



NAROK MUNICIPALITY

NAROK MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2018-2023



VISION

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

MISSION

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

FOREWORD

The creation of County Governments by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, is one of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya's governance framework. The Constitution spells out the functions that have been devolved to county governments under the Fourth Schedule with the objective of bringing services closer to the people and ensuring public participation in defining and charting out the development agenda at the grassroots level. The foundation for the preparation of the first Narok Municipality Integrated Development Plan is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; the County Government Act, 2012; the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended in 2019) and the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans.

The Narok Municipality Integrated Development plan (IDEP) has been prepared with broad stakeholder participation and will guide the growth and development of the Municipality up to the year 2023.

Despite its locational significance, fragile ecosystems and vast resources, Narok Municipality, need to have an approved comprehensive plan which is, up to date and strategic enough to sustainably guide exploitation of its resources, while uplifting the local renowned culture and economy. This will eliminate the major obstacles to progressive and coordinated development within the entire municipality boundary, measuring a total of 692km².

Inadequate planning, geographical location and poor agricultural practices have exposed the Municipality to natural elements and calamities. These include drought and flooding, which is magnified by lack of adequate facilities for disaster prevention, response and management. Furthermore, significant service centers like Ewuaso Ng'iro, Rotian, Nkareta, and Naisuya which lie within the municipality remained largely unplanned and the potential of the town's vast and rich agricultural hinterland marginally utilized.

It is, therefore, with gratitude that I pay special tribute to the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development for providing the technical guidance and the Narok county Government staff for the preparation of this Plan, and all the stakeholders who participated and contributed in the plan preparation process. I want to significantly commend the people of Narok Municipality for envisioning a bright future for Narok Municipality and their willingness to foster the implementation of the Plan towards the achievement of their vision which is aligned with the vision 2030, the Agenda Four and the CIDP (2018-2022).

I note that the Narok Municipality IDEP captures the existing situation in Narok Municipality and makes proposals which if implemented, will make the Municipality to be a significant hub of economic growth for the entire county and its neighboring region.

The Plan recognizes that Maasai Mara Game Reserve as the jewel of Kenyan tourism and thus maximizes the locational advantage as the final significant commercial stop over on the way to the Maasai Mara Game Reserve. It proposes infrastructural development aimed at enhancing access to the Mara and diversifying tourists' experience as well creating the Mara experience within the municipality thus marketing it both locally and internationally. The Plan further advocates for the

preservation of the Maasai culture and heritage for posterity and ensures that the local community gets to benefit from the marketing and selling of their cultural experience as well as its items and curios.

Through value addition of local produce, the plan proposes, inter alia, setting up of agro-based industries and modern abattoirs for value addition and expansion of markets to create jobs and improve livelihoods as well as regularization of land tenure. This will not only boost the proper utilization of resources but also promote commercial agriculture enabling farmers to create wealth and enhance prosperity.

The plan gives practical and long-lasting solutions to the perennial flooding menace in Narok Municipality as well as providing for provision of facilities to enhance disaster prevention, response and management. It also advocates for enhanced education standards in the County especially at tertiary level.

Some of the quick wins that will arise from the IDeP include: providing a basis for enforcing land use planning and development control, preparation of a GIS based valuation roll for local property taxation and revenue generation, preparation of annual plans and budgets, as well as providing an integrated framework for sectoral project identification, programming and coordination.

Maps created as part of the planning process, will also be useful for detailed designs of all types of future infrastructural investments.

In light of the above benefits, the County Government of Narok will spearhead the full implementation of this plan and make efforts to prepare integrated urban plans for other urban centers within the Municipality. In order to ensure full stakeholder participation during plan implementation, the County Government will strengthen and support the Narok Municipality (IDeP) stakeholder forum as advocated for in the Plan for effective and efficient service delivery to the citizens of Narok Municipality.

Hon. Julius Ole Sasai,

**COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER-LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

Acknowledgment

This is the first Narok Municipality Integrated Development Plan which was prepared with the cooperation and collaboration of all stakeholders at the Municipality. We would like to appreciate the role played by the County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development, Hon. Julius Sasai for offering sound leadership and support during the entire process of writing the plan. We also appreciate the role played by the Chief Officers Ms. Sophia Sengeny and Mr. Hillary Sitienei.

This document could not have been realized without the support and leadership of the Narok Municipal board members. Their insights and inputs at the various stages of development were fruitful and improved the standard of the contents presented.

Special appreciation to the team who pieced up the plan led by the Director Physical Planning Mr. Erastus Mutuku, Director Economic planning Mr. Nelson Kamau, Municipal Administrator Ms. Caroline Nayioma and Economic Planners; Paul Kisotu and Nkatet Siololo, Works officer Wilson Ayuka and Environmentalist Vincent Kirui.

To all that were involved, we salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual utilization of the IDeP for the intended purpose which include implementation of the Narok County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022) and achievement of the Big Four Agenda.

Mr. Stanley Ole Koriata
NAROK MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Executive Summary

The Narok Municipality Integrated Development Plan, 2019-2023 is the first to be formulated by the Narok municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Provisions of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality. The plan immensely borrows from the CIDP 2018-2022 putting more emphasizes on the delegated functions.

The IDeP 2018-2023 is divided into five chapters:

Chapter one gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach; infrastructural development; and land use.

It also, provides information on demographic features, Road network; information and communication technology; energy access; housing; land and land use; infrastructure and crops, livestock, and value addition; tourism and wildlife; industry and trade; products; Financial services; environment and climate change; water and sanitation; Health access and nutrition; education, skills, literacy and infrastructure museums, heritage and cultural sites; community organizations/non-state actors; corporative societies; security and law and order and social protection

Chapter two discusses the Municipality Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, County Integrated Development Plan, Narok County Government (CIDP), 2018-2022 and other long-term planning and policy documents. Further, the linkage between the Big Four and county development agenda has been expounded.

Chapter three discusses the key municipality development priorities, strategies and programmes, and projects as identified by stakeholders during the preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2018-2022. These includes strategies; Transportation strategies, Environment Management Strategies, disaster management plan and culture heritage and conservation. Development priorities are aligned by sectorial strategies

Chapter four discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. It also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts and resources and hence fulfilling the set Goal and objectives within the set time frame

Chapter five outlines the rationale for a robust municipality monitoring and evaluation system, as well as highlighting the key outcomes for the various programs and the desired targets for the planned period.

