal for 2012 is to reduce illiteracy by increasing access to educating improving transition rate to secondary and raising the quality and relevant of education. Other goals include increasing the net enrolment rate to 95% achieving 80% adult literacy rate and increasing the transition rate to technical institutions and universities from 3% to 8%. The district will also strive to develop potential boarding schools particularly in the light of high prevalence of poverty in the district. Recent introduction of free tuition fee and subsidized secondary education present an opportunity in this endeavour.

Age Group 15 – 29 (Youth): The youth as defined by the age cohort currently number is 67,407. The group size is projected to reach 78,021 by end of plan period. This group constitutes 19% of the district's population. This group presents a challenge and an opportunity in the districts development. Joblessness is by far the most significant challenge among this group. There is need for sustained efforts to create employment for this. It aims at a society that guarantees equality of opportunity in providing income generating activities as widely as possible. Considering the untapped potential and large proportion of this age cohort, efforts are made to create jobs by attracting investors particularly in the productive sector such as horticulture and the service sector of eco-and cultural tourism.

Age Group 15 – 64 (Labour force): The age cohort represents 53% of the district's population and is the engine of districts people – based development. Its productivity will depend on among other factors its health, skills training and availability of descend and productive work. Considering the size of this population group, the dependency ration is approximately 1:1 which is not good for the districts development and concerted efforts need be made to provide for social security, improve productivity of labour and ultimately, improve the dependency ratio through population control.

Population projection for urban areas

Table 6: Population projection for urban areas

Town	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Ololulunga	800	1,200	2,000	1,043	1,563	2,606	1,150	1,725	2,875	1,229	1,843	3,072
Mulot	1,400	1,600	3,000	1,823	2,083	3,906	2,013	2,300	4,313	2,150	2,457	4,607
Naroosura	2,500	2,000	4,500	3,255	2,604	5,859	3,594	2,875	6,469	3,839	3,071	6,910
Sekenani	900	2,100	3,000	3,000	2,734	5,734	1,294	3,019	4,313	1,382	3,225	4,607
Total	5,600	6,900	12,500	9,121	8,984	18,105	8,051	9,919	17,970	8,,600	10,596	19,196

Source: District Statistics Office, Narok South, 2008

There are a number of urban and emerging sub-urban areas in the district. The major ones being Ololulunga, Sekenani, Naroosura, Mulot. Table 5 a bove is a summary of population estimates these centres. Ololulunga Town is the district's headquarters. It is the administrative, commercial and educational urban centre with steady growth. The town is largely unplanned and without a functional sewerage system or a planned dumpsite. The urban centre have unstructured growth including slum populations and

inadequate supply of water and sanitation. There is need to formulate and implement projects to address development needs and challenges of urban areas and its dwellers in the district.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

This sector is the most important in the district's overall development and ensures food security, sufficiency in wood and non wood products, environmental conservation; employment creation, revenue earnings, animal disease control, production of raw materials for agro-basis and related industries and export and provision of credit facilities. The area under agriculture is about 46, 000 Ha. There are three categories of farmers in the district: small scale, medium and large scales owning 1-30 acres, 30 – 100 acres and above respectively. Average small scale farm size is 15 acres and that of large scale is 50 acres with barley and wheat being grown as cash crops at Ololulunga division. The main crops grown are wheat, barley, maize, beans, Irish potatoes and Horticultural crops under rain fed and micro irrigation at Naroosura area.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

The major types of industries available within the district are Maasai Mara Game reserve, Wheat bakeries, engineering, hide and skin processing, floriculture and quarrying. There are also a number retailers and wholesalers operating in the district. The tourism subsector has been continuing generating high revenues to the locals living nearby the lodges by enabling them through the indirect employment. This includes the selling of curios, maasai dance at manyattas and camp sites development.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The road network connects the divisional headquarters with the district headquarters but due to the difficult terrain of the district most of the road network is unreliable. In terms of energy some of the trading centres, schools and households are connected with electricity. To improve access to services and markets, rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of existing infrastructure facilities will be crucial for enhanced and sustainable economic growth of the district.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

The sector promotes conservation and protection of the environment in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for the development of the district. It consists of the following sub sectors:

Water: The sub-sector promotes and supports integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility for domestic use and agricultural production in the District.

Environment: The district has so far endorsed one EIA report with seven audits being executed. There is however a challenge on solid waste management as there is no site

existing in the district for that. 32% of the population disposes waste through burning which eventually leads to the pollution of environment. There are seven environment clubs established especially in schools. There is low compliance to EIAs of projects, low coverage of EA of infrastructure projects, low compliance to waste management regulations, 2006 and water quality regulations. The climate change is attributed to deforestation and burning of plastics and polythenes. Minimal achievement in protection of hilltops, slopes and mountains

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The sector ensures that health condition of the workforce and the work environment are clean by putting in an effective public health strategy in the district. The District has a total of 27 health facilities with twenty (20) being GOK facilities one (1) mission and eleven (11) private facilities the bed capacity is fifty (50) beds. The health problems include:

Malaria, Diseases of the respiratory system, Skin diseases, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Urinary tract infections, Pneumonia, Accidents, Eye infections, and Typhoid fever. Also the sector provides and promotes coordinate quality education, training and research empowerment of individuals to become caring, competent and responsible citizens who value education as a life-long process. The district has five educational divisions and eleven (11) educational zones. All divisions are seriously understaffed.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The sector promotes and enables the society by utilizing ICT skills and access to higher education for all district citizens. ICT has not been fully utilized in the district. There are only four cyber cafes and three computer institutions in the district and these are only found at Ololulunga center. Utilization of ICT in the district has been poor due to inadequate ICT facilities and little electricity coverage. Mobile service providers cover 80% of the district. Only Narroosura division has poor mobile network. Private sector plays a major role in investing in the sector by providing ICT services and training in application of the technology. The education sector will also influence performance of the sector by introducing ICT training/curriculum in the learning institutions right from primary schools to tertiary level.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order Sector

The sector ensures that there is an enabling environment for investment through maintaining law and order, joint planning and accountable, transparent financial system. The district covers an area of 10,333.3km² with 5 divisions, 28 location and 52 sub locations. The district has one constituency.

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

The district is characterized by high incidences of insecurity mainly from neighbouring Bomet district and in particularly the Munyas area whereby cattle rustling is rampant between the Kipsigis and Maasai communities. This is because the competition of grazing pasture and watering points for livestock.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

The district has a total youth population of 67407 of the total district population. Sports and recreation is a source of income including foreign exchange earnings. The Ministry of Youth Affairs established in 2005 and to date it has structures from the National level to grass roots. The District Youth Office in the district was established in February 2006 and has five divisional Youth Offices. Also the ARLMP II subsector has established various IGAS at the grass root level in the district i.e. fifty beehives distributed at loita division, four waterpans constructed at Naroosura.

The Youth enterprise development fund is a major initiative that has created an impact though in the short run. Kshs.1million has been awarded to 20 youth groups from the constituency youth fund for the past 1-year wherever over K.Shs.4 million was awarded to youth enterprises through financial intermediaries.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at glance. It captures factual information like district area, topography and climate, demographic and population profile, socio-economic indicators, poverty analysis and agriculture among other issues.

Information Category		Statistics
Area		
Total area km ²		10,333.6
Arable area km ²		3,500
Non arable land km ²		6,833.3
Water mass		None
Gazetted forest, reserve km ²		510
Non- gazetted forest km ²		620
County council (trust land) forest km ²		295
Urban area km ²		345
Topography and Climate Altitude		
	Highest M above sea level	2290
	Lowest M above sea level	620
Rainfall by season	Long mm March, April	1750
	Short mm May, June	350
Temperature range	Highest °C (Jan – March)	27
	Lowest °C	7
Temperature average °C		19
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size		263728
Population structure (2008)	Males	132,868
	Females	130,860
Female/male sex ratio		100:98
Total number of youth (15-29) 2008		67,407
Total population of primary school going age(6-13)		
Males		69,023
Females		65,582
Totals		134,605

Information Category	Statistics
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17 years)	
Males	24,247
Females	24,532
Totals	48,779
Total labour force(15-64)	
Males	70,794
Females	70,112
Totals	140,906
Population growth rate %	3
Density	
Highest density (2008) people per km ²	Mulot division 52
Lowest density people per km ²	Mara divisions 12
Average density people per km ² 2008	26
Rural population	
Rural population at the start of plan 2008	243,623
And end of the plan period 2012	291,904
Urban population at the start and the end of the plan Period	
Males	9121
Females	8984
Totals (2008)	18,105
Males	8600
Females	10596
Totals (2012)	19,196
Crude birth rate /1000	50
Crude death rate /1000	13
Life expectancy (2008)	
Males	60
Females	62
Infant mortality rate/1000	55
Under 5 mortality rate (2008)	
Males /1000	85
Females /1000	76
Total fertility rate (2008)	6.0
Socio-economic indicators	
Total no. of households(2008)	40,735
Average household size	5
Female headed households	10,235
No. of disabled at the start of the plan	6500
Children needing special protection	54000
Absolute poverty (rural and urban) 2008	
Rural %	62
Urban %	56
Contribution to national poverty	
Average Household Incomes: Sectoral Contribution To Household Income	
Agriculture/livestock%	90
Rural self-employment%	2
Wage employment%	3
Urban self-employment%	2.5
Others %	2.3
No. of unemployed	122,405

Information Category	Statistics	
Agriculture		
Average farm size (small scale) hectares	7	
Average farm size (large scale) hectares	90	
Main food crops produced Maize, potatoes, vegetables, tomatoes		
Total acreage under food crops hectares	13,200	
Total acreage under cash crops hectares	20,000	
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm) Granaries		
Population(household) working in the agriculture sector	16,320	
Land carrying capacity ha	13.6	
Population working in the livestock (households)	20,000	
Size of gazetted forests km ²	510	
Main forest product Timber, charcoal, herbs		
% of people engaged in forest related activities(saw mills, furniture work etc) %	2	
Cooperative		
Total registered members by type (2008)		
SACCO	2	
Marketing	3	
Livestock	2	
Total registered members by type(2008)		
SACCO	1206	
Marketing	540	
Housing	100	
Livestock	62	
Totals	1908	
Totals turn over by type(kshs) 2008		
SACCO Ksh	6,235,785	
Marketing Ksh	1,235,455	
Housing Ksh	432,000	
Livestock Ksh	250,000	
Totals Ksh	8,153,240	
Water and sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water	1200	
Number of households with access to potable water	18,340	
Number of permanent rivers	2	
Number of wells	8	
Number of protected springs	11	
Number of boreholes	41	
Number of dams	24	
Number of households with roof catchments	8,745	
Average distance to nearest potable water point during wet seasons km	3	
Average distance to nearest potable water point during dry seasons. Km	13	
Number of VIP latrines	1200	
Education facilities		
Pre- primary		
Number of pre-primary schools		
	Public	245
	Private	45
	Total	290
Total enrolment rates (2008)		
	Males %	45
	Females %	38

Information Category		Statistics
Total drop-out rates		
	Males %	4
	Females %	9
Teacher/pupil ratio		
Primary		
Number of primary schools (2008)		
	Public	160
	Private	11
	Total	171
Total enrolment rate by sex.		
	Males %	58
	Females %	54
Teachers		
	Males	745
	Females	320
	Total	1,065
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:42
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Males	8yrs
	Females	9 yrs
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools:-		12
	Boys	1
	Girls	1
	Mixed	10
Total enrolment rate by sex :-		
	Males %	18
	Females %	21
Total drop-out rates by sex:-		
	Males %	6
	Females %	5
Teacher/pupil ratio:		1:32
Average years of school attendance by sex:		
	Males	4
	Females	4
Tertiary		
Number of other training institution(e.g. colleges, Polytechnic etc)		2
Main type of training institutions are Youth polytechnic ,computer college		
Adult literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		
	Full time	7
	Part time	18
Enrolment by sex (2008)		
	Males	320
	Females	265
	Totals	585
Drop –out rates by sex(2008)		
	Males %	13
	Females %	12.2
Literacy levels by sex		
	Males %	47.7
	Females %	59
Health		
Doctor/patient ratio		1:87,590
Number of registered health institutions		27
Number of dispensaries		19
Number of private clinics		11
Number of GOK health centres		3

Information Category	Statistics
Number of GOK dispensaries	8
Number of private health centres	6
Number of private dispensaries	11
Average distance to the nearest health facility km	20
% Household with access to health facility	53
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	52
Number of trading centers with electricity	3
% Rural household using solar power	1
% Household using firewood/charcoal	89.9
Kerosene%	85
Gas%	3
Transport facilities	
Totals kilometres of roads(i.e. earth, murrum,(RAR, Bitumen), by division, location and sub location.	
Classified km	620.2
Unclassified km	1875.8
Number of airstrips	3
Number of public service vehicles	215
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	150
Number of private and and public organizations With telephone connections	120
Mobile service coverage -kms (radius from Ololulunga and Mulot center)	30
Number of post/sub-post offices	4
Number of telephone booths	32
Number of households with radios	43,543
Number of cyber cafes	3
Trade and commerce and tourism	
Number of trading centers	11
Number of hotels	42
Number of tourist class hotels	13
Main tourist attractions -Wildlife, natural vegetation, maasai artifacts, culture Manyattas	
Number of registered hotels (2008)	16
Number of licenced businesses (2008)	467
Total number of informal sector enterprises (2008)	320
Banks And Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	None
Number of other financial institutions	1
Number of micro- finance institutions	None
Average farm size (small scale) (ha).	8
Average farm size (large scale) -ha	60.
Total no of ranches	107
Average size of ranches -ha.	900

Information Category		Statistics
Main livestock breed		
Zebu cattle		301.037
Dairy cattle		34.629
Red Masai sheep		410.761
SEA Goats		436.686
Donkeys		69.711
Poultry (local)		289.475
Land carrying capacity ha.		20.5
Population working in the livestock Sector (households)		30.565
Average household members		6
Bee apiaries		17
Bee hives	KTBH.s	1.621
	Log hives	15.56
	Langstroths	122
Milk production	Quantity –litres	1.368.872
	Value –Ksh	13.921.100
Beef production	Quantity Kg.	510.031
	Value –Ksh	41.724.750
Mutton production	Quantity -Kg.	99.872
	Value –Ksh	4.919.125
Egg production	Quantity	136.834
	Value –Ksh	1.094.678
Poultry Meat Production	Quantity -Kg.	26.400
	Value- Ksh	2.282.000
Honey production	Quantity -Kg.	128.020
	Value –Ksh	1.280.000
Goat production	Quantity	236.724
	Value –Ksh	4.266.125

2.0 Introduction

The Chapter provides an overview of the 2002 - 2008 District Development Plan for the Narok South district, implementation status constraints and lessons learnt linkage with the Kenya vision 2030 and the National Medium Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals. It looks at major development challenges that the district faces such as high poverty levels, gender disparities, lack of basic infrastructure to attract investment and general inaccessibility to information. It finally analyses cross cutting issues relevant to the district such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Youth issues, concerns of the physically challenged, Environment, National diversity, Disaster Management and Initiatives to address the issues and constraints. Each of the cross cutting issues has SWOT analysis

2.1 Review of 2002-2008 Plan

The theme of the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. The district exhibited a lot of potential for growth and Sustainable Economic Development. The DDC made efforts to encourage and attract private sector investors to exploit the district potential and start up agro-based industries. Strategies were formulated on the basis of constraints to development in the district. The constraints included inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing and inaccessibility to credit facilities. The strategic interventions for rapid industrialization were put in place to lessen the effects of the identified constraints.

During the plan period, there was an increase in devolved funds that is CDF, LATF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, Constituency bursary Fund, etc. District programmes like NALEP, ADB, etc. The increased funding at the district level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

In the 2002-2008 plan period, the district proposed to complete 107 projects. The sector performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector. The district achieved 60 percent implementation of the proposed projects. The low implementation could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities, especially the government funded projects. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation.

landline telephone and the use of the internet is still not developed. There are only four commercial cyber cafés in the district and this greatly hampers data communication. However, the 80 per cent of the district is covered by both Safaricom and zain mobile phone service providers.

Implementation of the planned projects and programmes in human resource development has been hugely successful due to the inception of FPE and improvement in adults attending adult literacy classes. Improvement of marketing of agricultural products has been partially addressed. However, under funding has continued to hamper the implementation of the planned programmes and projects.

2.2.2 Lessons Learnt

An important lesson learnt from the 2002 – 2008 plan period is the need to incorporate all stakeholders in the district for successful project implementation to take place.

The previous district development plan had minimal participation of the community. This led to lack of ownership of the plan by the benefiting communities. It is therefore imperative that the community be involved in the development of the next DDP so that they are recognized as major stakeholders who are expected to play their roles in both project funding and implementation.

Firstly, proper planning and adequate allocation of resources is key to successful project implementation. This was the case with most donor-funded projects. Secondly adequate funding and reimbursement is key to successful implementation of any project. Each sector should therefore approve the projects they can fully fund early enough and inform the implementing departments accordingly. Thirdly, for greater success few priority projects should be proposed that address the felt needs of the community and the implementation period should be shorter rather than spreading projects over a long span of time, which lead to implementation failure. Fourthly, the districts should be fully involved in the annual budget preparation exercise so that the district priorities are duly taken into account during the MTEF exercise. Fifthly, proper planning, monitoring and evaluation are important to successful implementation of projects. All stakeholders should therefore, be involved from inception to completion of projects.

2.3 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a

democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Vision 2030 has filtered down to the district level through the District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012. This plan is also the first in a series of plans that undertake to actualise Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected by a cross section of stakeholders as district priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government . These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will therefore continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.4 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

This section highlights major development challenges and cross cutting that the district faced during the plan period. These challenges if not addressed adequately, may remain major constraints to development for a long time to come. The issues include high poverty levels, poor infrastructural facilities, HIV/AIDS, prolonged drought, human-wildlife conflict, population growth, gender inequality, disasters environmental degradation and post-election violence among others.

2.4.1 Major Development Challenges

(a) High levels of Poverty

Poverty is one of development challenges that affect the lives of many people in the district. Approximately 52 percent of the district's total population live below the poverty line and 58 percent of these are women without significant sources of income.

Table 8: Poverty level by Division

Name of Division	Total population	Population living below poverty line	% of population living below poverty line
Osupuko	29,742	14,201	47.8
Mara	54,743	27,841	50.9
Mulot	88,701	46,723	52.7
Ololulunga	70,233	36,452	52.0
Loita	20,299	11,426	56.4
Total	263,728	136,643	51.8

Source: District Planning Unit, Narok South, 2008

The poor are vulnerable to nutrition-related ailments and respiratory infections due to poor shelter. Further, such people are unable to work due to poor health and cannot afford healthcare. Poverty in the district has also a gender dimension. Whereas women have shown potential to generate wealth, they have no access to means of production as they are controlled by men.

Until recently, young girls were forced into early marriages and thus denied access to education. Lack of education to girls means that poverty would be a constant threat in their lives. Lately, however, the government and non-governmental organizations have intervened to empower women. Lobby groups have also been formed to campaign for the girl child education. Educated women are expected to become change agents against the negative attitude towards girl child education.

Illiteracy emerged as the number one root cause of poverty in the district. It was found a hindrance for most people to take advantage of opportunities available. They cannot, for example, access to or comprehend market information, which could assist them profitably sell their produce.

Frequent droughts, which often wipe out large herds of livestock, were also identified as a contributing factor to poverty. Droughts also aggravated the problem by leaving families without adequate water for both domestic and livestock use. The scarcity of water leads to loss of productive time as communities spend many hours trekking for water instead of concentrating on income generating activities.

(b) Food insecurity

The harsh climatic conditions and poorly drained soils in the lower part of the district are not conducive for crop farming. This has resulted to low crop yields, low livestock productivity as a result of high prices for livestock supplements and harsh climatic also contribute to food insecurity in the district. Women in District play an integral role in agriculture and produce high proportion of food both for self-consumption as well as for sale. They also play unimportant role as farm workers. They are thus, major contributors largely to growth of the economy. The health of the people is also proved considerably through food security thus reducing nutritional deficiencies and disease incidence. Agricultural extension and education programmes in the plan period will therefore target

women with the aim of improving on crop and animal husbandry, general productivity and the enhancing rural incomes.

(c) Low Standard of Education

Education is a prerequisite ingredient to development. Empowering people with basic skills is important for their self-reliance. Education is a means of overcoming poverty, increasing income, improving nutrition and health, reducing family size as well as raising people's self-confidence and enriching the quality of their lives.

However, there is usually a disparity between male and female literacy. The incidence of gender discrimination in education is high. Most women tend to be illiterate, especially in rural areas. Chances of the girl child, as compared to the boy child being in school are proportionately lower and the discrimination continues, at times unconsciously. This may be due to cultural norms and expectations in schools. The gender gap in education however, comes at a high cost to growth and development. For example, the mother's education is the single most important determinant of a family's health and nutrition. Education and enhanced economic status for women is critical to meeting long term development objectives.

To make full use of our human resources in the district during the plan period, female discrimination must be overcome through increased awareness on the importance of education for all, and in particular, increased female participation in education and formal sector employment. During the plan period efforts will be made to establish new school and expand existing ones for both boys and girls, sensitize the community on the importance of literacy for women and promote adult education.

2.5.4 Cross Cutting Issues

(a) HIV/AIDS

Ololulunga District Hospital started screening patients admitted to the hospital in 1998 and by December 2004 about 17,250 people were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the district. Out of the total number reported in that period, 20% were youth between 12 and 25 years old. About 2,670 people have already diagnosed on HIV/AIDS related complications. It is important to note that even with the provision of health facilities in the district a large section of the population still relies on traditional health remedies. Many traditional practices are being followed such as the extensive use of herbal medicine. The Maasai people are particularly renowned for their herbal medicine and it is only in extreme illness that they resort to hospitals.

The community have strong cultural beliefs and practices that are harmful in the context of the prevailing HIV/AIDS situation and this makes them particularly vulnerable to the effects of HIV/AIDS infection. Already many families in the District are already experiencing the devastating effects of AIDS. Circumcision of both males and females is still practiced in the district by the majority of the indigenous population. Deliveries are routinely performed by Tradition Birth Attendants, with less than 15.5 per cent being done in the hospitals. These TBAs are performed under unhygienic conditions thus exposing the participants to a number of infections including HIV/AIDS.

The traditional practice of early girl marriages, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and wife sharing amongst age mates poses special problems because it has serious negative health implications for STIs and HIV/AIDS. In a situation where wife sharing and promiscuity is widespread one infected sexual partner is capable of spreading the epidemic. The early girl marriages pose a biological danger to them as their reproducing system is not fully developed and are therefore prone to STIs and HIV/AIDS infection. The girls are also not economically empowered to negotiate for safer sex practices.

The district borders HIV/AIDS risk areas such as Molo, Tanzania, Bomet and Kericho where there is a high mobility of young people seeking employment. The most common occupation sought by those going out of the district includes night/day guards, tourist guides, curio vendors and matatu touts. However, cattle traders who dispose of large numbers of cattle to markets and slaughterhouses every week in neighbouring commercial centres perhaps pose the biggest threat to HIV related health problems. After market day, the traders have large quantities of cash in their hands and they engage in risky sexually behaviour before returning to their homes.

As HIV/AIDS infections and related problems continue to afflict the communities in Narok South District, the community beginning to feel the impact of the AIDS epidemic with increasing number of orphans and dependants. The community is handicapped in its efforts against HIV/AIDS by lack of knowledge and skills to care for the sick, inadequate counselling and testing centres, lack of established Home Based Care facilities people's unwillingness to accept AIDS as real, high degree of social stigma leading to denial and secrecy for those who are infected, and high levels of poverty.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Availability of free drugs Affirmative action awareness
Weaknesses	Cultural beliefs Poor road network for accessible
Opportunities	Increased government and donor support
Threats	HIV /Aids infection rate Donor support dependency

(b) Gender Inequality

There exists an aspect of gender inequality in Narok South district which poses fundamental challenges to economic growth and productivity. In the district 65% of agricultural labour is provided by women in the rural households, yet they only control and have access to 40% of the accruing benefits.

Women are also on the forefront in water conservation projects, where they contribute through laying of pipelines, rock catchments and spring projection. The women also do soil conservation works, like excavation – while the benefits go to men in terms of increased income from increased yields. There is need for equal access to the income so as to ensure sustainability of the activities undertaken by the community. Low productivity of the activities undertaken by female particularly the married woman is due to inadequate technological flow. This is because in many homes, it is the men who attend seminars on various technologies yet in practices the users of the technologies are

women who are the implementers of the most activities. It is important that women who are the users of the technologies should be given chance to attend such trainings to update their knowledge on the various activities instead of receiving second hand information from their husbands.

Marketing of farm produce is difficult. This is due to poor feeder roads in the district. Women carry big loads for long distances to and from the market. This makes the women to sell their goods cheaply in order for them to travel back home early enough for the domestic chore. This results to poverty and lack of sustainability of the activities. On the side of reproductive health and rights, women have little say on the number of children a family should have. This leaves them vulnerable to having children nearly every year, such that their bodies are weakened and at the same time they are the ones who provide labour on the farms. In case someone falls sick in the family, it is the same women who take care of him both in the hospital and at home. This obviously lowers the participation of the women or female youth in the productive work. Men should be encouraged to also take responsibility for caring of the sick members of the family. Both men and women do not have equal access to credit facilities. It has also been found that, men undertake projects with higher returns while the reverse is true for women. The above disparities lead to poverty among women in the district.

The main factors that have caused gender imbalance in the district are moranism, early and forced marriages, and technological barriers among others. During the plan period the on-going women empowerment programmes will continue through civic education and more specific strategies will be developed to address the plight of women especially reduction of illiteracy levels through adult education programmes. The programme, which will be developed, will ensure that women have access to credit facilities, quality education for girls through provision of bursaries by Narok County Council and GOK, and the female heads households will get legal presentation. Women will also need to be empowered to ensure stability of their groups in order to attract donor support.

Swot Analysis

Strengths	Free access to basic education Government support to specific groups
Weaknesses	Cultural beliefs Gender discrimination Skewed control of resources
Opportunities	Affirmative action Availability of credit schemes from various organizations
Threats	HIV /Aids Drug and substance abuse Culture

(c) Disaster Management

Disaster Management is a relatively new phenomenon to be incorporated in the District Development Plan. It has been occasioned by frequent occurrence of disaster and their devastating effects on the planned programmes and projects. The disasters common in the district can be categorized into the following: -

Flood: The district normally experiences the flood situation during the long rains of March/April. The lower zone of the District (Mara,Loita) is mostly affected due to heavy

flow of river water from the northern and western parts of the district as a result of heavy rainfall during this period; the roads in the lower zones become impassable especially at Sogoo Loita and Mekenyo areas.

Landslides: Due to the topographical nature of the district, the highland zones especially Upper Mau is vulnerable to landslide effects. The heavy population density on the highlands, settlement pattern and the uncoordinated farming activities makes the highland area vulnerable to landslides.

Drought: like in most parts of the country, drought has become a common occurrence in the district. The lowland, which forms about 70% of the district, is mostly affected by the drought. The rain pattern has changed drastically, becoming unreliable and poorly distributed. As a result of frequent drought experienced in the district, animal keeping and farming which are the main economic activities have been greatly reduced. Large part of the population depends on relief food assistance from GOK/WFP. The drought also exacerbates the wildlife-human conflict as they both compete over scarce resources such as water and grass among other things. The drought compels the wild-animals to move out of the Mara Game Reserve to search for water and grass outside the parks thus causing massive destruction to properties and human life.

(d) Man-Made Disasters

Squatter Problem: The heavy presence of squatters (upper Mau) in the district is a potential area for conflicts. Their presence destabilizes the implementation of planned programmes. Due to increased number of squatters, most of them have been compelled to settle in areas with fragile ecological base and water catchments areas. This has resulted into massive destruction of forests cover, environmental degradation and overcrowding in urban centres. Uncoordinated settlements have been established in urban centres, which pose potential for fire outbreaks especially at Pangani slum at Ololulunga town.

The possible strategies to this disaster is to: - intensify the enforcement of Traffic Code; improve on the drainage system along major roads and improve on roads conditions; improve on the farming techniques especially on the upper zones; undertake soil conservation measures; conservation water catchments zones and increase forest cover; establish settlement schemes to settle the landless and enforce proper planning in the urban centres; improve on the existing irrigation schemes; drilling of boreholes and water dams especially in the lowlands; improve the health facilities especially at the District Hospital; fence the Maasai Mara Game Reserve and form disaster committees.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Availability of a number of donor agencies concentrating in the field on conservation Support from the NCC Community participation in disasters preventions
Weaknesses	Poor coordination Ignorance on the laws existing
Opportunities	Community participation in disasters preventions
Threats	Poverty and unemployment Overstocking and nomadism

(e) Environmental Conservation

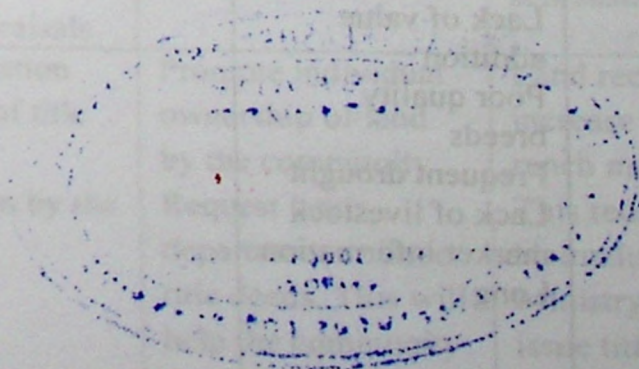
Two thirds of the district is semi-arid and environmental issues are very critical in poverty reduction. Charcoal burning, destruction of catchments areas and wetlands are very rampant at upper Sogoo and loita forest.

During the plan period, there will be need to have good environmental management and conservation in line with the new Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act. There will be need to streamline the policy, legal and institutional framework to control deforestation and excisions of forests by developing working relationships with NGOs the private sector and the community in order to restore the forest ecosystem through a forestation.

Due to the high levels of poverty resulting from lack of off farm income generating activities at times of drought, charcoal burning has been developed as a source of livelihood by the Community. For effective control of this menace, charcoal burners must be given alternatives, which must be addressed burning the plan period through the promotion and establishment of small-scale industries. For example, communities will be encouraged to plant suitable trees within their farming system. Other notable areas of environmental destruction are the discharge of raw sewerage and other waste material especially by the lodges in Maasai Mara Game Reserve and hotels in Ololulunga town.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Availability of a number of donor agencies concentrating in the field on conservations Community environmental programmes School environmental clubs
Weakness	Poor coordination Ignorance on the laws existing Loose soils and unfavourable terrain
Opportunity	Community participation in environmental conservations Promotion of alternative sources of energy A fforestation programmes
Threat	Poverty and unemployment Overstocking and nomadic High population growth- external immigration



2.6 Analysis of Development Issues and Causes

Community members were in identification of problems and their causes so that strategies can be laid in order to adequately address them. They were divided into working groups per division and came out with problems and causes as shown in table below:

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Food insecurity	High cost of inputs, Inadequate and unreliable rainfall. Crop pests and diseases. Land and environmental degradation Poor marketing	Increase the farm yields by fertiliser application and more irrigation methods to be used Reduce land and environmental degradation, Reduce crop losses due to pests and diseases by good storage	Train farmers on organic farming and clean seed selection, Train farmers on positive attitude towards utilization of drought tolerant crops. Laying of soil conservation structures.	Use of farmyard manure Farmers practicing selection of clean seed. Water harvesting, Drought tolerant crops, Pest and disease control, Soil conservation Pooling of financial resources by farmer groups
Shortage of farm machinery	Increasing demand due large scale farming-wheat farming	Increase the number of farm machinery to 70% by 2012	Train on draft animal technology Fast Extension programme	Promote draft animal technology Pooling of financial resources by farmer groups.
Human wildlife conflict	Wildlife straying in to farm lands on part of mara,loita	Reduce human wild life conflict.	Keep off the wild life protections areas through fencing and community education.	Collaboration with KWS to restrain the animals and the locals.
High illiteracy levels among farmers	Inadequate extension services	Reduce illiteracy levels through adult education thus reduce poverty .	Training farmers through interpreters and FFS.	Collaborate with Adult Education department to Increase awareness on importance of literacy in agricultural development.
Poor access to markets for livestock and their products	Frequent disease outbreaks hence closure of livestock markets Poor infrastructure Lack of value addition Poor quality breeds Frequent drought Lack of livestock market information Long	Improve access to markets by 50% by 2012	Increase funds for disease control (Reduce disease incidences by 30%) Improve infrastructure-roads, holding grounds and stock routes Pasture/fodder production and conservation Support material inputs- breeds and technology transfer	Initiate more livestock marketing groups Collect and disseminate livestock market information Initiate livestock marketing stakeholder for a Promote both local and export markets Rehabilitate livestock infrastructure