The municipality will ensure that there is clear linkage between this IDeP and other plans for effective tracking of progress towards achievement of projects and programs. The targets set in this plan will be aligned to the relevant county departmental level and further to individual work plans annually. Therefore, the focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be alignment to the municipality's long-term direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as needed.

List of Abbreviations

BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CA	County Assembly
CBD	Central Business District
CEC	County Executive Committee
CGN/NCG	County Government of Narok
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO	Chief Officer
CoK	Constitution of Kenya, 2010
CREW	Centre for Rights, Education and Awareness
DRR	Disaster Risk Response
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IdEP	Urban Integrated Development Plan
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management and Information System
KES	Kenya Shillings
KNUDP	Kenya National Urban Development Policy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTPs	Medium-Term Plans
NAWASCO	Narok Water and Sewerage Company
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NISUP	Narok Integrated Strategic Urban Plan
NM	Narok Municipality
NSP	National Spatial Plan
NT	National Treasury
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBOs	Public Benefits Organizations
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, 2012
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
VIP	Very Important Persons
VTCs	Vocational Training Centres
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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Chapter One

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach and infrastructural development within the county.

1.1 Narok Town Municipality overview

Narok town is the capital of Narok County and stands as the major centre of commerce in the County. Narok Municipality is a cosmopolitan town with the native Maasai contributing the highest percentage of the population. The Maasai, natives of Narok County, refer to Narok as Enkare Narok (meaning black water or dark water) named after, Enkare Narok, the river flowing through Narok town. The elevation of Narok is 1827 metre (5,997 feet) in altitude.

Due to its proximity to Maasai Mara National park, Narok town is frequented by tourists on their way to the world famous Maasai Mara Game Reserve. The Maasai Mara Game Reserve is located 30 miles south of the town. Just a few kilometers away from Narok town, rural areas are traditional Maasai villages and homesteads and wild animals in abundance. Like most places in Kenya it is an extremely friendly town.

The Narok town stands as a centre for services, business, and finance. For decades, Narok's economy was controlled by Asian communities and in the recent past, the locals and neighboring communities have taken up business opportunities. Since the town is located in the middle of a rural area there is always an abundance of the freshest produce in the market, and there are plenty of grocery stores and both small and big restaurants. Trips to both the Mara and to Nairobi are inexpensive and simple bus-rides away.

Being an urban centre, Narok town has a good and well-maintained road network. Most of the roads in this town are tarmacked hence the most convenient way to move from one place to another within the town is through 'Matatus', motorcycles or bicycles. The town is safe both during the day and night due to the presence of a peace-loving community and street lighting respectively.

Narok Town is well endowed with several public and parochial schools, a number of colleges and the Masai Mara University. These are in addition to a well-equipped library thus making the town an education centre. This is also in addition with major health facility (Narok Referral Hospital) among other public and private health facilities within the town.

Currently the town has embarked on structural and economic growth; construction of new roads in addition to new beautiful buildings and modern branded shops are mushrooming each day. The main economic income is the tourism related activities, trade, wheat farming which is done both in large and small scale and not forgetting Tomato irrigation schemes.

1.2 Narok Municipality Integrated Development Plan.

1.2.1 Purpose

The Municipality Integrated Development Plan is the first to be formulated by the municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

1. 2. 2 Objectives

- A. Promote shared economic growth and job creation.
- B. Enhance good governance and active citizenry.
- C. Enhance basic and salient infrastructure for effective service delivery.
- D. To foster sustainable development growth.

1. 2. 3 Specific Objectives

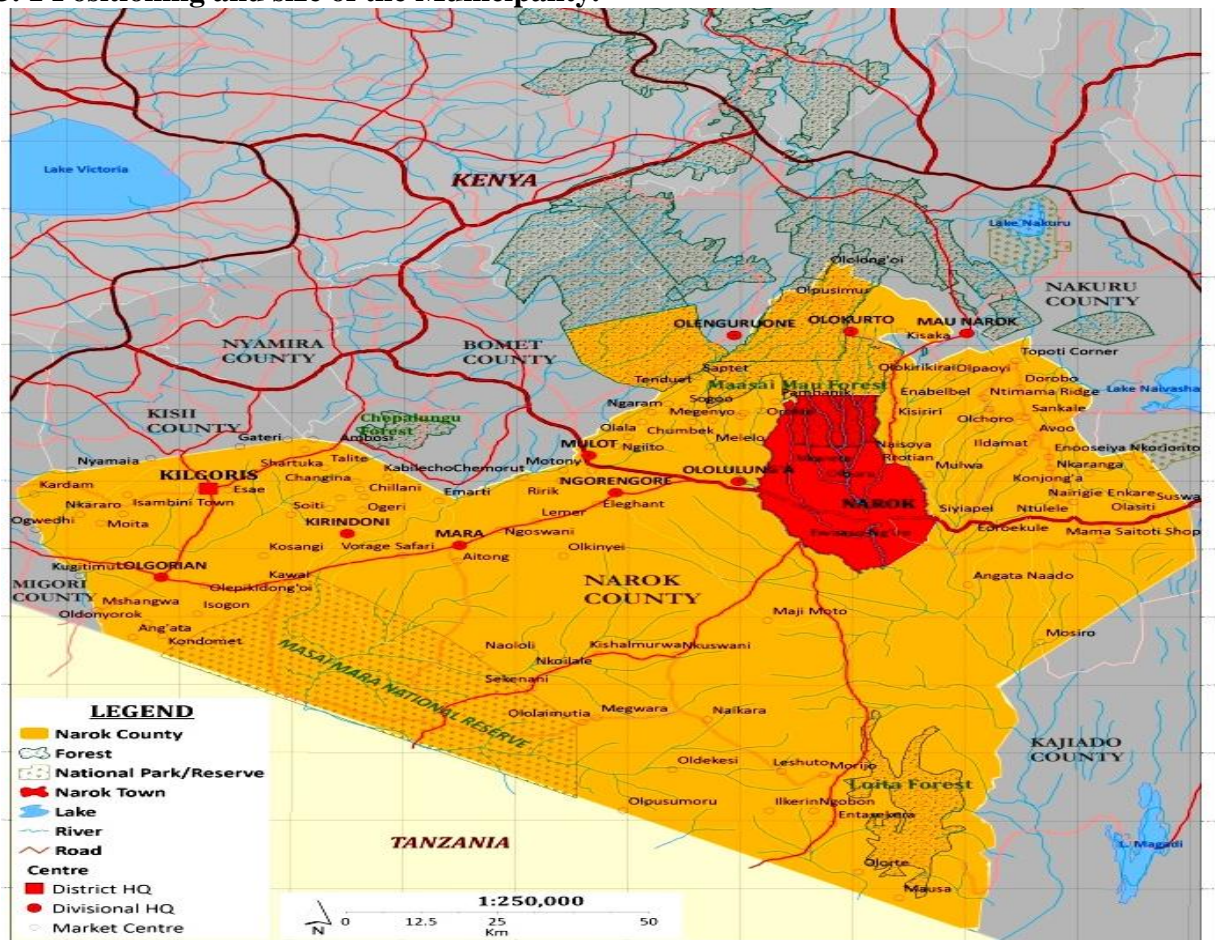
- a) An assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in the area of jurisdiction.
- b) Determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the constitution.
- c) Prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance'
- d) Protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities