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			Enhance market information vide livestock marketing system	
Low livestock productivity and outputs	Poor breeds High cost of inputs High cost of breeding stock	Improve the livestock productivity through A.I to 50 % by 2012	Pasture/fodder production and conservation Support material inputs- breeds and technology transfer	Collect and disseminate livestock market information
Inadequate extension coverage	Inadequate extension staff High farmer-staff ratio 300:1 :shortage of transport Expansive area of coverage Weak research – extension linkage	Divisional extension programme to be strengthened to 60% coverage by 2012	Field awareness campaign on the livestock breeds to start at mulot and Mara divisions.	Extension programmes in all divisions
Inadequate or weak ICT system as management tool	Lack of ICT facilities and the knowledge of this system	Fast track the IT information to farmers	Staff to be trained on new livestock needs	Training programme to be rolled to locational level
Retrogressive Culture on Fish Farming	Ignorance Poor eating habits	To enhance food security	To enhance food security	To educate the community of fish farming.
Low level of Co-operative Awareness in the district	No start-up capital Poor returns Poor management Low quality products Lack of ownership	Mobilization of resources Enhanced incomes Improved investments	Education and Training for committees, members and staff Extension services Recruitment drives Prompt Audit	Committee seminars and education days Staff seminars, tours, on the job training
Inadequate Staff and Unfurnished Office	Limited extension services Limited training facilities	Posting of technical and support staff for the two districts Furnishing of the hall	Proper use of human resource available Employment of competent co-operative staff	Networking with other departments Deployment of technical staff Provision of office infrastructure by GOK or donors Training of trainers
Dormant and New Societies	Registration of unviable societies lack of ownership	Scrutiny of proposed societies objectives, By-laws and economic appraisals	pre co-operative education	formation of viable societies which are self sustainable
Land tenure: no individual ownership	Trust land Most parts of the District is Arid land/non productive land Nomadic way of life by the community	Land adjudication and issuance of title deeds Diversification by the community	Promote individual ownership of land by the community Request lands department to issue title deeds. This will help the community as collaterals.	Land reclamation to increase land for ranch management. This reduces Nomadism Ministry of land to issue title deeds Encourage crop

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			Practice diversified way of life	farming to diversify from livestock rearing
Human Wildlife conflict at Maasai Mara and Loita	This is due to close proximity to game conservation areas. Lack of water during dry season grazing area for livestock this is because game areas not accessible. During dry periods wildlife breaks out and consume most of the pasture/destroy food crop and drink everything in the neighbouring water pans leaving pastoralists helpless.	To reduce Human Wildlife conflict by 70% by 2012	Fencing off wild game parks	compensation of victims
Poor infrastructure	Roads Inadequate funding Inadequate technical staff Many unclassified roads Terrain on hilly terrain, rains wash away roads faster and sooner after maintenance Country is mostly hilly. Soil texture in areas where we have sand or sandy soils, rain water seeps through faster, resulting in wash outs or landslides) Road reserve encroachment Community not well enlightened concerning the importance of roads	Increase accessibility to the rural areas. Instil professionalism in the roads sector.	Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards. Provision and maintenance of quality road	Develop and enhance road maintenance management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB; Train casual contractors. Operationalize road agents under the KRB; Effective supervision. Facilitate efficient and better road policy' Look for donor funding. Training the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				in the district.
Few rural electricity connections and inadequate housing	Expansive terrain and high charges for installation Lack of proper housing plans and little fundings	Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the district. Provide electricity to most households in the district.	Increase the number of people with access to electricity services by 50% by 2012 Ensure low cost housing per year are built.	Expand rural electrification programme from Ololulunga to Sogoo ,Mulot and Lemek Encourage the use of energy saving devices. Tapping the solar and wind energy.. Provide low-cost housing plans.
Dry water pans Dry streams/ rivers	Prolonged drought Inadequate funds	To excavate more water pans. To drill and equip more boreholes. To rehabilitate water supplies	To increase funds to excavate more pans. To drill more B/Holes Revive stalled water projects.	To involve communities in project initiation and hand over the same to them on completion
Catchment destruction	Deforestation Lack of sensitization on catchment protection. Lack of knowledge on the right tree to be planted. Illegal logging. Overgrazing Charcoal burning Over population	Restore the catchment areas To protect /conserve catchment areas	Afforestation Sensitize the communities on catchment protection Establish tree nurseries in several points in sub catchment. Protect/conserve water sources	Establish and develop WRUAs in the sub-catchment sensitization. Hold barazas and workshops. Use farmers to do river line protection.
Pollution of water	Poor farming practices Bathing and washing in water resources Effluent discharge to water resources	Minimize pollution	Training/sensitizing the communities a long water sources on hygiene and sanitation Reduce water pollution through river line protection Reduction of effluents discharge to the water courses	Hold sensitization/trainin g workshops on hygiene and sanitation. Encourage water users to have pit latrine/wash bays. Encourage disposal of effluents to septic tanks/soak pits Liaise with relevant departments to ensure good land practices. Provide seedling for river line protection. Help communities on WRUAs to establish tree nurseries.

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Water related conflicts	Unfair allocation of water. Water scarcity during dry spell. Unauthorized tapping of water. Non-compliance with permit conditions. Misusing water	Equitable allocation of water resources	Determination for the current water abstractions. Development of water allocation plan for each sub-catchment. Preparation of a sub-catchment plan (SCMP) for each sub-catchment	Hold sensitization/ planning workshops/Barazas Strengthen the already established WRUAs. Meter all abstractions.
Inadequate development of irrigation infrastructure including water storage.	Lack of adequate funds for infrastructure upgrading Weak farmers organization	Ensure stable and efficient supply of irrigation water to 8 irrigation schemes Mobilization and promotion of recourses	Source for more funds to support infrastructure improvement for 8 schemes Facilitate formation of 8 irrigation water user associations	Develop small holder irrigation infrastructure Community mobilization to participate in irrigation development
Inadequate adoption of irrigation and drainage technologies for improving water management and crop agronomy.	Lack of adequate skills and techniques in irrigation	Ensure adequate adoption of irrigation and drainage technologies	Train 10 water users associations on irrigation systems and techniques.	Train farmers on irrigation systems and techniques
Low immunization coverage	Low literacy levels in the community. Under utilization of health facilities. Poor road infrastructure. High dropout rates (17% for measles). Long distance between immunizing facilities. Understaffing. Lack of functional community health units.	To increase immunization coverage to $\geq 80\%$ by 2012 To raise awareness on immunization through health education. To reduce the dropout to 10%. Scale up immunizing facilities from 25 to 31. More staff employment by Ministry of Health. Establishment of functional community health units.	Source funds for outreach services with partners Intensify facilitative supervision. Initiate microteachings in all immunizing facilities. Defaulter tracing mechanism in place. Source for KEPI (expanded programme on immunization) equipments. Doing a community health unit mapping.	Regular integrated outreach programmes. Social marketing of immunization services. Preparation of a defaulters tracing list and follow up in the community. Opening new immunizing facilities. Increase current staffing levels. Implementation of the community health strategy.
Lack of KEPI equipments/motors vehicle and motorbikes	Lack of KEPI fridges, KEPI motorcycles, vehicle, deep freezers, gas cylinders and vaccine carriers.	Source for KEPI equipments.	Utilize any available means and equipment.	Expand the current immunizing facilities from 25 to 31.
High prevalence rate of HIV.	Risky sexual behaviour Cultural practice e.g. FGM Early marriages. Wife sharing	Promote safe sexual behaviour especially among the youth. Condom usage trainings Reduce the rate to 5% by 2012	Developing youth friendly services. School health programs	Health education programme

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate VCT sites	Inadequate trained health workers Inadequate infrastructure.	Trained health workers on VCT.	Promote mobile VCT to utilize the few existing facilities	Train health workers. Through NASCOP. Infrastructure development through CDF and LATIF.
Inadequate sites for PMTCT	Inadequate trained personnel	Trained of health workers on PMTCT.	Train health workers	Through NASCOP and APHIA II programmes initiatives
Few patients on ART	Poor linkages between sites. Inadequate PITC	Promote referrals Encourage health facilities to do PITC. Train health workers on PITC.	Train health workers	Through NASCOP and APHIA II activities
Low literacy levels	high dropout rates, inadequate education facilities, inadequate staff, low enrolment and low transition retention rate	Increase enrolment to schools to 77% by 2012 Increase retention in secondary schools Improvement of physical facilities through CDF Improve quality of education Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	To improve academic performance and enhance teachers supervision.	Construction of a model school in each division. Employment of more teachers and quality assurance officers. Intensify school visits.
Immobility due to lack of adequate vehicles	Lack of funds. Unavailability of vehicles Poor/difficult terrain.	Effective assessment and monitoring of schools.	Purchase of two-four wheeled vehicles for field supervision. Visiting at least 50% of the schools per term.	Request for G.O.K funding Appeal to donors for funding.
High levels of poverty amongst clients	Lack of empowerment resources	Increase the level of self sufficiency amongst offenders to 80% by 2012	Initiate funding to support empowerment programmes. Educate offenders on the need to forms groups to enable them source for funds	Initiate offender-funding campaigns by liaising with other like-minded partners. Group offenders in each location. Fund offender income generating groups
High levels of recidivism	Failure to identify and address issues leading to crime prevention	Reduce the level of recidivism by 50% by 2012	Improve on rehabilitation techniques by 50%	Carry out training needs assessment for officers & implement. Intensify the level of supervision of offenders to reduce recidivism Review and implement the oral review policies i.e. case conference & committee Conduct M& E

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
HIV/AIDS amongst clients	Lack of awareness High poverty level	Reduce occurrence rate by 80% by 2012	Improve on offenders health status	Carry out awareness campaigns Introduce individual & offender income generating groups to financial institutions for funding of their projects
High Absconding rate	Failure to identify issues & problems of offenders and addressing them	Reduce absconding rate by 50% by 2012	Increase the level of compliance to court orders Improve on offenders standard of living Reduce stress levels amongst offenders	Provide funds for conducting through social enquiries Provide supervision/counseling for each offender
Health Related Problems	Lack of access to health facilities. Lack of knowledge/health education Vague cultural practices	Enhance health education by reaching 80% of the youth by 2012	Make use of mobile VCT services Increase awareness on health issues among youth	Collaborate with MOH, NGOs Seek funds from MOYA
Increasing school & college dropout rates	High cost of education High levels of poverty High rates of teenage pregnancies	Reduce the rate of school and college dropout rate by 60% by 2012	Educating youths on the importance of formal training Advocate for admission policy for teenage mothers	Holding sensitisation meetings Keeping tract on the welfare of teenage mothers.
Crime and deviant behaviour	Idleness (lack of jobs) Peer group influence poor parenting	Reduce the rate of crime and deviant behaviour by 70% by 2012	Creating job opportunities through funding youth projects Liaising with school authorities to promote discipline	Collaborate with probation department Holding sensitisation meeting up locational levels.
Limited access to information and communication technology	Poor transportation network especially to rural areas Lack of ICT skills	Establishing youth empowerment canter in every division by 2012	Holding awareness campaigns Liaising with the ministry of education	Funding ICT projects Seek funds from MOYA
Clarification of Narok South DSG mandate, TORs and capacity Building of DSG and its Sub committees.	Inadequate early warning signs	Clarify mandate, functions and TOR for DSG and Sub committees.	Identify core business of DSG	Defined mandates & TORs for DSG members and Sub committees
		Capacity build DSG members on the above	Empower members and improve technology, skills and information transfer.	Empowered & efficient DSG Subcommittee members

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Operationalization, of institutionalization and wider dissemination of NRM vision and mission strategy, DCM and EWS to other stakeholders.	Inadequate early warning signs	Wider circulation of EWS, NRM vision information to all stakeholders	Develop local resource mobilization and allocation through informed decision making processes	Improved preparedness and sustainable utilization of natural resources
		Increased interaction with all stakeholders.	Improve sense of ownership by communities	Enhanced feedback & verification of EWS information
		Strengthen community based drought preparedness/contingency intervention plans	To enhance drought coping strategies and emergency response mechanisms	Reduced vulnerability
Follow up action on EWS including lobbying for funds	Inadequate early warning signs	Drafting of consolidated Action Plans by DSG members for donor funding	Development of viable needs based proposals for donor funding.	Consolidated Action Plans developed.
		Expansion of EWS coverage	More information for improved prioritization and resource allocation	Operationalized CAPs Reduced vulnerability in house holds
		Facilitation, coordination and M&E of EWS activities	Improve allocation and utilization of resources to enhance DSG's transparency, accountability and credibility.	Improved access to funding Improved DSG Impact
Lobby for ASAL policy and supportive legislation	Inadequate early warning signs	Sharing of ASAL policy with DSG members	To domesticate ASAL policy and build consensus among DSG members and stakeholders	Available ASAL policy document
		Build capacity of DSG to lobby	Improve DSG members and stakeholders lobbying skills and shareholders opinions	Empowered DSG members and stakeholders.
		Create community and stakeholders awareness on the need to have in place an ASAL policy and the legislation of DSGs	Promote stakeholders responsive participation in Lobbying for the ASAL policy	Responsive community and stakeholder lobby groups Inter DSG linkages and forums in ASAL areas

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Promote mechanisms for enhancing community capacity to manage NR (Natural Resources)	Inadequate early warning signs	Promote information and knowledge on natural resources among DSG members, stakeholders and communities	Improve knowledge and understanding among DSG and community members on natural resources	Improved NRM by community and stakeholders Effective and efficient Community NRM groups
		Strengthen community institutions that manage natural resources	To enhance community ownership and sustainable use of natural resources	Established and strengthened NRM linkages and networks
		Capacity build and develop skills among communities to manage natural resources	To ensure effective and sustainable utilization of natural resources by the community.	Compliance to NRM strategy Enhanced sustainability and ownership of NRM activities
		Undertake regular participatory monitoring and evaluation	Track and identify issues that will enhance and promote community capacity to manage natural resources	Identification of challenges in NRM mechanisms.
Address cultural norms that perpetuate gender imbalance and promote the spread of HIV/AIDS	Retogressive culture	To share and increase information on cultural causes of gender imbalance, FGM and spread of HIV/AIDS	To promote understanding among stakeholders and community members	Harmful cultural practices identified
		Lobby and build consensus among existing community institutions on cultural practices that promote gender imbalance and spread of HIV/AIDS	To ensure adequate community institutions' support and responsive participation	Sensitised cultural institutions and communities.
		Create greater community awareness on cultural norms and need for behavioural change to ensure gender equality and equity and prevention of HIV infection	To increase community awareness levels on cultural norms that promote gender imbalance and spread of HIV/AIDS	Progressive behavioural change in communities and cultural institutions
		Capacity building for community TOTs on behavioural change	To build the capacity of community TOTs, to transform acquired knowledge into action	Behaviour change and communication activists & monitors established at grassroots levels

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Gender imbalance	Negative attitude towards women.	Mainstream Gender Issues into the development process	Affirmative action.	Affirmative action programmes and education
Inadequate Sporting facilities	Inadequate funding	Support recreational development programmes	Support recreational development programmes	Support recreational development programmes

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sector, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This is a major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The sub sector considered under this sector are agriculture, livestock, forestry and wildlife fisheries development, lands, and cooperative development. The production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the district and constituency consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as livestock development, food security and land settlement.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission **CHAPTER THREE:**

Vision:

An improved
Sector

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Mission:

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of horticultural crops. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and beans and increase the incomes for the people. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new agriculture technologies.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non-gazetted forest from being overexploited especially the conservation of Mau Complex. The land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be improved in order to settle the landless and also allow the farmers have collateral to access loans.

The famous Maasai Mara Game Reserve is a natural habitat for the most of the big wild animals in the country. This has promoted tourism industry, which has generated substantial revenue and foreign exchange for the district and the entire country.

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sector, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This is a major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The sub sector considered under this sector are agriculture, livestock, forestry and wildlife fisheries development, lands, and cooperative development . The production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the district and constituency consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as livestock development, food security and land settlement

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission:

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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The famous Maasai Mara Game Reserve is a natural habitat for the most of the big wild animals in the country. This has promoted tourism industry, which has generated substantial revenue and foreign exchange for the district and the entire country

The Cooperative development and Marketing sub-sector will also be improved sale yards for livestock will be established to assist farmers to market their cattle. Farmers will be encouraged to form cooperative for marketing their produce and livestock to reduce exploitation

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Livestock production sub-sector are major activities in the district. The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. The sub-sector strives to contribute to food security in the district. Over 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. The farmers grow both food and cash crops to earn income. It is a known fact that the greater part of the district's income comes from this sector. It accounts for about 70 per cent of the household incomes. The sub-sector also provides raw materials such as timber, coffee, milk and meat for industries within and outside the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products. The district has over 25 cooperatives of different types with a turnover of over Kshs. 4 million annually.

The forestry and wildlife sub-sector has an abundance of natural forest, which form the biggest water catchments area in the region. Currently the forest provides timber, fuel wood, fencing post, fodder for animals and fruits. Forest and wildlife habitat must be protected equally and linkages made clear between the different production systems. Due to competing land use systems, the district is highly prone to tribal and human wildlife conflicts, which are mainly due to uncontrolled, land sub-divisions, ownership and access to control of natural resources especially wildlife and forests.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Provides technical extension services on crop and livestock development. Livestock disease control; Provision of clinical services; Artificial Insemination (AI) services; Promote the quality of hides and skins.
NGO's	Facilitate the implementation of water, agriculture, livestock and environmental activities
Forest Department	Increase forest and tree cover with a view of increasing the supply of forest products and services; Conserve natural habitats and collect revenue
Local leaders	Mobilize locally available resources including labour and devolved funds like LATF, CDF, sensitize the public and be role models
Land department	Issuance of title deeds and certificate of leases; Registration of loans on title deeds and certificate of leases; Determination and indication of other land documents
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Conduct research on food production
Agricultural Finance Corporation	Provide credit facilities to farmers.
Kenya Farmers Association	Ensure that the necessary farm inputs are available.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	<p>Improve food security Production of high quality produce</p> <p>Improve road network in the production areas</p>	<p>High cost of farm inputs Inappropriate credit facilities and high cost credit: Low market prices for the products</p>	<p>Revitalize the coop sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices More appropriate credit facilities scheme to be pursued; source for external markets.</p>
Livestock development	<p>Improve the quality of livestock products</p> <p>Increase quality of pasture.</p> <p>Promotion of agricultural extension services to livestock farmers</p> <p>Hide and Skin improvement for industrialization.</p> <p>Tick control programme</p> <p>Improve in breeding services</p> <p>Tsetse and trypanosomiasis control programmes</p> <p>Rabies control activities</p>	<p>Poor/Low quality breeding, High disease incidence,</p> <p>Inadequate/poor quality pasture due to frequent drought leading to high mortality, poor fodder Preservation methods, poor livestock management techniques.</p> <p>Unavailability of inputs e.g. grasses seeds.</p> <p>High cost of planting materials.</p> <p>High prices of veterinary drugs</p> <p>Low/poor livestock and livestock products prices.</p> <p>Persistent and prolonged drought.</p> <p>Inadequate vaccination campaign.</p> <p>Unavailability of vaccines at the right time and quantities.</p> <p>Frequent outbreaks of notifiable diseases eg. Foot & mouth.</p> <p>Poor dips management.</p> <p>Inadequate skills on hide and skins improvement.</p>	<p>Improve skills on proper Husbandry Intensify vaccination campaigns. Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques.</p> <p>Establishment of fodder within the farming systems</p> <p>Introduce effective disease control measures e.g vaccination, quarantine</p> <p>Promote the establishment of community veterinary drugs stores at sublocational level.</p> <p>Construction of a slaughterhouse at Ololulunga Town.</p> <p>Introduce drought management and mitigation mechanism e.g. early warning system, water-harvesting structure to farmers.</p> <p>Establishment of semen and liquid nitrogen at district level and decentralised to grassroot.</p> <p>Training on dip management and hides and skins improvement.</p> <p>Control of livestock movement.</p> <p>Dogs vaccination programmes</p>
Co-operative Development	<p>Revitalization of the sector</p>	<p>Poor management of cooperatives</p>	<p>Intensive training of the cooperative members.</p>
Land and settlement	<p>Increase number of people having titles.</p> <p>Declare new adjudication sections</p>	<p>Many cases of land disputes</p> <p>Mismanagement of group ranches</p> <p>Clanism ,ethnicity and political interferences</p>	<p>Start a crush programme to deal with the cases.</p> <p>Elect credible leaders to manage the ranches</p> <p>Education and awareness on retrogressive practices.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Setting up an office at the District headquarter Finalise on-going adjudication sections for registration and issuance of title deeds Demarcation and survey of land	Communal ownership of land	Review land laws to ensure they conform to the present day situation

3.1.6 Project and Programmes

A) On-Going Projects: Agriculture Subsector

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Eradication of Extreme hunger	Five groups per year	Provision of an average of Kshs. 120,000 per year to groups involved in food security provision.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	Provision of pluralistic and demand driven extension services	An average of 150 farm families per division per year. 50 field days. 64 demonstrations.	Provision of extension services to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme –	Promotion of the use of certified seeds and fertilizers	250 farmers per year	Provision of input vouchers to farmers Promotion formation of cereal banks

B) New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of high value vegetable crops for export (French beans, chillies, mushroom, baby corn) District wide.	1	Crop diversification hence spreading risks in farming, Improved house hold incomes, Farmers with improved production skills.	200 farmers 4 demos 4 field days 100 Acres	Conduct Demonstrations and field days on energy saving devices Provide farmers with knowledge to set up agro forestry tree nurseries Set up demonstration sites Train Farmers Link farmers to markets outlets
Promotion and establishment of high value fruits (Avocado, mangoes, pears, passion)	2	Improved living standards of the local people. Increased incomes.	40 farmers 4 Demos 10 acres 3 fruit tree nurseries.	Farmers to diversify crop production (contract farming) Extension officers to set up demos and field days Exporters responsible for marketing
Orphan crop seed multiplication (Drought tolerant crops)	3	Change of attitudes towards traditional food security crops. Increased food security. Farmers with improved production skills	80 farmers 3 demos 3 field days 3 trainings	Support of pluralistic Agriculture and Livestock Extension activities – Demonstrations, field days, Training staff, School children, Youth, farmers, forum meetings, CIG formation and training, Coordination of operations, Supervision, Professional Consultation,
Promotion of Emerging crops	4	New technology dissemination. Alternative source of income. Farmers with improved production skills	15 farmers 3 Demos 3 trainings 15 ha	Administrative support services. Promotion of Environment Conservation. Extension Support Services
Crop protection against migratory pests.(army worms , quelea birds)	5	Increased production. Increased farm income.	40 surveillances 20 aerial sprays 20 ground sprays 30 M birds 4 traps	Farmers to diversify crop production Extension officers to set up demos and field days
Value addition (Cereals, vegetables and fruits)	6	Trained farmers. Increased incomes. Improved marketability of perishables.	200 farmers 4 trainings 4 demos 1 storage facility 20 processing facilities	Farmers to assist in surveillance Extension officers to control.
Office construction at district Headquarters complex	7	Office accommodation to staffs	All district staffs	Constructions of offices

(A) On-Going Projects/Programmes: Livestock / Veterinary Subsector

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Asal based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO) District wide	To improve sustainable rural livelihood and food security through improved livestock production, marketing and support for drought management and food security.	Increase off take for beef cattle from 12 - 15% by 2012. Increase off take for small stock from 20 - 25% by 2012 Efficient data collection and monitoring system established Access to local, regional and international markets increased 20 bee farmers producing 1 ton of honey and 0.25 tons of bees wax by 2012 50 KTBHs available to bee farmers Incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 65% by 2012	Farmers groups trainings water resources surveys, Range rehabilitation, disease surveillance, community based demand driven initiatives.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) (District Wide)	To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	100 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year	Activities fall under 4 components: -Planning, monitoring and evaluation -Training -Collaboration and research -Gender and Poverty focus
Construction of district H/Qs offices for both livestock and vet.	Modern office accommodation	District staff accommodation	Construction of offices
Rabies control district wide	Dogs vaccinations	Five divisions in the district	Vaccinations of dogs
Tse tse and trypanosomiasis control programmes	Animal Diseases control	At 80% coverage in the district	Spray activities
Tick control programme	Livestocks vaccination on tick control	All divisions in the district	Spray activities

(B) New Project Proposal: Livestock and Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Pasture Improvement Reseeding (District Wide)	1	Improve Livestock nutrition	100 common interest groups formed and trained and 300 farmers visited in financial year	Activities fall under 4 components: - Planning, monitoring and evaluation - Training - Collaboration and research - Gender and Poverty focus
Rehabilitate market structures (Holding ground)	2	To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	4 market structures, holding ground	Training, demonstration and purchase of materials
Training of Livestock groups	3	To build capacity-build the farmers of new skills.	96 trainings to be held	Training, demonstrations,
Provide support to the Livestock community initiatives and livelihoods	4	To increase farmers income and reduce poverty.	48 groups supported	Exchange visits Demonstrations Trainings Purchase of initial stock Set up on farm multiplication sites
Carry out extension trainings for farmers	5	To increase farmers Knowledge	92 Demos. 24 field days	Capacity building of community through technical assistance

Forestry and Wildlife Sub-Sector

A) On-Going Projects: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm forest programme Mulot ,Ololulunga divisions	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Farm visits -34 Plantation establishment (20Ha) Tree nursery production (150,000)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry Promotion of commercial tree planting Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas. Tree seedling production
Plantation development programme	Increased productivity of farm forestry as well as enhance conservation	Farm visits (24) On farm tree planting(35 Ha) Tree nursery (157,000) Forest protection (142Ha)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry Promotion of commercial tree planting Planting of 35 Ha in gazetted areas. Tree seedling Production

B) New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Plantation establishment (60Ha Farm visits (54) Tree nursery	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	2	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Rehabilitate degraded sites (8)	Planting, Mobilization and protection.
Tree seedlings production	3	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Tree nursery production (150,000)	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to infrastructural sector since its success will highly depend on the development of roads, water, irrigation and energy subsectors. Human resource development sector will also help in equipping knowledge that pertains to development of the sector and to have healthy working population that will steer in production of goods and services and it ensure that the population is healthy. This sector will also depend on Provincial administration and security to maintain law and order for investment opportunities to succeed.

3.1.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector was identified as the vehicle through which issues of poverty, environmental conservation and sustainability will be addressed during the plan period. The Agriculture sub-sector will play a leading role in improving crop yields and animal productivity through appropriate technologies, enhanced value-addition will be adopted to improve incomes to farmers and proper marketing strategies through the revitalized cooperative movement. Issues of HIV/AIDS will be addressed through increased awareness at the local production centres particularly in plantations and factories through strategic partnership with the relevant agencies.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

The Tourism, Trade and Industry sub-sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities and income. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 45% per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centres, a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and metal shops forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households. The tourism subsector plays a major in employment opportunities at various established lodges at Maasai Mara Game Reserve. The curious shop have established along the tourist routes hence self employment creation created

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector vision is to have harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders. In line with the vision, the sector's mission is "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development."

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The Tourism, trade and industry sub-sector is to facilitate, regulate and promote trade and industry. Also it contribute to the social-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of industry, trade, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans. The Maasai Mara Game will also be published to attract more tourists from local and international market.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities within the district with the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have been assisted through training on business and provision of credit.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs	Provide funds to finance some of the activities
GOK	Provide funding, policy guidelines, technical expertise and ensure that there is conducive environment to invest in.
CBOs / civil society organizations	Will initiate and manage projects, provide labour and local materials as well as creating awareness to the larger Population on some of the cross cutting issues that affect the sector like environment degradation, HIV/AIDS
Development partners like SIDA, JICA etc	Provide funds and the much needed technical expertise
Local authority – NCC	Mobilize resources and undertake

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Wildlife Services	Help in conserving our environment which is a key pillar in the success of the tourism sub sector

3.2.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	priorities	constraint	Strategies
Trade and Small Scale Industry	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district; Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector. Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by beneficiaries; Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals. Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
	Provision of land and infrastructure.	There is no land and structures provided for the informal sector.	Finalize provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds; Finalize allocation of land and title deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied; Develop industrial and innovation parks.

3.2.6 Projects and programmes

A) On-Going Projects: Tourism Trade & Industry Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board management	To provide financial support to the Business Community	Recover 7.5 million by 2012 Disburse 10 million by 2012 300 to receive loans by 2012	Issuing of loan application forms' Vetting the businesses of the loan applicants; Issuing of loan applicants to successful loan applicants after approval by Joint Loan's Board.
Entrepreneurship Training	To recover money lent to business community	To train at least 2500 MSME operators by 2012	Collect loan money from regular loan payees Tracing loan defaulters to recover the loan
Business Clinics	To train business community on how to manage their businesses better	To counsel at least 2,500 traders by 2012	Holding training courses Using Barazas to create awareness for the courses Using posters for awareness creation about the courses.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness creation and sensitization	To sensitize on the available industrial potentials for investment and train business community on how to manage them better.	To conduct 30 barazas by 2012	Holding training courses Using barazas to create awareness. Using poster for awareness creation about the courses. Project proposal writing.
Human Wildlife Conflict Resolution	To move the wild animals to Maasai Mara Game Reserve so that they don't destroy crops and property	Move all the wild animals especially elephants at Siyapei area to Maasai Mara Game Reserve	Move the wildlife to Maasai Mara Game Reserve, construct an electric fence

a) On-going projects: Small scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of CBOs small scale enterprises in all divisions	To initiate self-sustaining manufacturing projects	To implement at least two manufacturing unit in all the trading centres	To empower rural communities to start small-scale industries in the rural areas. Justification: To stimulate economic development of the district and country.

b) New project proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training programme District Wide	1	To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector	Train artisans per year	Recruitment of trainees. Training, monitoring and evaluation. Justification: Many of the artisans are not trained.
Micro-Finance District Wide	2	To make available finance for the sector	Train Jua Kali entrepreneurs on financial management	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions. Justification: This will improve the capital base for the artisans.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

A well fed and healthy workforce is a prerequisite for a thriving Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector. High quality skills and education are also crucial. Therefore, the relevant sectors will be required to provide the appropriate support to ensure that this sector operates smoothly during the Plan period.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender mainstreaming will be carried out in conjunction with other sectors. Training and impartation of skills to women will be done to enable them participate in development activities. The youth will also be involved in development activities to ensure that they play their relevant part. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the business community through enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. The business community will be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment. The sector will heavily contribute towards achieving targets under all MDGs.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The physical infrastructure and utilities represents the underlined sub-structures of the economy that is necessary for modern economy to function. The physical infrastructure sector is composed of: Roads, Government Buildings and other public works, Transport, Energy, Housing development and airstrips in Game and Reserves.

The Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS 2003-2007) identified physical infrastructure sector as key in achieving rapid and sustainable development; reducing poverty as well as achieving the Millennium Development Goals. During the ERS period, the sector made significant strides in enhancing the quality and quantity of infrastructure facilities and services.

The sector has been implementing core poverty programmes including the Road 2000 Programme, rural electrification programme, aimed at ensuring access and mobility in the rural areas, reliable supply of energy, affordable housing. These are key inputs to poverty reduction and an important element for social stability and economic growth.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable Economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term the district intends to set up a well functioning management and operational system to oversee infrastructure development. For road works, the Kenya Roads Board in conjunction with the Roads Department will oversee all roadwork activities in the district. This will be geared towards increased accessibility and income employment in the rural areas, whereas further emphasis will be to ensure that the main road network is maintained to an economic level of service.

In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving shelter situation in both rural and urban areas by implementing the national housing policy and implementing habitat agenda on shelter. It will also provide a centralized technical service to other government departments in an efficient manner. Electricity supply will also be increased from the current Two (2008) market centres to about twelve (2012) while over 1,000 more households will be supplied.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The road links various sectors and allows access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income for the people employed in the sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the electricity and hence more people will be employed in the sub sector.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

The main stakeholders in the road sub sector are the Public Workers Department, Local Authorities and Group Ranches. The department undertakes the maintenance and construction of the classified road networks within the district while the local authorities maintain the other roads within their jurisdiction. The private sector will play a key role in the maintenance of roads, as contractors or in hiring of equipment to the other stakeholders.

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Government (Roads and Public Works Ministries)	Maintains & develops class A,B,&C roads; Allocation of funds for establishment and maintenance of the road network, buildings; Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies; Provision of technical staff.
Local Authorities	Financing the establishment and maintenance of Facilities; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities; Provision of funds for construction of new projects.
Local community	Consumers of Road network services; Safe and sustainable use of the physical facilities; Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing Unskilled labour.
Kenya Roads Board	Receives from KRA and disburses Road maintenance levy fund; Overseeing the use and accountability of the funds disbursed to Road Agencies; In charge of maintenance of Class D and below roads.
NGOs, CBOs, Local Organized groups	Capacity building on participatory development, project operation and maintenance.

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
District roads committee	Maintains unclassified roads under their jurisdiction.
Kenya wildlife services	Maintains Roads within parks and game reserves.