1.3 Location

Narok town Municipality is a town west of Nairobi in Narok County, Narok North Sub-County. The town supports Kenya's economy in south-west of the country, along the Great Rift Valley. Narok Town is the last major town when travelling by road from Nairobi to Maasai Mara National Park. In addition, it is situated along a major transit route connecting the Capital City of Kenya and

lower regions of Nyanza and Western. The town is the capital of Narok County and stands as the major centre of commerce in the County.

1.3. 1 Positioning and size of the Municipality.



1.4 Administrative Structure and Functions

The National Government is represented in Narok Municipality through ministries and state corporations. The municipality hosts a number of national and county government offices. All of the eighteen (18) national government ministries' offices are established in the town. In addition, several parastatals and service departments have offices within the Municipality.

The Municipality is the headquarters of Narok County. The County Government has several arms all of which have offices within the Municipality. The executive arm comprises of various County Executive Committee Members (CECM) who head different departments in the county. The chief officers manage the day-to-day administrative affairs of each department. The County Government has Ten (10) departments all of which have offices within the municipality. These departments are:

1. Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Development

2. Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development
3. Finance and Economic Planning, ICT AND E-Government
4. Public Health and Sanitation
5. Education, Youth and gender, Sports and Social services.
6. Public Service Management, Administration and devolution
7. Trade, Cooperative Development and industrialization
8. Transport, Roads and Public Works
9. Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources.
10. Tourism and Wildlife

1.4.1 Political units

The Narok Municipality is within the Narok North Constituency which is one of the six constituencies that form Narok County and represented by a member of National Assembly. There are two wards which makes the Narok Municipality, these are Narok Town Ward and Nkareta ward. The two wards are represented by two elected members of county assembly providing important political leadership.

1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.5.1 Physical and Topographic features.

Narok Municipality is endowed with a wide range of physical and topographical features. The Municipality lies in the Great Rift Valley, home to a number of major rivers, arid and rugged landscapes, and volcanic landforms with areas of prominent geothermal activities. The highland areas of Mau escarpments, rising to an attitude of 3,100m above sea level provides fertile ground for farming. Production of wheat and barley has made the Municipality acquire the tag; the breadbasket of the country. Mau Complex is the source of major rivers like Mara and Ewaso Ngi'ro with Mara River being the single major river that passes through Maasai Mara Game Reserve and ultimately draining into Lake Victoria. The town has three rivers passing across; River Siyapei, River Narok and Ewaso Ngi'ro River.

1.5.2 Ecological conditions

The dominant vegetation in Narok Municipality includes tree cover, grasslands, shrubs and bushes. The Municipality borders the Mau forest complex on the northern side. These areas are suitable for livestock, horticulture irrigation and other crop production activities. A major threat to the vegetation cover is the ecological destruction and charcoal burning.

1.5.3 Climatic Conditions

The municipality experiences both conventional and relief rainfalls due to its proximity to Lake Victoria and Mau forest. The long rains occur from March to June while the short rains are experienced in October to December, but occasionally this pattern is disrupted by abrupt and adverse changes in climatic conditions.

1.6 Demographic Features

1.6.1 Urban Population.

Narok Municipality has the highest population among the urban areas in the Narok County. The department of Physical Planning has been working tirelessly in planning the town and enhancing service delivery especially solid waste management, provision of water and sewer services. There is a need to establish farm produce processing plants among other industries at the rural areas in order to curb migration to Narok Town and other major urban areas within the county.

1.6.2 Urban Population by Age Structure

According to the 2009 Census, the population of Narok town was placed at 67,000. The sex ratio is almost the same at 51:49 with males being more than females. The Town's population is very young with those under 20 years of age comprising 61 % of the population as in 2009. This has important ramifications for future planning for the town in terms of basic social services physical facilities as well as infrastructural services.

1.6.3 Urban Population Projection

The population of Narok Municipality was 36,870 comprising 18,956 males -according to the 1999 Census- compared to the 2009 Census figures which placed the number of men at 36,870 thus indicating that the sex ratio was in both years 1.06:1 in favour of males. Of the two County wards, Town Ward has the biggest number of inhabitants. In terms of inter-censal growth, the different wards of Narok Town have exhibited very high growth rates with an average annual growth of 8.4% though Olopito exhibited a very high annual growth of 19.7%. By 2023, the population in Narok Municipality is projected to be 205495.

Table XX Population Projection 2010 -2023

County assembly wards	sub location	2009			Inter- censal growth	2010	2013	2018	2023
		Male	Female	Total					
Narok Town Ward.	Narok Town	21998	20507	42505	0.09048	46351	60104	92681	142913
	Oleleshwa	2486	2526	5012	0.08173	5422	6862	10164	15054
Nkareta Ward	Nkareta	3444	3412	6856	0.06402	7295	8788	11984	16344
	Naisoya	2586	2388	4840	0.00187	4849	4876	4922	4968
	Olopito	4452	4058	8510	0.03368	9222	11736	1754	26215

TOTAL		34832	32891	67723	0.08368	73138	92264	137292	205495
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1.7 Human Development Approach

Human development in the county can be assessed using different indicators among them Human Development Indicator (HDI), County Development Index (CDI) and Poverty Index (PI).

The Human Development Index (HDI) measure is developed by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite index. The HDI in for Narok stands at 0.51 compared to the national figure of 0.52. Human Poverty Index gives a focus to the most deprived groups in an area in the three essential elements of a human life reflected in HDI.

The County Development Index (CDI) is a reliable measure of marginalization since it exposes the relative ease of accessing basic goods and services, normally used in measuring the quality of life. The level of county development can be determined by comparing the disparities between various regions using standard indicators, such as life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality and literacy levels. Using these criteria, Narok County was classified position 8 among the most marginalized counties; with CDI of 0.4377 which is below the national average of 0.5204. The criterion is used by Commission on Revenue Allocation to determine the counties which are eligible for allocation of equalizations funds established in CoK 2010.

Using poverty as an indicator of development, the 2015/2016 Kenya Integrated Budget Household Survey indicated the overall poverty incidence for Narok County is 22.5 per cent. The figure is lower than the national level of 36 per cent. According to this indicator, Narok ranks 5th among the counties with least overall poverty. Using the same indicator, the county accounts for 1.5 per cent of all the poor individuals in the country.

1.8. Infrastructure Development

1.8.1.1. Road Transport

The municipality has a network of roads among them being the Nairobi – Narok- Bomet Road (class B3) which is fully tarmacked, Narok-Nakuru road (Class B18) which is under construction (the section within the Municipality if partially tarmacked). Road C12 connects Narok Town to Ewuaso Ng'iro centre and is tarmacked.

In the town itself, there are a few short-tarmacked streets in the CBD area and a few poorly maintained murram roads in town while the remaining roads are earth roads.

The public way leaves for roads, footpaths and storm water drainage have been encroached on by private developers.

1.8.1.2. Rail Network

The Municipality is not linked by railway to any of the neighboring towns and Counties. However, The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) which is under construction is anticipated to pass through the

Municipality and connect it with Towns like, Suswa, Bomet and Navaisha. This mode of transport is crucial because of the increasing farming and other economic activities that are expanding within the Municipality and the County at large.

1.8.1.3. Airports and Airstrips

The Municipality does not have an Airport but instead has an Airstrip at Ewaso Ng'iro named Iloisiusiu Airstrip which was rehabilitated in May/June 2019 to operational standard.

1.8.2. Information Communications and Technology

The introduction of mobile telephony has increased both internet and communication within the municipality and the county at large. It has also opened up opportunities for cyber cafes especially within Narok Town. The leading providers of mobile services include: Safaricom which is the leading provider, Airtel and Telkom. Mobile coverage stands at about 90%. This has greatly revolutionized the way people communicate and improved efficiency in service delivery. There exists a Post Office at Narok Town. Other service provider include: private courier services mainly G4S, Wells Fargo, Narok Line and Guardian Bus Services.

In addition to mobile internet services, the Municipality has fibre optic cable which is yet to be operational. Once operational the Municipality is expected to grow fast as this will greatly revolutionize communication and information sharing.

1.8.3. Energy Access

The Municipality has a reasonably stable supply of power. Narok town has a sub-station which has helped in stabilizing power supply within the town and neighboring urban areas. The highest electricity connection is within Narok town. Key area which have been connected with power include: learning institutions, health facilities, government institutions as well as individual homes.

1.8.4. Housing

Narok Municipality like many other urban areas in the country, suffers from the inability to provide adequate and affordable urban housing for its residents. Kenya has a low level of urban home ownership (16%) and this pattern is repeated at Narok (NISUP 2011-2030). There is a limited supply of rental housing in the Municipality and especially Narok town despite its rapid growth. Real estate developers have built hotels that offer accommodation to visitors who regularly tour the town on their way to Maasai Mara game reserve. There has been no new public housing development in Narok since 2000 to accommodate civil servants. The recent establishment of educational institutions in the area particularly Maasai Mara university has created more demand for housing than the market is providing.

1.9. Land and Land Use

1.9.1 Land Ownership Categories/ Classification

Most of the land within the municipality is freehold owned by individuals. This is where agriculture is practiced. The remaining land is what was previously known as trust land and which is currently held by the County Government. Trust land is within urban areas such as: Narok Town, Ewaso Ngiro, Nkareta, Rotian and Siyapei.

1.9.2 Holding Size

Within the Urban Areas, land sizes range from 0.045 Ha for commercial uses and 0.09Ha for Low density residential areas. The situation is different for land held under freehold titles whose minimum average acreages are above one (1) acre.

1.9.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds is greatly influenced by the subdivision of group ranches and adjudication sections. With the disbandment of the group ranches, the number of freehold titles has increased to about 80%. Within the urban areas, the number of persons with leasehold titles is few. This is because the process of acquiring lease titles is both long and expensive.

1.9.4 Incidences of Landlessness

The municipality does not have serious cases of Landlessness. There are no major slums within Narok Town which is the main urban area. However, lower Majengo is the only area with slums in Narok Town. Walls are made of mud while roofs are made with corrugated iron sheets. It is also den for brewing of illicit liquors and especially changaa, while pick pocketing, mugging and drug peddling are common in the area. The situation is different within the freehold areas where people own sufficient land to support their livelihoods.

1.9.5 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns within the municipality are determined by land ownership. Within the Urban areas where land is usually under leasehold, the settlement patterns are clustered. In the freehold areas, the settlement patterns are sparse and linear along the major highways: B3 (Nairobi – Narok-Bomet Road), C12 (Narok –Ewaso Ngiro) and B18 (Narok-Nakuru road)

1.9.6. Type and Size of Land

The main type of land in the municipality is either freehold in rural areas or lease hold in the major urban centres which include: Narok Town, Ewaso Ngiro, Nkareta, Rotian and Siyapei. The minimum land size for urban areas is 0.045Ha while for the free hold is approximately 0.48Ha. However, freehold land neighboring the urban centres is under subdivision and conversion into urban use.

1.9.0. Employment

1.9.1. Main Employment Opportunities in Narok County

The 2009 population and housing census covered in brief the labour status as tabulated below. The main variable of interest for inequality discussed in the text is work for pay by level of education. The other variables, notably family business, family agricultural holdings, intern/volunteer, retired/homemaker, fulltime student, incapacitated and no work are tabulated and presented in the annex table 42 up to ward level.

Table 1: Overall Employment by Education Levels in Narok County

Education Level	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Total	12.7	16.3	45.5	1.1	10.7	9.7	0.3	3.7	393,871
None	7.8	18.3	48.7	1.4	18.3	0.2	0.6	4.8	120,098
Primary	10.3	15.2	49.6	0.9	8.0	13.0	0.2	3.0	196,117
Secondary+	26.1	16.0	30.5	1.1	5.9	16.4	0.1	4.0	77,656

In Narok County, 8% of the residents with no formal education 10% of those with a primary education and 26% of those with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Work for pay is highest in Nairobi at 49% and this is almost twice the level in Narok for those with secondary level of education or above.

The main employment and income opportunities available in the municipality are either in the formal or informal sectors. Formal employment is organized in terms of employment opportunities in national and county governments agencies, Financial Institutions operating in the town, learning institutions, hotels, firms, private hospitals and business facilities and the business community, agriculture (crop farming and livestock rearing), trade and tourism. The three sectors dominate the economy of the county and have created income and employment opportunities for majority of youth in Narok town.