3.3.5 Sectors/Sub-sectors Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network. Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of the road surfaces serving the district. Poorly drained black cotton soils on road construction materials in the district.	Operationalization of the District Roads Committee to coordinate the road network improvement. Closer collaboration between all the stakeholders mainly the roads department and local authorities.
Housing	Enforce building regulations to control mash rooming of shanties. Upgrading the old estates e.g pangani in Ololulunga Town.	Inadequate policy guidelines on enforcement of the building regulations. Lack of community and other stakeholders participation in planning and implementation of physical plans and housing regulation	Implementation of the strategic zoning plans developed by the local authorities and Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Enforcement of building laws and regulations by the Local Authorities, Public Health and Physical Planning Departments. Closer collaboration with communities and donors for a successful upgrading programme.
Energy Development	Provide electricity to all trading centers to spur economic growth. Provide adequate energy for the district population.	Non-availability and over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal. Depletion of resources (wood). High cost of energy i.e electricity and fuel	Sensitize the communities and promote the use of other sources of energy e.g solar and biogas. Introduction of trees into the farming system e.g kitchen wood lots.
Transport & Communication	Expansion and modernization of the telecommunication network in the district.	Inadequate communication network in the district	Create an enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the facilities.
Local Government	Plan and control development. Destruction of Maasai Mau forest. Tourism and Wildlife development	Haphazard development. Degradation of the forest. Poor infrastructural facilities, poaching and Human-wildlife conflict.	Preparation for physical plans for council markets. Conservation of Maasai Mau forest. Development of infrastructural facilities within Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes by Sub sector

Narok County Council

a) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Maasai Mau Forest Phase I	Streamline exploitation of forest potential. Increase forest cover. To provide a framework for re Solving social economic conflicts in the use of natural; resources and other multi-use facilities Enhance economic use of the forest	Private encroachers and the general population and other stakeholders.	Beaconing of the forest Construction of outposts Construction of cutline.
Water Sanitation District-wide.	Ensure environmental sustainable development. Improved access to clean water	Lodges, hotels and other stakeholders	Equip, rehabilitate and construct boreholes, dams, pans and spring protection. Construction of disposal sewerage.
Civil Works – Construction of health facilities, schools and Road maintenance	Provision of modern infrastructural facilities to the local community.	Schools Health facilities and Rural access roads.	Construction of Health facilities Mortuaries, staff quarters VIP, classrooms, kitchen, dining hall, dorms and laboratories.

b) New Project Proposals - NCC

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Maasai Mau Forest Phase II	1	Streamline exploitation of forest potential. Increase forest cover. To provide a framework for re Solving social economic conflicts in the use of natural; resources and other multi-use facilities Enhance economic use of the forest	Private encroachers and the general population and other stakeholders.	-Beaconing of the forest -Construction of outposts. Construction of cutline jointly with ENSDA. Reafforestation
Bursary Scheme	2	To provide education to the needy and bright students	Students in secondary school, college student and university students.	Develop a merit bursaries award scheme
Civil Works – construction of schools, health facilities and water project.	3	Provision of modern infrastructural facilities to the local community.	Schools Health facilities and Rural access roads.	Construction of Health facilities Mortuaries, staff quarters VIP, classrooms, kitchen, dining hall, dorms and laboratories.

(a) On-going Projects - ROADS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets/K ms	Description of Activities
Ololulunga- Mararianda C13	To improve the road network for the marketing of Agricultural product and promotion of tourism.	77.0	Grading of targeted kilometres
C12Nkoswani-olorite D295	Improve access to game reserve	104.0	Gravelling Culverts installation
D295 Endogishu-C12 Keekorok	Improve access to masaaï mara lodges	47.90	Grading
JN C13 Ngorengore- siololoi C11 . E171	Improve access to markets and lodges	55.0	Gravelling
Keekorok-Emarti E177	Improve access to game reserve	62.0	Gravelling Culvert installation
B3 Ololulunga-Ereteti W2719	Improve access to markets	13.0	Gravelling
Ololulunga- OlmenkenyuW2721	Improve access to markets	23.0	Grading andCulvert installation

(b) New Projects Proposals – Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets/ Kms	Description of Activities
Nkoswani-Naikara D295	1.	To improve the road network for the marketing of Agricultural product and promotion of tourism.	28.9	Grading of targeted kilometres
Ereteti-ololulunga W2719	2.	-do-	8.0	Grading
Ololulunga-Olmenkenyu- w2721	3.	Ease transport	23.0	Gravelling
Naikara-leshuta D295	4.	Improve access to masaaï mara lodges	17.1	Gravelling Culvert installation
Naikara-olderkesi D295	5.	Improve access to markets and lodges	18.6	Gravelling
JnD295-JnC12 keekorok.D301	6.	Improve access to game reserve	50.7	Grading
Keekorok-talek gate E177	7.	Improve access to markets	17.8	-do-
Talek-Aitong E177	8.	Improve access to markets	33.0	-do-
Siana boarding – keekorokD301	9.	-do-	26.3	-do-
Ewasonyiro-Narosura. C11	10.	-do-	50.0	-do-

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Energy

a) On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	Enhance the growth of income generating activities.	5 trading centers in the Narok South District.	Provide infrastructure. Supply power to the centres.

Transport & Communication

a) New Project Proposals

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sensitisation of customers (Marketing visits)	1	To offer effective and efficient postal services to the community by 10% by 2008 to 2009	- Companies - Government Offices - Schools - Bookshops	Marketing of EMS services, Money Order, Stamp vending licences
Addition of private letter post office	2	To facilitate customers with enough private boxes	To put up 200 boxes 2008 2009	-Sale of Private letter boxes -Installation of more boxes in Post Office
Opening of new Sub-Post Offices	3	To be closer to the customer on provision of Postal Services	To open (Narosura to serve upper Mulot and loita 2010	To offer Private letter-boxes, Mail services, stamps and Money Orders.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical infrastructure sector is critical for the implementation of the Vision 2030 and has strong linkages with the six key economic sectors of the district economy. The satisfactory performance of the district economy in 2007 was largely attributable to increased activities in the physical infrastructure sector. The sector provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth.

The sub-sectors within the sector have critical linkages as none can operate efficiently without the rest due to their intricate forward and backward linkages. The sector is also closely relating with the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. These include environment, HIV/AIDS, education, health and information management. The roads sub-sector for example has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitation production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, facilitates growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destination. The sub-sector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social facilities.

Housing is an investment contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation. Further, as a social good, it affords an individual and family dignity, privacy and security. Local Authorities provide infrastructural facilities, which support

industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport sub-sector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour. Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increases competitiveness of Kenyan products.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The physical infrastructure will be the engine of growth in all the sectors of the district and national economy. Strategies have been identified for the prioritized rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure targeting: Transport (Roads & Rails), Housing, Energy, Water and Sanitation. Availability of adequate and reliable infrastructure will jumpstart a vibrant economy, with reduced production cost thus enhancing the competitiveness of locally produced goods with the result of better incomes, employment opportunities and reduced poverty levels in the districts' communities.

There has been observed a very close interaction between this sector and the natural environment. All development projects proposed under this sector will be undertaken with utmost adherence to environmental requirements as articulated in EMCA and the District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP). A strategy to reduce levels of unemployment especially amongst the youth will be to employ labour intensive approaches while implementing the proposed projects under the plan. All stakeholders will strive to achieve gender parity in project management committees and other decision making organs in the sector.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

3.4.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission

To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town. Electricity supply will also be increased from the current Two (2008) market centres to about twenty (2012) while over 3,000 more households will be supplied.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. In addition, access to potable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes, water pans and shallow wells, and protection of springs along the hills

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders

In the major water works sector, the stakeholders include the Water Department, Local Authorities, National Water Conservation and the NGOs. The Department of Water has the responsibility of defining the policy framework while at the same time undertaking the construction of major water works. Over the plan period, efforts will be put to increase the water output from the major works in the district.

3.4.5 Sector/sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Conservation of Maasai Mau Forest Phase I	Streamline exploitation of forest potential. Increase forest cover. To provide a framework for re Solving social economic conflicts in the use of natural; resources and other multi-use facilities Enhance economic use of the forest	Private encroachers and the general population and other stakeholders.	Beaconing of the forest Construction of outposts Construction of cutline.
Water Sanitation District-wide.	Ensure environmental sustainable development. Improved access to clean water	Lodges, hotels and other stakeholders	Equip, rehabilitate and construct boreholes, dams, pans and spring protection. Construction of disposal sewerage.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

A) On-Going Projects: Water Subsector

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ololulunga urban water supply	To increase and supply clean water to consumers.	To supply potable water to Ololulunga Town population and its environs.	Major rehabilitation and augmentation.
Rural water supplies rehabilitation	To increase and supply clean water to consumers.	To supply potable water to the community at large.	-do-
Mulot water supply	To increase and supply clean water to consumers.	To supply potable water to Mulot population and its environs.	Major rehabilitation and augmentation.

B) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drilling and equipping of at least 5 No B/holes annually	1	To increase and supply clean water to consumers.	Rural population	Drilling and equipping of boreholes.
Dam and pans rehabilitation/ excavations at least 5 No annually	2	To supply potable water to the community at large	-do-	Excavation and rehabilitation

A) On-Going Project: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	Provide every person with an opportunity to acquire knowledge and develop skills to manage the environment	To carry out awareness to 12 groups and 4 schools/ colleges per year	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programmes for schools/ colleges. Justification: There has been massive environmental degradation in the district
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	To reduce the levels of pollution and minimize, volumes of wastes, to encourage waste recycling and re-using	Visit all industries and local authorities; prepare environment management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land. Justification: Cases of pollution of the environment are increasing.

B) New Projects Proposals. Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prepare Environment Management Plans for, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	1	To increase and supply clean water to consumers.	Rural population	Drilling and equipping of boreholes.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	2	To supply potable water to the community at large	-do-	Excavation and rehabilitation

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large-scale production, livestock production as well as improved

health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large-scale industries. Its availability in short distances improves households and other productive activities. Energy is a key input in all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock, tourism, education and support development and growth of ICT. It is also vital in development and adoption of new technologies. It supports the growth of small and medium rural enterprises, which create employment, and improves income hence reduction of rural-urban migration. Further, access to clean, appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy is an essential input and has positive impacts on the development in all other sectors.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The environment, water and sanitation will facilitate the growth in all the sectors of the district and national economy. Strategies have been identified for the prioritized rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure targeting Water and Sanitation. Availability of adequate and reliable water will jumpstart a vibrant economy, with reduced production cost thus enhancing the competitiveness of locally produced goods with the result of better incomes, employment opportunities and reduced poverty levels in the districts' communities.

There has been observed a very close interaction between this sector and the natural environment. All development projects proposed under this sector will be undertaken with utmost adherence to environmental requirements as articulated in EMCA and the District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP).

3.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The most important resource for a country is its healthy people. This involves the preparation of inventory of the existing human resources and skills, their health status, relative poverty status and position in terms of demographic transition. Education Sub-Sector is responsible for the provision and co-ordination of services relating to education, training, research and science, technology and innovation in order to enhance national production systems and processes. This sub-sector report assesses how resources to the subsector have been allocated and utilized in the recent past. It also examines current activities, identifies short and medium term plans and determines expenditure projections in a prioritized way, based on the available resource envelope, through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development. Further, the mission of the sector is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. To achieve this, the health subsector will implement activities that promote

integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities. These will include investments to increase enrolment in primary especially after introduction of Free Primary Education, construction of more boarding schools to cater for children in the Arid and semi arid areas, expansion of the education facilities in both primary and secondary schools and increased and focused assessment of all the education a on institutions in the district

On the social front, campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behaviour that negates development efforts. The communities will be further mobilized to participate in development activities.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-developed and healthy human resource is an important aspect in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development of the human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in the economic activities in the district.

The Health Sub-Sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against little budgetary allocation for Government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the cost-sharing money to provide facilities to improve the literacy levels and acquiring of skills. Provision and facilitation of education and training, through enhanced school enrolment and encourage setting up of informal education centres. The education sub- sector will translate the knowledge gained from schooling into informed decisions that helps in catapulting the other sectors of the economy. It also helps in discouragement of retrogressive cultural practices and promotion of the girl child education through financial support programmes and intervention measures to promote girls participation in education related activities. The sector will also continue to provide education to the public on disease preventive measure and health promotion. It will also continue to provide curative services and conduct immunization for preventable diseases.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health Services, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Provide education to the public on disease prevention and health promotion; Conduct immunizations for preventable diseases; Provide health facilities with staff, and promote home-based care for AIDS patients.
Private Health Providers	Supplement the government effort in providing sourcing and mobilizing resources
NGOs	Funding to schools, construction, SMC training, Bursaries and other school requirements e.g. health services.
Development Partners (donors)	Offer learning materials. Contracted to carry out construction works

3.5.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

(a) Medical and public health subsector

The following are the Priorities, Constraints and Strategies for the Health sector.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDs, STB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.
	Health management systems	Lack of an equipment and a proper information system	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff	Training of the staff
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Public Health and Nutrition	Enhance equity, quality accessibility and affordability of health care. Strengthening curative health services to manage the top ten killer diseases. Improve maintenance of health care equipments and facilities. Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS and STI	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders such as the government, NGOs and private sector. Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel, equipment and transport. Poorly maintained road network. Frequent and prolonged drought affecting the health status of the community.	Closer collaboration with the entire service provider. Community involvement in the sub-sector projects and programmes for sustainability. Awareness and sensitization of the community through workshop on preventive health care including HIV/AIDS. Encourage and promote the growth and usage of high nutritious food crops (Kitchen gardening).

(b) Education sub-sector

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ECDE	Enrolling all the school age going children Establishment of ECDE centers within reasonable distance from homes Ensure all schools have qualified ECDE teachers	Illiteracy and unwillingness of some parents to take pupils to ECDE Lack of adequate funding Insufficient number of trained ECDE teachers Employment of untrained teachers by the local Authorities	Sensitizing the community on the importance of ECDE Soliciting for funds from well wishers e.g. NGOs, and group ranches Encouraging establishment of private colleges for ECDE teaching Working closely with the civic leaders
Primary	Improve access retention and completion rate Improve transition rate from 30% to 70% by 2012 Improve performance in KCPE	Illiteracy Lack of resources high rate of drop outs Poor performance Understaffing	Sensitize the community on the importance of taking children to schools Source for funding from stakeholders Employment of Parent Association teachers
Secondary	Improve transition rate from secondary to higher education Improve performance in KCSE Expand secondary education through establishment of more secondary schools	Poorly equipped schools Poor payment of fees Low academic performance in primary Congestion in some schools Under enrolment in some schools	Sensitize the community on the importance of education Expanding existing schools Ensuring qualitative completion of syllabus
Special Needs Education (SNE)	Identify and place all children with SNE Establishment of more Special Units in existing schools Establishment of Special Schools	Some parents hide children with disabilities Inadequate resources e.g. funds and personnel	Sensitize the community on the need to educate children with disabilities Encourage more teachers to take courses in Special Education -Source for funding from well wishers and stakeholders

3.5.6 Projects and programme Priorities

(a) On-going projects: Health subsector

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of health facilities(treatment rooms) through C.D.F, district wide.	To bring health services closer to the Community	six health centers, and dispensaries at 2 Mulot, 2 Mara ,2 loita	Construction of the health facilities(ward) Equipping the health facilities. Construction of staff quarters
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the District.	To improve access to health services for the community in the District	To reach all the residents in all divisions with the services.	Offering curative services Offering preventive services. Immunization services Rehabilitative services Offering health education to the community.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Malaria prevention and treatment district wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality	Reduce morbidity from 15%-8% Reduce mortality from 4%-2%	Malaria treatment management and prevention..
HIV & AID prevention and control Programme	To reduce the transmission of STI, HIV/AIDs the District.	General population	Education of people living with HIV/AIDs. Peer education Counselling Nutritional education Provide health care support to the infected and affected persons.
Expanded programme on immunization district wide	Reduce ill health and mortality	All divisions	Sensitisation and frequent distribution of vaccines in the district. Conduct EPI diseases, surveillance
Reproductive health district wide	Improve utilization of reproductive health services for the community benefit	To cover all the health facilities in the district	Sensitise the public on ANC Training health workers on guidance and counselling Promote family planning
Community strategy programme:	To involve community in their health and health development issues/matters.	Set up community units comprising - 2000 members - 50 CHWs - 2 Community health extension workers (CHEWs) - 1 community health committee	Training of community health workers (CHWs). Training CHEWs. Household mapping and registration. Prevention and promoting health services

b) New Project proposals: Health subsector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Control and prevention of environmental health related communicable Diseases District wide	1	Reduce incidences and prevalence of environmental health related communicable diseases.	General population	Promote VIP latrine. Promote of protection of wells, springs and earth dams.
Integrated Management of Childhood illness (IMCI) District-wide	2	To reduce malnutrition and morbidity	Health providers school and women groups	Training staff on IMCI concept. Community health education. Justification: Improve children's health
Provision and improvement of infrastructural facilities District-wide	3	To enhance delivery of services	All the 25 health centre	Provide electricity and water. Justification: Decongest the current theatre
Reproductive health Programme All facilities in all constituencies	4	To offer high quality reproductive health services	All health facilities	Train health workers Equip facilities. Sensitize communities

PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities.	5	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria	All health facilities	Community education Health workers education Provision of nets
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a) On-going projects: Education subsector

Project name	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
ECDE training Programme	To train ECDE teachers	KCSE graduates with D+ and above	Short Courses Certificate courses Diploma courses
Primary school Infrastructure Project	To improve infrastructure in Primary Schools	All Primary schools with substantial buildings in the district	Building Classrooms Building toilets Purchase desks and chairs Viable repairs
CDF Educational Project	To improve access and reduce congestion	28 schools in the district benefited for 1 classroom and dormitory	Building Classrooms Provision of chairs
GOK/OPEC Project	To improve access, sanitation and improve learning conditions	2 Primary schools 1 secondary school	Building classrooms Building toilets Building and equipping laboratories
Assessment Programme	To assess how schools were being managed and how curriculum was being implemented	All schools both primary and secondary	assess schools for registration Assess management practices assess implementation of curriculum by teachers

b) New Project proposals: Education sub-sector

Project	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Complex DEO's office H/Q	1	To provide suitable and adequate office space for DEO and staff	All Officers in the DEOs office	Build new offices for DEO
Establishment of at least one boarding school in every zone	4	To provide quality education to all children	11 zones	Build boarding facilities e.g. Dormitories, toilets kitchen etc
Build two Special Schools	3	To provide learning opportunities to all pupils with special needs	One in Mulot Division -One in Mara Division	Provision of classrooms Dormitories Furniture Toilets
Capacity building workshops for all school managers	2	To equip the school managers with requisite skills to enable them manage their schools better	14 Secondary schools 153 Primary schools	Organize workshops for the BOG's, SMC's PTA's and school Head teachers

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy human resource is very important for development and to ensure this, the Agricultural Sector will have to provide the necessary food for the people. The Physical Infrastructure Sector will avail good roads to transport produce from the farms and also good educational and health facilities, while the public administration will maintain law

and order. Provision of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector will largely address issues affecting all people particularly poverty by opening up new avenues and empowering people to participate in diverse economic activities. The Tourism sub-sector will stimulate business growth in the district through the promotion of both domestic and foreign tourism. Special groups in the population strata of the district; namely; the Youth, Women and other vulnerable groups will find new economic niches to occupy and grow. The district vision for this category of persons is gender equity, improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups, and a responsible, competitive and prosperous youth. The goal for the plan period is to increase opportunities among women, youth and all disadvantaged groups.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission

To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In its response to the Sector vision and mission, the district has endeavoured and will continue to increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Several trading centres have been linked with telephone networks. The centres have also been provided with electricity, which has spurred the growth of bureau services. The circulation of the daily newspapers also, has been intensified while mobile telephone providers have covered two divisions of the district. There are four cyber cafes that have been opened offering Internet services at Ololulunga trading centre

It is also expected that in the medium term the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the renovation of the building and installation of modern technology like computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the people with development and political information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities. During the plan period, the sector will be strengthened so that people have access to the development information they need. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum on ICT alongside other curriculum.

The sector has gained importance over the last few years, with investment in computer bureau, computer-training colleges and in e-mail and Internet cyber cafes while the other main towns have the services at slightly lower levels. Over the plan period, ICT is expected to play a very key role in the development of the district.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government maintains law and order in the district, which in turn attracts the investors who want to invest in the sector. It also provides the necessary infrastructure like telephone and electricity connections. The private sector on the other hand provides the services needed by the people in supply of newspapers, operation of cyber cafes and telephone bureau. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) acts as a resource and reference centre for any development information. It collects materials from all stakeholders and avails them to users.

Over the plan period, the media houses will be encouraged to continue to provide high quality newspaper with information that is relevant, while the radio, television and mobile phone providers will be encouraged to increase their coverage within the district. Currently these services are concentrated in Ololulunga town. Private entrepreneurs will be facilitated to open new businesses in other main towns while the communities will be encouraged to adopt new information technology both at home and in offices.

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Establish necessary institutions to facilitate ICT Sensitize the public on the importance of ICT Maintain a good environment for the growth of ICT Provide funding for the essential projects
Private sector	Invest in the ICT sector Mobilize resources for the prospective investors Provide efficient and effective ICT service
Individuals	Consume the ICT service, Invest in ICT activities
NGOs	Sensitize the community on issues relating to ICT Link ICT users to the ICT producers

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy		
Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy
Adoption of IT in the District		
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
DIDC		
Established the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information.	Construct and equip the DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Human Resource Requirements		
Build the capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.

3.6.6 Project and programme Priorities

a) On-going Project: communication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Computerization at the District	Enhance delivery of services	All Government Depts. and Local Authority to Division level	Training and capacity building. Acquisition of equipment.
Expansion and Modernization of Telecommunication district wide	Reduce the cost of communication	Cover all trading centres.	Provide services in all parts of the district

b) New projects: Information

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integration of IT in Education and Training.	1	- To offer better services	- All the secondary school. - some Primary School	- Integrate ICT in secondary and training institutions programmes.
Community IT centre	2	- To improve accessibility to essential basic development information.	- At the three divisional headquarter.	- Establish community ICT learning and information centre.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The use of new information and communication technology is not wide spread within the district. The role of the government would therefore, be to promote its use. Through the DIDC, the information on the sector will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This therefore, calls for the government to make the DIDC fully operational. The Education Sub Sector will promote the sector by introducing curricula that trains students on new innovations in the sector. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector will provide the super-highway for creating public awareness on various policy and other legal reforms on all the other sectors. It will therefore transform the district into an information based society thus transforming the management style of all public affairs. The D.I.D.C will be the focal point for dissemination of information in the district on all the major cross-cutting issues. The operationalization of internet services at the D.I.D.C will unlock the immense potential in the youth and offer opportunities for

employment through the Business Process Outsourcing as well as enhance capacities for tackling challenges of HIV/AIDS and environment through cross-sector and even cross-border linkages.

3.7 Governance Justice Law & Order Sector (GJLOS)

Some of the key responsibilities of the Government include the provision of security, making laws, ensuring good governance and accountability in public resources, management of electoral process, rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, providing immigration services and maintaining law and order for its citizens. The sector facilitates a stable environment for the flourishing of other sectors in the economy. It also plays a critical role in Kenya's economic development by promoting good governance, accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs, securing equal access to justice for all as well as respect for human rights, peace and tranquillity.

The GJLOS Sector falls under the Political Pillar which has the following strategic priority areas; Rule of law and human rights; Electoral and political processes; Democracy and public participation; Transparency and accountability; Public administration and service delivery; and Security, peace building and conflict management. Over the last three years, this sector has initiated a number of programmes whose achievements include the improved housing facilities for the security forces, creation of special police desks to deal with violence against women and children, decongestion of prisons, equipping and retraining of the police, prisons and other staff; increased awareness on corruption and HIV/AIDS, 2007 general elections, delivery of quality and timely audit reports and adoption of performance contracting. In addition, time spent in processing passports, identification cards and birth certificates has been reduced drastically. Plans are also underway to improve the issuance of identity cards.

3.7.1 Sector Vision, Mission

Vision

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission

The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections for achieving social-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Governance Justice Law and Order (GJLOS) sector's programmes encompasses huge portion of the wider governance reforms that address priority issues ranging from legal reforms, access to justice, improvement of governance, enhancement of participatory democracy and rule of law and security. The activities implemented within the sector contribute to the overall objectives of the Vision 2030, which in turn has a strong nexus with the district's poverty alleviation initiatives.

During the period under review, the Sector has made significant achievements in the areas of governance; public safety and security; human rights and the rule of law;

legislation; immigration services; and transparency and accountability in management of public resources.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a very significant role in the development of the district considering the fact that Narok South is a settle district and home to many ethnic communities prone to ethnic tensions over rights on natural resources as the district inhabitants practice pastoralism and crop production and over rights on natural resources as the district inhabitants practice pastoralism and crop production and over 50% of the land is under commercial ranching. During the consultation process on the pockets of poverty, target groups and governance environment report preparation process, cases of massive corruption were cited amongst the public service providers which includes government officers and local authorities, provincial administration and the judiciary leading to further impoverishment of the communities, as manifested in the land settlement programmes, exploitation of natural resources, awarding of bursaries provision of relief services.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration & Internal Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Maintaining law and order. · Development coordination in the field · Creating conducive social-political environment for national development and sensitisation of the public on Government policies. · Prevent and reduce drugs and substance abuse through awareness creation, education and health services. · Disaster and relief coordination · Printing of all government documents · Maintenance of all airstrips and security roads
Office of the Vice President & Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contain in safe custody and subsequent rehabilitation of all categories of offenders and provide care and protection to children. · Generate and provide information to courts as well as resettle and re-integrate offenders into the community. · Regulate and control the gaming industry.
Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Compilation and dissemination of case law and other legal information for effective administration of justice · Formulation and implementation of judicial policies
Electoral Commission of Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Management of general/by elections. · Registration of eligible voters. · Provide Voter education. · Review of electoral boundaries.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide immigration services · Registration of persons, births and deaths · Management of Refugees · Issuance of identification and travel documents

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration & Internal Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Efficient public administration for socio-economic development. · Maintain Law & Order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate infrastructure facilities. · Inadequate funding for efficient provision of services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce the public service code of regulations. - Undertake performance contract improvement programmes. - Resource mobilization

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			from the government, local authorities and NGOs and private sectors.
Office of the Vice President & Ministry of Home Affairs – Probation and Prisons	Rehabilitation of offenders. Rehabilitation of the street families and children. Decongestion of the rehabilitation institution. Recruitment of voluntary children officers in the district.	Inadequacy of rehabilitation institutions in the district. Congestion in the existing prison facilities. High influx of families and children to the urban areas. Lack of collaboration of the various stakeholders in the sub-sector.	- Operationalization of the community service orders act. - Mobilization of resources to address the critical problems facing the sub-sector i.e. street children and families, CNSP etc. - Closer collaboration through the DCAC and DDC between the NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector and the government.
Judiciary	Bring legal and judicial services closer to the poor and most vulnerable. Enlighten the communities on individual and community rights. Efficient administration of justice.	Lack of access to court and delays in administration of justice. High cost of legal services. Lack of public awareness on their legal rights in the context of the law.	- Sensitization and awareness creation on individual and community rights and the need for seeking legal redress. - Provide civic education. - Encourage the vulnerable and the poor to seek legal advice and representation from organizations like FIDA etc.
Electoral Commission of Kenya	Management of General/By Elections. Registration of eligible Voters Voter Education Election Petitions Review of Constituency Boundaries	High cost of civic education and training. Poor infrastructures facilities.	Resource mobilization from the government, NGOs, Local Authorities, Private Sectors and other donor agencies.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Low coverage of Births & Deaths. Population Registration Programme	Inadequate funds. Inadequate logistical support.	Initiate awareness campaigns. Train registration agents. Increase budgetary allocation. Recruit more staff.

3.7.6 Project/Programmes by sub-sector

a) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provincial Administration & Internal Security Ololulunga	Renovations of Aps/Police lines Construction of police station	Aps, Kenya Police	Renovation of Aps/Kenya Police line Construct of AP line
Electoral Commission of Kenya	Civic Education, supervising general	ECK Staff, politicians and general	Civic Education, supervising general elections.

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	elections. Review of electoral boundaries.	community.	Review of electoral boundaries.
District Audit Office	Prudent management of funds.	All Government Depts.	Audit inspection.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Population Registration Programme. Immigration services Programmes.	New births and deaths Late birth registration New registration and late registration of identity card.	Registration of birth and deaths Production of birth and death statistics. Issuance of Identity Cards. Production of Identity Cards Statistics.

b) New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of five police posts and Nationals Security Intelligence Offices Ololulunga, Tendwet, Loita, Muniyas, Center 1	1	Provide effective coordination security and development matter in the district.	Security officers and the community.	Construction of five police posts and Nationals Security Intelligence Offices
Construction of a prison station for offenders and Staff Houses for Prison Dept. Ololulunga.	2	To rehabilitate offenders. To provide accommodation facilities for warders.	Offenders Prison warders	Construction of a modern day care center for offenders and Staff Houses for Prison Dept..
Electoral Commission of Kenya office need. Ololulunga	3	Civic Education, supervising general elections. Review of electoral boundaries.	ECK Staff, politicians and general community.	Civic Education, supervising general elections. Review of electoral boundaries.
Immigration and Registration of Persons complex office construction at Ololulunga H/Qs and Mulot, Loita divisions	4	Population Registration Programme. Immigration services Programmes.	New births and deaths Late birth registration New registration and late registration of identity card.	Registration of birth and deaths Production of birth and death statistics. Issuance of Identity Cards. Production of Identity Cards Statistics.

3.7.7 Cross-sector linkages

The sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Governance reforms. Capacity building, Vision 2030, Security, Gender, Children, Youth, Drug and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Corruption, Public Private Partnership, Information Communication and

Technology, and the Environment. Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in intra-sectoral and cross institutional activity prioritisation and resource allocation.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will implement strategies that guarantee adherence to the rule of law applicable to a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state. Policy and legal framework necessary for promoting and sustaining fair, affordable and equitable access to justice will be the basis of service delivery in this sector. This will be realized through a revitalized commitment to national human rights, gender equity, increasing access and service availability to justice. Streamlining the functional organization of legal and judicial and penal institutions to enhance inter-agency cooperation and inculcating a culture of compliance with laws and decent human behavior.

3.8 Public Administration Sector

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission

To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The district has in the recent past experienced an increase in crime mostly due to spill over effects from the neighbouring districts e.g. Molo, Naivasha ,Bomet. In order to improve and sustain security, law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts, general insecurity, by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services and coordination.

Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders to be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the district in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment. The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is

done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

3.8.4 Role of Sector Stakeholders

The following shows stakeholders of the Public administration sector budget, their interest and their expected outputs/outcomes of the budget.

Stakeholder	Role
Staff	Career development Enhanced service delivery. Stable macroeconomic environment
Line Ministries	Provision of guidance and other forms of support. Provision of fast services Better service delivery
Private Sectors	Timely payment for goods and services supplied Conducive business environment and infrastructure Open business transactions Enhanced public private partnership

3.8.5 Sector/sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning, Development and vision 2030	Encourage and institutionalise the District Consultation Forum for development planning and coordination. Encourage the community's interests in development planning and projects/programmes implementation. Promote and encourage demand driven projects/programmes as opposed to supply driven.	Lack of community involvement in the planning process. Lack of coherent policy institutional and legal framework to guide and enforce plan implementation and coordination. Lack of collaboration among various development agents.	Cultivate closer collaboration between the development agents. Work within the framework of the DDC and the consultations forum for purposes of planning and coordination of development activities. Create awareness and conduct PRAs and use the document reports for community involvement in planning and project, Programmes implementation.
Public Administration	Efficient Public Administration for socio-economic development. Provide supportive services and an enabling environment. Visionary development planning to achieve economic growth and reduce poverty levels. Efficient management of human resources and capacity building.	Inadequate infrastructural facilities. Low and inadequate funding for efficient provision of services. Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel and equipment. Low motivation for public servants.	Enforce the public service code of regulation. Resource mobilization through closer collaboration between the government, Local Authorities, NGOs and Private Sector. Training and capacity building for public service employees. Undertaking performance improvement programmes.

3.8.6 Projects/Programmes

a) New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Information and Documentation Centre District Hqs.	2	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	Provide all the relevant development data	Revitalize and provide equipment.
Construction of District complex DC's & Treasury-Narok South District HQs.	1	Provide office accommodation for effective service delivery	All government dept. Business men and community	Construction, operation and maintenance of District offices

3.8.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The Public Administration Sector plays a leading role on financial and public sector policies enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. As a result the Sector handles various cross cutting functions in areas of interest including effective management and development of human resources in the public sector and streamlining and harmonization of terms and conditions of work. Mainstreaming Public Financial Management policies and reforms in the wider public service such as programme based budgeting framework. Deepening the implementation and effective use of ICT in the public service. Fast tracking public sector reforms initiated in the sector and cascading them to other Ministries/Departments as well as regional administrative units.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will implement strategies that guarantee adherence to the rule of law applicable to a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state. Policy and legal framework necessary for promoting and sustaining fair, affordable and equitable access to justice will be the basis of service delivery in this sector. This will be realized through a revitalized commitment to national human rights, gender equity, increasing access and service availability to justice. Streamlining the functional organization of legal and judicial and penal institutions to enhance inter-agency cooperation and inculcating a culture of compliance with laws and decent human behaviour.

3.9 Special Programmes Sector

The sector comprises of the following sub-sector: - State of Youth Affair and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services, Regional Development Authorities and State for Special Programmes.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The vision of the sector is the “Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission

The mission of the sector is “To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups”.

3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The main objective of ALRMP Narok South is to enhance food security and reduce livelihood vulnerability for communities living in the Semi Arid part of the district. The project addresses the complex problem of vulnerability, on how to enable communities in the project areas to move beyond survival and subsistence to sustainable development. The project has two components namely Drought Management (DM) and Natural Resource Management (NRM).

The ALRMP in the Narok South District is administered by the District Steering Group (DSG), which is a subcommittee of the District Development Committee (DDC). It comprises of representatives from government, civil society and local communities.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs has operational structures from the National level to the grass roots level. The District Youth office in the District was established in February 2007 and Its objectives include improve access to comprehensive health information and services by the youth, Contribute to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youths. Coordinate and increase support to youth development initiatives. Develop and strengthen leadership and life skills among the youth.