The main business activities include selling and buying of livestock, produce of main crops (maize, wheat and potatoes) and small retail business. Maasai Mara National Park and Maasai Cultural work of beadwork and attire are also employment and income opportunities for the county residents. The main challenges faced in accessing these employment and income opportunities is majorly lack of capital and inadequate knowledge and skills to expand the sectors and sustain the economy.

1.9.2. Self-employed

Self-employment is the main form of employment in county accounting for more than 60 per cent of all form of employments. One of the determining factors of employment in the county is

education level: 8 per cent of the residents with no formal education, 10 per cent of those with a primary education and per cent of those with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Table 9 shows distribution of different sources of earning for different categories of persons classified with education level.

1.9.3. Labour force by Ward

Employment and Education Levels by County, Constituency and Wards

Wards	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	Incapacitated	No work
Narok Town Ward	36.9	25.9	7.6	1.2	11.9	0.2	6.2
Nkareta	16.8	23.5	31.9	0.9	15.1	0.2	4.2

Access to jobs is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. People who cannot access productive work are unable to generate an income sufficient to cover their basic needs and those of their families, or to accumulate savings to protect their households from the vicissitudes of the economy.

The unemployed are therefore among the most vulnerable in society and are prone to poverty. Levels and patterns of employment and wages are also significant in determining degrees of poverty and inequality. Macroeconomic policy needs to emphasize the need for increasing regular good quality ‘work for pay’ that is covered by basic labour protection.

1.10. Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1. Irrigation potential

The municipality has water resources that has the potential to supply water for irrigation in the lower lands. Three main rivers; Engare Narok, Ewaso Ng’iro, Siyapei, passes through the municipality. The morphology of the land along the rivers is that its possible to construct high capacity dams for irrigation and other water use. In itself, the municipality is becoming highly urbanized and therefore unsuitable for large scale irrigation schemes.

1.10.2. Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)

There are two small scaled irrigations within the municipality consisting of Polonga covering 200 Ha and Ewaso Ng’iro 100 Ha. These schemes are currently benefitting more than hundred households. The schemes need to be fully operationalized in order to realize their full potential.

1.11. Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.11.1. Main crops produced

The main crops grown within and in the areas surrounding the municipality are wheat, barley, maize, beans, potatoes; tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, french beans, onions and indigenous vegetables. Maize and wheat are the highest income earning cash crops in the Municipality and the county. The maize and wheat production has limited value addition which is limited to flour milling

and packaging. As a result, Lemanet has been proposed as a suitable location for establishing a new centre for logistics for agricultural products with a view of increasing value addition in agriculture.

1.11.2. Acreage under food and cash crops

Food crops are mainly produced on small scale, which is due to the smallholding sizes as a result of population pressure. The area under cash crops is limited since economical production requires large parcels of land.

1.11.3. Average farm sizes

The average farm size under small scale is 6.1 Hectares and that of large scale is 26.3 Hectares with barley, maize and wheat being grown as the major cash crops. There has been sub-division of land into uneconomic units in some parts of the county while some large-scale farms remain unutilized.

1.11.4. Main storage facilities

The main storage facilities in the county stores owned are by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPD). Narok stores with a capacity of 160,000 bags compliments other stores across the county resulting in a total capacity approximately 640,000 bags.

1.11.5. Agricultural extension, training, research and information services

The Agricultural Mechanization Services station (AMS) and the Narok Pastoral Areas Training Centre (NPATC) are located within the municipality. They provide specialized training to clients (farmers and extension personnel) and act as demonstration centers for improved technologies. The AMS has since been devolved while the NPATC is still under control of the national government. The Maasai Mara University is another training institution in Narok municipality offering degree programs, diploma, certificate and short courses in agriculture, environment and enterprise management.

Regarding extension services, the county government of Narok, with the headquarters in the municipality is investing in promoting agricultural sector extension service. In December 2018, the county government held the inaugural Narok Livestock Show held at Narok stadium to showcase the best of agriculture production in the county. The event played a key role in disseminating knowledge, technologies and agricultural information, and in linking farmers with other actors in the economy. In the recent past there has been entry of private extension service providers operating in the municipality.

1.11.6. Main livestock breeds and facilities

1.11.6.1 Livestock production

Majority of households in Narok town depend on livestock for their livelihood. This has an impact of the general economy of the town. Livestock keeping is also practiced on both large- and small-scale basis. There are a number of ranches that keep goats, cows, and sheep for their meat as well as

milk production. Livestock rearing is supporting the majority of rural household livelihoods in food security, employment and income generation. Livestock species reared comprise of cattle, sheep and goats, poultry, bees, rabbits, donkeys and other emerging livestock.

Narok County, Animal Population ('000)

Animal type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2012 (Estimated)
Cattle					
Dairy	101	99.6	101.7	108.3	115.3
Beef	764.4	864.2	876.8	778	990.3
Sheep					
Wool	211.6	213.9	225.3	241.6	259.1
Hair	731.8	814.2	761.6	563.2	416.5
Goats					
Milk	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.5
Meat	638.5	682.9	688.7	655.3	623.5
Pigs	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rabbits	3.4	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.9
Poultry					
Broiler	3.8	0.4	0	0.3	1.5
Layers	1.5	5	2.4	5.6	13.1
Indigenous	319.6	495	464.6	491.7	520.4
Other	0.7	5	43.1	5.9	12.8
Donkey	110.4	10.5	114.6		1250.8
Camel	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
Total	2,777	3,297	3,180	2,971	4,208

Previously cattle comprised of indigenous zebus for meat, milk and other cultural purposes. However, owing to increase in human population and competition from other agricultural enterprises (mainly crop farming) local communities have opted to diversify into keeping high quality breeds. Thus Boran, Sahiwal, exotic dairy breeds and their crosses are progressively becoming popular. Dairy value chain is growing faster under intensive and semi-intensive production systems.

1.11.7 Main livestock breeds and facilities

Indigenous breed are the main livestock breed being reared in the county although. In the recent times, farmers are accepting to improve them using exotic breeds which are better performing in growth rates and production. In the highlands, there is high concentration of dairy cattle and merino sheep; while in the low lands there is the indigenous breeds of cattle and red maasai sheep ,among others. In highlands, the main breed are Friesian, Aryshire, Guernsey for dailies, wool sheeps and small East African goats. In the lowlands, the cattle breeds include Zebu and Boran, small East African goats, red Masaai and local and exotic birds.

To improve livestock breeds the county government invested in the acquisition and distribution of 150 bulls in December 2018. The municipality benefited from more than 5 bulls. There has also

been an increase in the adoption of the A.I or improved bulls to upgrade local breeds. To enhance the initiative, farmers are organized into dairy and beef cooperatives and linked to affordable credit and insurance service providers.

1.11.8 Aquaculture

The total number of fish farmers in the county stands at xxx currently and the figure is expected to increase with the continued interest in fish farming and appreciation of fish as a healthy alternative source of protein. There are approximately xx fish ponds in the municipality.

1.11.9 Ranching (number, ownerships and activities)

The county has several xxx ranches, which are all classified as group ranches (NCDP, 2013). However the number has been decreasing as a result of increased land demarcation and adjudication. There also a few large-scale commercial farms keeping dual-purpose and beef cattle, goat and sheep, with milk, meat, hide and skin, wool and mutton as the main products

1.12. Mineral Resources

1.12.1. Ongoing mining and extraction activities

Quarrying activities for sand, ballast and building stones is also a rapidly growing industry across the county. Narok Municipality is endowed with quarry sites of high-quality stones. The tonnage that is extracted and effects on the environment have not be well documented. There is need for regulation and mapping of the quarrying sites so as to ensure that the social and environmental impacts of mining are well understood and mitigated.

1.13 Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1. Main tourist attractions and activities

The most important economic pillar for the Narok County is its wildlife heritage that drives the tourism sector with Maasai Mara Game Reserve being a most famous attraction within the county. The annual wildebeest migration from the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania into the Maasai Mara National Reserve across the crocodile-invested Mara River in July and departing in November has been named Seventh Wonder of the World.

Its illustrative that whereas majority of the tourism activities are mainly concentrated in Maasai Mara Game Reserve, Narok town serve as the face and main transit corridor. This calls for huge investment in the municipality in improving its standard as a world tourist corridor. For instance, there is need to increase the number of rooms and bed capacity in hotels within the municipality as well as investment in new, state of the art conference facility with Narok town to attract business and growth.

Maasai rich culture is unique and attraction to tourism. Despite education, civilization and western cultural influences, the Maasai people have clung to their traditional way of life, making them a symbol of Kenyan culture. Maasai's distinctive culture, dress style and strategic territory within Narok have made them one of East Africa's most internationally famous tourist attractions. This is a pointer to the great potential for enhancing tourism in the following areas which remains unexploited; Sport tourism, Ecotourism and Cultural tourism.

In Narok, there is need for better integration of the Mara Tourism circuit with hospitality services in the Town as well as developing the transit position of the Town for travelers to Western Kenya. Within the town there is need develop recreational facilities around the river. Given the rich Maa culture, there is an urgent need to establish a modern Maa Cultural Centre in the Town incorporating a museum, Exhibition Hall showcasing the Mara tourism attractions and related promotional facilities. In line with aforementioned, there are proposals for huge investment in infrastructure that will elevate Narok town to a Resort City thereby promoting Narok County as tourist destination of choice.

1.13.2 Classified / major hotels (numbers, bed capacity and distribution by sub-county)

Narok town is home to nine classified hotels with more than 323 beds and over 264 rooms.

1.13.3. Main wildlife

Majority of the wild animals are within the park. The big cats are almost exclusively found in the park. Other herbivorous animals like zebras, giraffes, antelopes as well as birds of various species can be spotted within the municipality. The population is however minimal

1.14. Industry and Trade

1.14.1. Markets

There are various markets and trading centers, with some having shades and other facilities. Continuous refurbishment of the markets is necessary to improve the levels and ease of doing business within the county. Some of the markets include; Uhuru, Muthurwa, Soko ya mawe (ODM), Nkareta, Ewaso Ngiro. The markets require regular renovation for full operations.

The markets need to be planned, be built with required infrastructural services like public toilets water; parking space, eating places, electricity, boundary fence and cleaning services. They require to be provided with adequate security, be linked with good road network and have suitable and adequate stalls and sheds for traders.

1.14.2. Industrial parks (including Jua Kali sheds)

This envisages Narok as an agro-based industrial centre taking advantage of its rich agricultural hinterland. Its agricultural production includes wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, carrots, milk and

beef production and a large variety of horticultural produce. Narok is the largest growing wheat area. Presently, Narok Town does not have a clearly designated industrial zone/park.

There is a vibrant informal (*Jua Kali*) sector in Narok Town and its environs characterized by general retail, tailoring, workshops, charcoal dealing, and hawking. The sector is a popular source of income given that it requires low capital outlays and markets are readily available. With adequate support, they can indeed invest in the unexploited industrial potential, including factories for handling crop, livestock and forest by products and value- addition which remains largely untapped. Handicrafts have a big untapped potential too.

1.14.4. Types and number of businesses

Trade in Narok Municipality is predominantly based in Urban Centers; - Ewaso Ngiro, Rotian and Nkareta centres. Ewaso Ngiro houses the second biggest KWS camp in Kenya after Naivasha and it is the gateway to the Maasai Mara game reserve and has the tourism potential of housing medium size hotels. The centres also boasts of the two biggest slaughterhouses in Narok County and has the potential of growth in the hides and skin sector as well as Animal Feed production. The growth of this centre should be encouraged

These Towns, Urban Centers and Markets serve mainly as trading hubs for farm produce and supply-chain to trade with other parts of the country. The centers also serve as the county's retail and wholesale trading hubs.

1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

The Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises is sub-divided into four areas namely: - retail trade, agri-business, services and manufacturing. In Narok County the sub-sector is grossly under-developed. There is inadequate infrastructure for use by entrepreneurs. Support to the small and micro-enterprise there are limited financial support from both the county and national government.

This sub-component will assist small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to increase their competence in a dynamic market environment. Access to markets by SMEs is hindered by lack of viable market information, weak entrepreneurship and limited access to appropriate technology. Product quality, in most cases, does not match the standards required to penetrate regional and global markets.

Access to technologies, markets and business-related skills is critical necessary to enable SMEs to develop and compete in a dynamic environment, they must. These capacities can be enhanced through improved access to adequate financial services. It has been recognized that although there may be liquid funds available in commercial banks and MFIs, structural rigidities in the financial sector and the perceived risks of lending to SMEs undermine the ability of these enterprises to access credit and other financial services on terms and conditions that are the focus of this sub-component. In enabling the MFIs to serve the needs of those SME's that have the potential to grow through; linkage to other enterprises, financial support and capacity building, it is envisaged that the MESP financial institutions that is already a partner in the agro-business support could play a role in promoting access to appropriate funding by SMEs.