3.9.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The ALRMP Sub-sector is to enhance food security and reduce livelihood vulnerability for communities living in the semi-arid part of the district. The Youth Sub-sector is to improve access information by youths and provide opportunities for them to advance their participation in the society. Also to establish a communication channels for youths that create vibrant information culture among the youths

3.9.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

The Sector has a number of key stakeholders that play a big role in building its capacity to implement planned programmes, projects and activities.

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs	Provide funds, senzitization
GOK	Provide funding, policy guidelines, technical expertise and ensure that there is conducive environment to invest in.
Private sector	Engage in contractual works
CBOs/civil society organizations	Will initiate and manage projects, provide labour and local materials as well as creating awareness to the larger population on some of the cross cutting issues that affect the sector like HIV/AIDS, gender issues

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth and sports	Health Related Problems	Lack of access to health facilities. Lack of knowledge/health education Vague cultural practices	Collaborate with MOH, NGOs
	Increasing school & college dropout rates	High cost of education High levels of poverty High rates of teenage pregnancies	Holding sensitization meetings Keeping tract on the welfare of teenage mothers
	Crime and deviant behaviour	Idleness (lack of jobs) Peer group influence Poor parenting	Collaborate with probation department Holding sensitization meeting up to locational levels
	Limited access to information and communication technology	Poor transportation network especially to rural areas Lack of ICT skills	Establishing youth empowerment centres in every division by 2012
Regional development authorities – ENSDA	Undertakes integrated planning by initiating, coordinating and implementing development projects and programmes through research and consultancy. Provision of rural water dam construction Food production Livestock production Promotion of tourism.	Inadequate technical capacity Inadequate community participation.	Commercial ventures – enterprise development for employment and wealth creation e.g. Tea farming, steer fattening cereal milling honey refinery and milk processing. Promotion of tourism especially eco-tourism Privatization of water and sanitation services for export. Food production through irrigation

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Environmental conservation. Fight against HIV and AIDS.		
State for special programme subsector	Constructing and rehabilitating water supply facilities	Fund inadequacy	To improve animal production and marketing in ASALs
	Carry out research activities that are adaptable and beneficial to the ASALs areas.	Ineffective use of available information for resource mobilization and lobbying for timely response to disasters.	To address ASALs problems and tap their tourism potentials.
	Undertook income generating activities and social safety nets.	Lower aware of credit facilities offered by financial institutions	To facilitate commerce and industrial development in the ASALs in the medium term
	Establishment of community based Early Warning System (EWS) in the district.	Inadequate EWS signals to the communities to stimulate response and solutions at the local level.	To effectively cope with disasters and reduce their effects.
	Supported school activities. Supported health facilities.	Inadequate funds to mobilize and monitor their activities. Culture resistance in changing.	To improve provision of education and health to pastoralists in ASAL areas.

3.9.6 Projects and programmes

a) On-going Projects Youth department subsector

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Funding of youth enterprises	To equip youths IGAS activities	200 youth enterprises in all the divisions	Proposals receiving, vetting, disbursement
Planting of tree seedlings	To sanitizes youth on forest conservation	50,000 tree seedling in all the three divisions	Seedbed preparations, seeds selections, seed watering, planting

(b) New Projects Proposal

Project	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a Youth Empowerment Centre	1	Holding awareness campaigns Youth socialization, ideas sharing	One centre in Ololulunga division	Construction of the building
Construction of District Youth office.	2	To encourage formal trainings. Provision of office accommodation	One office at Ololulunga district H'Qs	Building
Purchase of sporting equipment and	3	Creating job opportunities through funding youth projects Liaising with school	10. sets of uniforms, 10 sets of playing	Coordinating forum with the local NGOs and partners

Project	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
materials		authorities to promote discipline	boots 50 balls, 15 nets	to cost share the purchase

a) New project Proposals: Gender and Children Affairs Sub-Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip women and groups with relevant skills	Train 15 women groups per year; Train 15 CDAs as TOTs	Conduct training. Justification: Group members are not trained leading to collapse of most groups.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (15) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stakeholders In sensitization campaigns via Chefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase more awareness/sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stakeholders in sensitization campaigns via Chiefs, DOs, and Civil Society, other government departments.

b) New project Proposals: Adult Education Sub-Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community libraries in all divisions	1	To provide literacy to community	Establish 3 libraries in two divisions	Construct and equip libraries

c) New Projects Proposals: Department of Sports Sub-Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sport team formation	1	To tap the talent potentials among the youth	All the five divisions to form 3 sports team each	Selection process Recruitment, training ,purchasing of the sport equipment

a) On-going Projects Special Programme ARLMP subsector

Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Workshop to disseminate the DSGs ,TOR and Mandate District wide	To effectively cope with disasters and reduce their effects.	At least 100 groups in all divisions	Preparation of training manual. Workshops
DS G study tour District wide	To learn good practices in ASAL areas	60 DSG members	Logistical support
HIV /AIDS gender mainstreaming workshop for DSG and other stakeholders District wide	To reduce prevalence rate	DSG members DEC members Sub-DDC members General community	Workshops Barazas
Support to civil works. District wide	To provide clean and safe water to the community To provide learning facilities to schools To generate income and employment opportunities	Registered water groups Schools CBOs	Construction of water dams, pans and boreholes. Spring protection. Purchase of water containers. Construction of classrooms. Support to bee keeping and camel keeping.

b) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Conduct a baseline survey on indigenous. Knowledge in relation to DCM/NRM	1	To tap existing cultural heritage	DSG members and general community.	Data collection on indigenous knowledge.
Disseminate the findings of the baseline survey to stakeholders.	2	To share information on indigenous knowledge, skills and practices.	DEC members DSG Stakeholders	Trainings and barazas.
NRM Investment – support to civil works.	3	To provide clean and safe water to the community. To provide learning facilities to	3water pans 3 new classrooms to be built at two divisions	Registered water groups, Schools and CBOs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		schools. To generate income and employment opportunities.		

a) On-going Projects/Programmes

Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority (ENSDA)

Project Name Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Integrated Greater Mara Tourism Development Master Plan.	1	Increase revenue generation and employment opportunities	500,000 beneficiaries.	Development of a master plan.
Integrated Maasai Mau Conservation Programme.	2	To Conserve Maasai Mau Forest	100,000 people	Preparation of a management plan Marking of boundaries. Carbon-credit offset scheme Community capacity building Re-forestations.

b) New project proposals

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Integrated renewable energy project	Affordable energy for households use. Aimed at poverty reduction	20,000 people	Feasibility studies. Technology development and transfer and capacity building.
Integrated Regional Development Master Plan	To guide development process within the region.	1,500,000 people	Baseline survey Draft preparation Dissemination forum Formation of implementation unit.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

It has been realized that empowerment of communities through a well understood social infrastructure creates a conducive environment for implementation of all government projects. The sub-sector prepares the groundwork for all other sub-sectors in terms of community mobilization, registration of self-help groups and empowerment. These groups become the entry point for any donor, government development initiative targeting poverty reduction especially in the rural areas.

Empowerment of the community involves capacity building of which literacy and continuing education plays a critical role. Adult education targets members of the society who did not get the chance to benefit from the formal education while library services provide reading materials and facilities hence promoting a reading culture among Kenyans. Our subsector therefore supplements the goals education sector. ICT has a profound impact on political and socio-economic development of the country. To take advantage of the opportunities created by ICT, the sector will collaborate with the Information Communication Technology (ICT) sector in implementing the e - government policy for effective and efficient service delivery.

Gender cuts through all sectors of the economy hence calling for the need to mainstream and champion gender issues in all sectors in order to attain MDG goal number 3 on Gender equality and women empowerment by 2015.

3.9.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

There has been an observed high positive correlation between the health status of communities and state of economic-well being. It is instructive then that the key health programmes and projects once successfully implemented will lift a huge proportion of the districts population from abject poverty. This will be achieved through the preventive and curative programmes. Through the TB/AIDS awareness programmes, the twin diseases will be addressed alongside Malaria as envisaged in the MDG goal no.5. Environmental conservation and sustainability will be the key in the prevention of most diseases particularly water borne diseases and others associated with environmental pollution. The challenge of rapid population growth will be addressed through appropriate Health education programmes.

The key strategy is to improve access and quality of health services in the district by putting up new health facilities within the plan period. The sector will play a pivotal role in developing appropriate human capital for all the other sectors. Strategies have been identified to increase the infrastructural capacity of the sector to increase and sustain high enrolment and transition rates. Equal opportunities will be given to both boys and girls in order to achieve gender parity in all other sectors in the long-run. Environmental issues will be inculcated in the education curriculum at all levels to produce environmentally conscious and sensitive graduates of the system.

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period. Also, it has a summary of monitoring and evaluation impact performance indicator.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation System

There will be participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels right from the project level, community, sub- location, and Location, Division and District levels. The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be apportioned right from the location level to the district level. The locational level will be fed information from the sub-location and village level committees. At the locational level there will be a locational Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that will be headed by technical staff from the organizations that are working in the areas. At the divisional level, the divisional committee will receive reports from the locational level and arrange for its own monitoring. At the district level, there will be a committee chaired by the DC that will carry out the monitoring and evaluation in consultation with other departmental heads and other stakeholders in the district.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

a) Agriculture sub-sector

Project Name	Project Cost	Donor/Financing	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Stakeholder responsibility
Food for People	200	WFP	WFP	No of farmers adopting new technology.	Reports and field visits	Farmers to diversify crop production
Smallholder Irrigation	1000	WFP	WFP	No of Extension Field staff, trainings		Contract farming
Planting for the Future	1000	WFP	WFP	No of crop varieties		Extension officers
						Local extension staff
						Extension staff

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The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector. Efforts will also be put in place to mobilize enough resources for monitoring.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

a) Agriculture Sub-sector

Project Name	Project Cost (K.sh)	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Stakeholder responsibility
Promotion of high value vegetable crops for export (French beans, chillies, mushroom, baby corn) District wide.	4M	2008-2012	DAO, HCDA	No of farmers adopting new technology, No of Demos, Field days, trainings, Ha of crop achieved.	Reports and field visits	Farmers to diversify crop production (contract farming) Extension officers to set up demos and field days Exporters responsible for marketing

Project Name	Project Cost (K.sh)	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Stakeholder responsibility
Promotion and establishment of high value fruits (Avocado, mangoes, pears, passion)	2.5	2008-2012	DAO	No of farmers adopting new technology, No of Demos, Field days, trainings, Ha of crop achieved No of tree nurseries established	Reports and field visits	Farmers to diversify crop production Extension officers to set up demos and field days
Orphan crop seed multiplication (Drought tolerant crops)	5M	2008-2012	DAO	No of farmers involved No of bulking sites No of field days, Demos, Trainings	Reports and field visits	MOA Facilitating Research Institutions-undertake research and disseminate
Promotion of Emerging crops (Jatropha, Artemisia annua)	2M	2008-2012	DAO	No of farmers adopting No of trainings No of Demos Ha achieved	Reports and field visits	Farmers to diversify crop production (contract farming) Extension officers to set up demos and field days
Crop protection against migratory pests.(army worms quelea birds)	500.000	2008-2012	DAO	No of traps installed or serviced. No of surveillances and sprays No of birds killed.	Reports and field visits	Farmers to assist in surveillance Extension officers to control.
Value addition (Cereals, vegetables and fruits)	2M	2008-2012	DAO	No of farmers adopting No of trainings No of Demos No of storage facilities built. No of processing facilities installed	Reports and field visits	Farmers to provide raw materials Extension officers to set up demos and trainings Farmers to source funds from the local authority for construction Of the storage and processing facilities.
Soil conservation and water harvesting	2 M	2008-2012	DAO	No of farms conserved/terraced. No of farmers/groups trained Km or riverbank protection No of water pans constructed No of tree nurseries and seedlings raised and planted.	Reports and field visits	Farmers will implement the measures. Training done by collaborators MoA officers to peg, farmers to conserve. Machinery and Manually Farmers to manage tree nurseries and cage the young planted seedlings

Project Name	Project Cost (K.sh)	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Stakeholder responsibility
National agriculture and livestock extension programme	25M	208-2012	DAO ALRMP	No of demonstrations done No of farmers train No of Draft equipments given to farmers	Reports and field visits	Farmers to work on the their livestock, GOK to provide technical backstopping, Development partners to co – finance.
Office construction H/Qs	5 million	2008-2009	DAO	Reports on progress BQs stage progress	Units of offices constructed	Farmers to get services conveniently Staffs to get modern offices

b) Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries Sub-Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Livestock						
NALEP in all Divisions	55 million	2008 – 2012	CIGs formed and trained, Number of grade cattle introduced Number of field days, demonstrations, seminars, training sessions and workshops	Reports Field visits	DLPO/DAO and donors	Farmers to work on the their livestock, GOK to provide technical backstopping, Development partners to co – finance.
Asal based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO) In all divisions	2 Million	2008 – 2012	Number of grade cattle introduced Number of field days, demonstrations, seminars, training sessions and workshops	Reports Field visits	DLPO/DAO/ DVO and donors	Veterinary dept Livestock dept-technical skills Livestock keepers/private sector; provision of AI services
Office construction H/Qs	5 million	2008-2009	Units of offices constructed	Reports on progress BQs stage progress	DLPO	Farmers to get services conveniently Staffs to get modern offices
Hay /pasture improvement	6 million	2008-2012	No. Of hay produce and distributed	Reports from farmers	DLPO	Good pasture to farmers
Rehabilitate market structures	7million	2008-2012	No. market structures rehabilitated	Reports from farmers	DLPO	Good pasture to farmers
Training of livestock groups	5million	2008-2012	No. livestock groups trained	Reports from farmers	DLPO	Good pasture to farmers
Veterinary						
Njaa marufuku Kenya	5 Million	July 2008 – June 2012	Groups trained Funding Proposals generated and funded	Reports Field visits	GOK/ ILRI/world concern	Communities to attend training, extension staff to provide technical backstopping.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Rabies control	1 million	2008-2009	Number of dogs treated	Reports Field visits	DVO	Locals to avail dogs Staffs to offer services
Improve in livestock breeding services	0.5 m	2008-2012	No. Of livestock breed	Reports Field visits	DVO/DLPO	Farmers to adopt new method of breeding
Tses tse and trypanosomiasis programme	8 m	2008-2012	Area covered No. Of breeds treated Tsetse suppression	Reports Field visits	DVO	Farmers groups to adopt control measures GOK to provides materials and training
Diseases and pest control programme	10 m	2008-2012	No. Of vaccinated animals Reduced incidences of quarantines and livestock market closures	Reports Field visits	DVO/AHSPS	Farmers to present their animals and meet the cost of the vaccine Researchers investigate diseases
Fisheries						
Fish Seed Production.	1.5 m	2009 – 2012	No. of fish farmers engaged in production. No. of fish seeds produced per year.	Reports Field visits	DFO	Communities to attend training, extension staff to provide technical backstopping.
Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme District wide.	1m	2008 - 2012	No of dams stocked/restocked. No. of dam fisheries utilized by the local community. No. of dam management committees formed	Fish stocking reports Fish harvesting reports	GOK Fisheries Department Local community	- Co-management of the dam fisheries. Environment conservation around the dam fisheries. Marketing of the fish from the dams
Tree seedlings production	500,000	2009 - 2010	No. of tree seedling produced per year	Reports	KFS	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	648,000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under forest conservation	Reports	KFS DAO WRMA KFS	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
c) Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlement Sub sector						
Land Adjudication	4m	2008 - 2012	No of cases completed	Reports	DLASO	DLASO to avail evidence in courts and facilitate in case settlement
Settling of the landless	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of landless settled	Reports and records	DLASO	DDC to avail land for resettlement
District office H/Qs	5 m	2008-2009	Number of offices constructed	Reports BQs implemented	DLASO	GOK to supervise

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Adjudication programme-on-going Enkuto Elangata Enterit areas and Siana New- Naikara and Ieshuta Olderkesi and loita	7m	2008-2010	Areas adjudicated	Reports Field visits	DLASO	Communities to support the programme/collaborations GOK to provide funds and supervisions
Demarcation and survey programme	2 m	2008-2012	Areas demarcated	Reports Field visits	DLASO	Communities to support the programme
Group ranches incorporation programme	3m	2008-2011	No. Of group ranches	Reports Field visits	DLASO	Communities to support the programme

(d) Co-operative Development and Marketing Sub Sector

Projects Name	Project s Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Stakeholder Responsibility
Employment and deployment of technical staff -Supply of office furniture	1.4 million	2008 – 2012	GOK Donor	No of staff deployed NO or unit of furniture supplied	10 technical officers 5 executive tables and 5 seats, 5 conference tables and 30 seats	GOK to hire and deploy staff Proper utilization of facilities by district staff
Revival of dormant and registration of new societies	1 million	2008 – 2012	GOK Community Stakeholders	No. of revived societies No of newly registered societies	10 Societies revived 15 new societies registered	GOK to avail funds Co-op. members to manage societies Community to provide labour
Co-operative Education, Training and Information	1.6 million	2008 – 2012	MOCMD staff National co-op. Organizations -Other stakeholders	No. of seminars held No. of members trained No of societies visited	20 seminars held 6000 members trained 15 societies visited	Gok Co-operative members, committees and staff -Community