1.15. Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.15.1. Main Forest types and size of forests

The municipality has one forest namely Koonyo Forest that also acts as a recreational park. The forest status has however reduced in the past five years due to encroachment, through conversion to commercial space.

1.15.2. Main Forest products

The activities permitted in the forest reserves under the Participatory Forest Management Plan (PMFP) between the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Community Forest Associations (CFAs) is regulated grazing, bee-keeping, fuel-wood collection, medicinal collection and access to water resources. Other forest products include timber, poles and posts. These products help in generating revenue for the government and income to saw millers and households.

1.15.3. Agro-forestry

The main agro-forestry activities in the county include border tree planting, trees interspersed in cropland, trees in soil conservation structure, and woodlots. Common tree species planted include grevillea, eucalyptus, cypress and acacia and variety of medicinal trees. Adoption of bamboo and planting of other trees for commercial and environmental reasons is also gaining ground.

1.15.4. Value chain development of forestry products

There is lack of timber processing industries in the county with most of the timber in the county being processed in Nakuru County and other neighboring counties. A legislative framework to regulate logging and timber extraction is needed so as to encourage the establishment of modern, environmentally friendly value addition industries in the sector.

Honey processing is carried out at a small scale mostly in the forested areas. Local communities process and package honey for sale. The harvesting and processing of honey in these areas could be improved to increase productivity and to ensure the value chain is economically and environmentally viable.

1.16. Financial services

1.16.1. Number of banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs with FOSAs

The town is well served with ten Commercial banks -including Cooperative bank, Equity bank, KCB, National Bank, NCBA, Transnational Bank, Barclays, Diamond Trust, Family Bank, SBM,

Post bank-, and eight (8) Micro-Finance Institutions which include Kenya Women Finance Trust, Faulu Kenya, SMEP among others.

1.17. Environment and Climate Change

1.17.1. Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

The Town is experiencing loss of vegetation through development intensification, infrastructure development (mainly road network), clearing for agriculture, energy (90% of energy comes from wood and charcoal), and building materials (mainly timber). This is an undesirable trend that alters the urban ecosystems adversely, through reduced carbon sequestration and climate control, loss of animal fodder and habitat, reduced water retention capacity, increased erosion and loss of aesthetic beauty. The problem is most serious in areas with more intense development such as the Central Business District (including the bus parks, markets and informal sector areas), low income areas and roadsides. The recreation grounds within the town have few trees.

Selected causes of environmental degradation



Logs for Firewood in Ilmashariani



Erosion along C12 road to Ewuaso Ng'iro

Source: Matrix Development Consultants, June 2013

1.17.2. Environmental threats

Drought and famine is one of the main environmental threats currently faced in the municipality. Environmental shocks and stresses brought about by droughts compound poverty and affect the poor disproportionately because the poor are found in marginal and vulnerable areas. Loss of livestock and wildlife as well as displacement of communities in search of water and pasture further worsens the quality of life for the local communities. Adverse change in the weather pattern has resulted in reduced yields; which in turn have discouraged investors in the agricultural sector and would be adversely affected hindering the realization of Narok development goals.

Narok Town is prone to flooding with flash floods being experienced every rainy season, unlike in the past when the frequency was every five years. The flooding events lead to loss of lives and destruction of property which affects the livelihoods of the business community especially in town. Other hazards include windstorms and fire outbreaks

Pollution of the environment and water sources because of improper waste management has had adverse effects on human, wildlife and livestock health. Improper solid waste management has led to clogging of drainage systems; death of livestock and wildlife from consuming plastics; and general poor ecosystem health. The use of agro-chemicals for farming coupled with inadequate water treatment has resulted in the contamination of ground and surface waters leading to disease outbreaks.

1.17.3. High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

The rainfall amount and distribution in Narok are governed by altitudinal variations, giving rise to a bimodal rainfall pattern of wet and short rains. The North-South and East-West rainfall gradients are very sharp. The northern parts of the municipality are the wettest, the rainfall at Narok Town, which has one of the oldest rainfall stations, is 1,016mm per annum. The long rains start in mid-March to June with a peak in April while the short rains occur between the months of September and December.

1.17.5. Solid waste management facilities

The main types of solid waste generated were predominantly inorganic matters such as bottles, paper, plastics, plastic containers, polythene papers and old clothes and organic waste like food and vegetable peels and dead human bodies. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the waste is burnt in open spaces, which is an environmental hazard (see Photo 8.7 below) while (46% of the waste is recycled or used (i.e. paper, plastic bottles and old clothes).



Source: Matrix Development Consultants, October, 2012

There is illegal dumping of solid waste in an open quarry next to Narok River, some of the dumped waste unfortunately gets blown into the environmentally fragile Narok river.

1.18. Water and Sanitation

1.18.1 Water resources and supply

Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rainwater collection while unimproved sources include pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, water vendor and others.

The main water supply schemes in Narok Municipality are comprised of conventional water supplies from surface water and boreholes water supplies from ground water sources. Major water supply schemes include Narok water supply, Ilmashariani water supply and Rotian water supply.

In Narok, 20% of residents use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. There is no differential by gender in use of improved sources at 20% in both male and female headed households. Water supply connectivity is low due to the limited capacity of the water company to supply all the residents. Household connection is at approximately 841 with some household opting for springs, rainwater and water vendors as shown in the table below

Table xx

Source	Pond/dam	Lake	Stream	Spring/well/ borehole	Piped to dwelling	Rain harvested	Piped	Water vendor
Narok North	45	2	89	1233	841	3426	6869	53



1.18.2. Water sources and access (distance to the nearest water points)

According to UNICEF (2008), over 1.1 billion people lack access to an improved water source and over three million people, mostly children, die annually from water-related diseases. Water quality refers to the basic and physical characteristics of water that determines its suitability for life or for human uses. The quality of water has tremendous effects on human health both in the short term and in the long term. As indicated in this report, slightly over half of Narok Town's population has access to improved sources of water.

1.18.3. Water management

Water resources management and its use is managed by the different authorities as established under the Water Act 2016. The main water bodies that manage water resources are: Narok Water and Sewerage Company, Narok Water Resources Authorities, Water Resources Users Association, National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority, Water Services Regulation Board, Water Sector Trust Fund and Water Tribunals. Narok Water and Sewerage Company is responsible for supply and management of water systems in Narok town.