4.2.2 Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Voucher Training programme for traders	10m	2008 – 2012	No. of artisans trained	Reports	DTDO	DTDO to assist in provision of skills and participating in training
Joint loan management credit	20m	2008 – 2012	Volume of credit given and no. of beneficiaries	Records and reports	DTDO	Private sector to facilitate in marketing and expansion of enterprises
Jua Kali Sheds construction	12m	2008 – 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DTDO	Private sector to facilitate in marketing

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Technology and Business Development Service programme	6m	2008 – 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DTDO	DDC to assist in provision of facilities.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

a) Transport and Communication sub-sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Sensitization of customers new technology	4m	2008-2012	No. of customers sensitized	Reports	Chamber of commerce . DTDO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Addition of private letter post office	5m	2008-2012	No. of post	Reports	Regional Postal Manager	Telkom to provide funds
Opening of new Sub-Post Offices At sogoo.Aitong	3m	2009 - 2012	No. of post	Reports	Head post master	Consumers to utilised

b) Roads sub-sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Nkoswani-Naikara D295	14.5million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert drifts installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Ereteti-ololulunga W2719	4.7 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert . drifts installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Ololulunga-Olmenkenyu-w2721	7.2 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Naikara-leshuta D295	3.8.million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Naikara-olderkesi D295	6.7 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
JnD295-JnC12 keekorok.D301	12.7 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Keekorok-talek gate E177	5.6 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Talek-Aitong E177	16.2 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Siana boarding – keekorokD301	12.9 million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Ewasonyiro-Narosura. C11	24.5million	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision

c) Local Government –NCC

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh)	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholder Responsibility
Conservation of Maasai Mau Forest Phase II	10 million	Narok County Council	No. of seedlings planted no. Tree nurseries established No. of forest guard and technical staff trained. No. of kilns produces	Field visits and reports	Government to provide funds NCC and Kenya Forestry Working Group to implement and use the project.
Bursary Scheme	10 million	Narok County Council	No. of beneficiaries assisted with funds	Field visits and reports	NCC to provide funds
Civil Works – construction of schools, health facilities and water project.	70 million	Narok County Council	No. of civil works implemented and in use.	Field visits	Government to provide funds NCC and Kenya Forestry Working Group to implement and use the project.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

a) Water and Irrigation sub-sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh)	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Monitoring tools	Monitoring indicators	Stakeholder Responsibility
Ololulunga Water Supply construction	5 million	DWO	2008-2012	Reports on monthly quarterly, annual Field visits	No. of household and consumers	G.O.K to provide funds Community to provide unskilled labour Private sector to construct
Rehabilitation of horizontal/vertical treatment units.	5.0 million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly quarterly, annual Field visits	Rehabilitation status	G.O.K to provide funds Community to provide unskilled labour Private sector to construct
Purchase of high/ low lift pump sets to install at Melelo .Mulot	10 million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	No of pumping sets purchased and installed	GOK/Donor: funding and technical advice NGOs: capacity building Community- planning and implementation.
Replacement of 4 dia Pipe rising main 3km long. At at Ololulunga and mulot	20 million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	No of km replaced	GOK/Donor: funding and technical advice NGOs capacity building Community - planning and implementation

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh)	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Monitoring tools	Monitoring indicators	Stakeholder Responsibility
Expansion of treatment units-lemek	10 million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	Extent of expansion	CSOs: funding & capacity building GOK- technical advice Community: planning and implementation
Weir construction at Noroosura	5 million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	Weir constructed	GOK: Financial Works dept; supervision
Metering all consumers 250 consumers	5 million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	No of meters installed	G.O.K to provide funds Community to provide unskilled labour Private sector to construct
Drilling and equipping 5 boreholes annually	20million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	No of meters installed	G.O.K to provide funds Community to provide unskilled labour Private sector to construct
Dam and pan rehabilitation	12.5million	Water department	2008 - 2012	Reports on monthly, quarterly, annual Field visits	No of meters installed	G.O.K to provide funds Community to provide unskilled labour Private sector to construct

(b) Environmental and Natural Resources Sub-Sector

Project Name/Location	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	2.6m	2008-2011	No. of workshops / seminars held	Reports	DEO/NEMA	Maintenance of the environment by the community
Pollution/ Waste management – lodges	1.6m	2008-2011	No. of lodges with EPM	Reports	DEO	DEO to assist in preparation of the EMP
Prepare Environment Management Plans for quarrying and other natural resources District Wide	5.4m	2008-2011	No. of societies with EMP	Reports	DEO/NEMA	DEO to assist in the preparation of the EMP.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4.0m	2008-2011	No. of plans produced	Reports	DEO(Environment)	GOK and other stake holders to provide funds
Forestry						
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	600,000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under farm forestry	Reports	KFS NCC (Community)	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	750,000	2009 - 2010	No. of sites rehabilitated	Reports	KFS NCC Council (Community)	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund

4.2.5 Human Resource Development Sector

(a) Education Sub-sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of DEO complex H/Qs Office	6 million	By 2010	Building in progress and completed offices	Site plan Material schedule Progress Assessment certificate	Public works MOE Public health	GOK Provide funding. Provision of land.
Construction of 11 boarding schools	6 million x 11 schools = 66 million	By 2012	Completed boarding schools. Schools in use	Site plan Drawing designs Assessment certificate	SMC public works MOE Public health	Provision of land-Funding Monitor progress
Build 2 special schools	20 million	By 2012	Completed special school	Site plan material schedule Payment schedule Assessment certificates	Public works MOE Contractors SMC EARC	Funding Provision of land
Capacity building workshops for all school managers	2.4. Million	By 2012	Attendance list Well managed schools	Workshop time table Invitation letters Venues	DEO DQASO SMC B.O.G.	Funding Attending the training
5. Assessment of all the schools	7.8 millions	By 2012	Assessment reports	Assessment programme List of assessed schools	DEO DQASO DEO ZQASO	Funding M/E

(b) Health Sub-Sector

(i) Immunization and Reproductive Health

Projects Names	Projects Cost (Kshs)	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Stakeholders Responsibility
Integrated outreach programme	537.600.00 2.688.000.00	Ministry of Health. APHIA II /Others NGO's FBO's	Percentage of immunization coverage. Number of fully immunized children.	Immunization coverage > 80%. Number of immunization sessions held.	APHIA II/ Other partners provide logistic support. MOH to provide staff.
Mapping/surveying the community health units and training of community health workers (CHW's)	3.225.600/=	APHIA II Ministry of Health	Number of community health units established. Number of community health workers trained.	Number of functional community health units.	Training of CHW's Assist in doing the community health units mapping.
Supportive supervision	440.000 p.a x 5 yrs = 2.200.000/=	APHIA II Ministry of Health	Field visits on supervision.	Number of field visits on supportive supervision (132 trips).	

(ii) HIV/AIDS

Projects	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Responsible Person	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Scale up VCT Sites	5 Million	By 2010	No of sites Build or expand.	DMOH	-GOK -CDF -LATF Others.	
		By 2010	No of health workers trained.	DMOH	APHIA II	
Scale up No. of people on ART	2 million	By 2012	No of PITC cases done.	DASCO Health facility in charge.	KEMSA	
HIV & AID prevention and control Programme	10 million	Continuous	No. awareness	DASCO/DTC/ CACC	GOK NACC	

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

Projects Name	Projects Cost	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholders Responsibility
Integration of IT in Education and Training.	12 million	District Education Officer	No. of depts. Covered and no. of staff trained on how to use I.T	Reports prepared and circulated to stakeholders	GOK to provide fund and materials. Community use available information.
Community IT Centre library	10 million	District information Officer Kenya national bureaus statistics	No. of depts. Covered and no. of staff trained on how to use I.T	Reports prepared and circulated to stakeholders	GOK to provide fund and materials. Community use available information.

4.2.7 Governance Justice Law and Order Sector

a) Probation Department

Projects Name	Projects Cost	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of office block	1.5 M	Probation Dept	A fully furnished office	Field reports produced.	GOK to fund. DPO to supervise and implement
Construction of a day care center for rehabilitation of offenders	2M	Probation Dept	Source for funds	Field reports produced	GOK to fund
Poverty eradication project	3M	Probation dept	No. of offenders groups funded	Field reports produced	GOK/C.S.O committee
Construction of five police posts and Nationals Security Intelligence Offices Ololulunga, Tendwet, Loita, Munyas, Center 1	20m	Police department	No. of police posts constructed	DEC, DDC, OCPD Reports	GOK to fund.
Construction of a prison station for offenders and Staff Houses for Prison Dept. Ololulunga.	40m	Prisons department	No. remand and prisons constructed	DEC, DDC, Reports	DPO to supervise and implement
Electoral Commission of Kenya office need. Ololulunga	4m	ECK	Office constructed	DEC, DDC, Reports	GOK to fund.

Projects Name	Projects Cost	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholders Responsibility
Immigration and Registration of Persons complex office construction at Ololulunga H/Qs and Mulot, L oita divisions	10m	Immigration	Office constructed	DEC, DDC, Reports	DPO to supervise and implement

4.2.8 Public Administration Sector

Projects Name	Projects Cost	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Information and Documentation Centre District Hqs	5 million	District Development Officer	A functional DIDC	Reports to DEC and DDC, Annual Report and field visits.	GOK and Donor to provide funds. Community and organizations to use facility.
Construction of District complex D.Cs & Treasury- Narok South District HQs.	20 million	D.C and District accountant	No. of offices established	Reports, field visits	GOK and Donor to provide funds. Community and organizations to use facility.

4.2.9 Special Programme Sector

a) Youth Affairs

Projects name	Projects cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Stakeholders responsibility
Funding of Youth Enterprises	10 million	By 2012	MOYA	No. of youth enterprises funded	To finance 200 youth enterprises by 2012	GoK to provide funds MOYA officers to conduct Monitoring and evaluation and sensitization forums. Youths to participate in gainful projects.
Construction of a Youth Empowerment Centre	12 million	By 2010	MOYA DONORS & Development agencies	Youth empowerment Centre constructed	To establish a fully equipped Youth empowerment centre by 2012	MOYA and donors to provide funds Community to provide paid labour Private sector to construct
Construction of: District Youth office.	5.5 million	By 2012	MOYA	One office	One offices constructed by 2012	GoK and donors to provide funds Community to provide paid labour Private sector (contractors) to construct.
Planting of 50,000 tree seedlings	1 million	By 2010	MOYA	No. of tree seedlings planted	To plant 50,000 tree seedlings by 2012	GoK to provide funds Ministry of Water to provide water Youths to provide labour

Projects name	Projects cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Stakeholders responsibility
						Forestry Department to provide seedlings and manpower MOYA officers to conduct monitoring exercises
Purchase of sporting equipment and materials	0.5 million	By 2012	MOYA NGOs	Quantity of sports items purchased	To purchase the following by 2012 10 sets of uniforms 10 sets of playing boots 50 balls 15 nets Indoor Games Items	GoK to provide funds MOYA officers to liaise with NGOs and well wishers Youths to participate in Various sports activities.

(b) Arid Land and Special Programme Sub-Sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Conduct a baseline survey on indigenous. Knowledge in relation to DCM/NRM	16 million	By 2012	No. Surveys conducted No. of people interview	-Reports -Training manuals	DMO /Donor Public work	-Provide funding. -Provision of land. -Community to provide labour
Disseminate the findings of the baseline survey to stakeholders.	10 Million	By 2010	No. Surveys No. of people interview	Reports	DMO /Donor Public work	-Provide funding. -Provision of land. -Community to provide labour
NRM Investment – support to civil works.	25 million	By 2012	No. of water pans/dams/bore holes/springs protected constructed and equipped No of households accessible to clean safe	Reports Field visits	DMO /donor DWO (Water) Public work	-Provide funding. -Provision of land. -Community to provide labour

c) Gender, Sport, Culture & Social Sub Sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Training and sensitisation of women groups. District Wide	10 m 10 m	By 2012	No. of training	Workshop Seminars	DSDO	Provision of extra training resources by GOK and other donors.
Devolved grants the support community group	30 m	By 2012	No. of supported group	Groups meetings	DSDO	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
initiatives All divisions						
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	20 m	By 2012	Amount of loans disburse. No. of supported group	Groups meetings	DSDO	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.
Community Library in all divisions	5million	2008 - 2012	No. of community libraries constructed	DSDO,DEC Reports	DGSDO	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.
Sports team formation	5million	2008 - 2012	No. of sports teams formed	DSDO,DEC Reports	DGSDO	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.

(d) Regional Development Authorities (ENSDA)

Projects Name	Projects Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Stakeholder Responsibility
Integrated Greater Maasai Mara Tourism Development Master Plan. The Greater Narok District	56 million	2008 – 2012	ENSDA/ Green Belt Movement and Kenya forestry working group.	No of master plan prepared and circulated to stakeholders.	5,000 stakeholders	Donor to assist with funds and materials GOK & ENSDA to provide technical know how Community to own the project.
Integrated Maasai Mau Conservation Programme. The Greater Narok District	100 million	2008 – 2012	ENSDA/ Green Belt Movement and Kenya forestry working group.	Reduced destruction of biodiversity area.	10,000 stakeholders	Donor to assist with funds and materials GOK & ENSDA to provide technical know how Community to own the project
Integrated Renewable Energy Project	70 million	2008 – 2012	ENSDA/ Green Belt Movement and Kenya forestry working group.	No. of household supplied with power.	10,000 stakeholders	Donor to assist with funds and materials GOK & ENSDA to provide technical know how Community to own the project
Integrated Regional Development Master Plan	80 million	2008 – 2012	ENSDA /Green Belt Movement and Kenya forestry working group.	No of master plan prepared and circulated to stakeholders.	1.5m stakeholders	Donor to assist with funds and materials GOK & ENSDA to provide technical know how Community to own the project

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

Sub- sector	Indicators/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End -term Projection (2012)
Agriculture sub-sector	Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	13,200	15,000	30,000
	Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	20,000	30,000	35,000
	Total acreage under farm forestry(Ha)	41,500	45,000	48,000
Livestock farming:	Bee apiaries	17	20	26
	Bee hives	3,299	7,500	10,570
	Milk production (Litres)	688,720	800,000	900,000
	Beef production: (Kgs)	51,031	65,000	75,750
	Mutton Production	99,872	105,000	110,000
	Egg production t(tray)	43,000	45,000	56,560
	Poultry meat Production (kgs)	26,400	33,000	45,000
	Honey Production (kgs)	128,020	130,200	135,000
Forestry	Number of gazetted forests	2	3	3
	No. of people engaged in forestry	10,000	15,000	20,000
	Seedlings production	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
	Quantity of timber produced	20 tones	25 ton	30 ton.
Cooperatives	Active cooperative societies	7	10	13
	Total Registered membership	1,908	2,000	2,500
	Total turn-over (million)	8,153,240	9	11
Health	Beds capacity	50	60	80
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:87,590	1:70,000	1:60,000
	Nurse/patient ratio	1:43,796	1:40,000	1:30,000
	HIV prevalence	5.0%	4%	3.8%
	Average distance to health facility	20 km	17 km	15 km
	Antenatal care (ANC)	84%	89%	90%
	Health facility deliveries	46%	50%	60%
	Contraceptive acceptance	45%	50%	55%
	Children vaccination	70%	75%	80%
	No. of CHWs, CBD	150	200	220
	HIV/AIDS:			
	Number of VCTs	5	7	9
	Number of trained counsellors	12	15	30
	Life expectancy	50 years	52 years	53 years
Education	Pre-Primary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35	1:35	1:35
	Total enrolment	15,944	20,400	25,000
	Primary:			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:42	1:40	1:40
	Total enrolment	25,540	30,450	35,000
	Drop-out rate	15%	18%	15%
	Secondary:			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:32	1:32	1:32
	Total enrolment	12,120	13,500	15,000
	Drop-out rate	12%	10%	7%
District literacy level	55%	60%	85%	

Sub- sector	Indicators/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End -term Projection (2012)
	Households with access to piped water	1200	1400	1500
	Households with access to potable water	18,340	19,500	20,000
	No. of shallow wells	8	13	15
	No. of protected springs	11	13	15
	No. of water pans/Earth dams	120	125	132
	No. of Sub-surface Dams	24	25	30
	No. of Bore holes	52	55	60
	Average distance to nearest water point	3 km	2.8km	2.5 km
	Households with Latrines	50%	55%	65%
Energy	Households with electricity connection	45	100	250
	Trading centres connected with electricity	4	10	15