It is recognized that water is a limited resource subject to competing uses. An approach to managing water systems is crucial for maintaining normal stream flows in rivers and springs and groundwater recharge by water towers and catchment conservations. Sustainability of water schemes entails professional management by the local water service provider, reduction of non-revenue water and upgrading of borehole schemes from generator powered to solar powered, hence reducing the costs of operations and maintenance and making water affordable. Conservation and protection of water catchment and riparian areas coordinated by the County water department in conjunction with partners is one of the many efforts applied towards water sustainability.

1.18.4. Sanitation

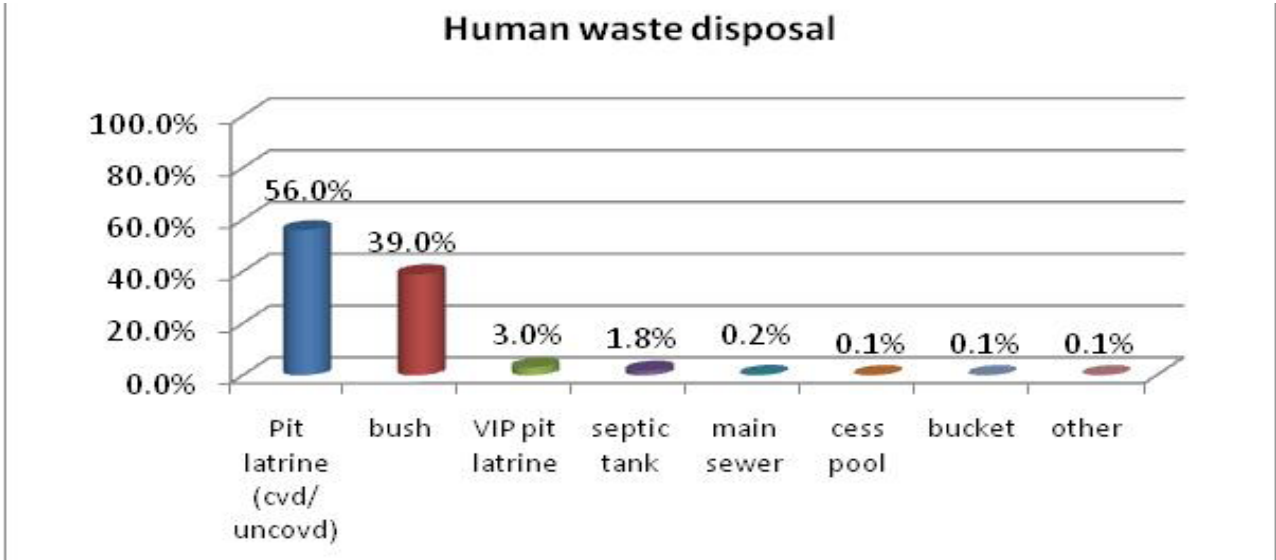
Sanitation refers to the principles and practices relating to the collection, removal or disposal of human excreta, household waste, water and refuse as they impact upon people and the environment.

Decent sanitation includes appropriate hygiene awareness and behavior as well as acceptable, affordable and sustainable sanitation services which is crucial for the health and wellbeing of people. Lack of access to safe human waste disposal facilities leads to higher costs to the community through pollution of rivers, ground water and higher incidence of air and water borne diseases. Other costs include reduced incomes as a result of disease and lower educational outcomes.

The sanitation facilities in Narok town are septic tanks, cesspool, VIP pit latrines, pit latrines (covered or uncovered), bucket and bush. In terms of coverage, this remains below the acceptable benchmark of 80%. VIP latrines are still inadequate for the town’s population.

Lack of a properly developed sewerage system and good drainage system in Narok Town and surrounding urban centres is a major threat to good sanitation. Lack of these systems has exposed these centers to risk of disease outbreak especially during the rainy season. Management of waste is not properly organized done making the urban centers dirty and posing health challenges. Waste products of about 10 per cent of the households are collected by the local authority, 2 per cent by private firms while 30 per cent of the households use garbage pit.

Human waste disposal methods



Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Vol II, KNBS, 2010

The residents of Narok mainly use pit latrines (i.e. 56%) while 39% still use the bush as shown above. This is a major cause of health risk seeing that run-off flowing into rivers carry human waste which contaminates water consumed by unsuspecting residents downstream. Households pit latrines and septic tanks are currently emptied by Narok Water and Sewerage Company exhauster and private owned exhausters. This mode is proving to be unsustainable given the pace of the town’s growth. This is bound to improve upon completion of construction of sewer system in Narok town.

Main Sanitation Problems and Suggested Solutions by Zone

Problems	Solutions
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Sharing toilets by a large number of people 9 -20 people) few toilets at household level Use of open ground as and bush as toilet	Provide facilities in the plots Educate people on usage of toilets Slaughterhouses to have own sewer system
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1.20 Health Access and Nutrition

1.20.1 Health Access

Health infrastructure is fundamental to the attainment of sustainable human settlement. A strong health infrastructure is built on the principle of affordability and accessibility. Narok municipality is endowed with Narok Referral hospital, Ewaso Ng'iro Health Centre, Naisuya Dispensary, Nkareta Dispensary, Nairasirasa community health centre and Olooltoto Dispensary. However, the health centers have a shortage of health staff given the coverage and population it is supposed to serve. There are also several reputable private hospitals in the municipality which include Cottage hospital, Medicatia hospital, Nasha Le'ngot Medical Centre, Shepherds Hospital, Premier care Diagnostics, Masai Nursing Home among others.

1.20.2 Morbidity

The Narok Municipality has five most common diseases in order of prevalence are; upper respiratory tract infection (27 percent), skin diseases (13 percent), diarrhoea (10 percent), malaria (9.5 percent), and pneumonia (6 percent) among other conditions. Largely, these conditions could be as a result of poor sanitation.

1.20.3 Nutritional status

According to the Narok Smart survey 2018, nutritional status of the Narok county is as follows; the underweight 18.9%, Stunting 27.2%, and Wasting 6.8%.

1.20.4 Immunization coverage

In 2018, immunization coverage was at 48% with 146 health facilities across the Entire County providing immunization services.

1.20.5 Maternal health care

The proportion of mothers attending first ANC clinic is at 95% while the mothers attending the fourth ANC clinic are 22%. Teenage pregnancies stand at 40% while deliveries conducted by a

skilled birth attendants are at 32%. Hospital based maternal mortality is 30/100,000 (National 362/100,000).

1.20.6 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

According to the DHIS2 and KDHS, the uptake of family planning services/contraceptive is at 33%.

1.20.7 HIV/Aids prevalence rates and related services

The county HIV and AIDS prevalence rates stands at 3.1%, while HIV counselling and testing stands at 58%.

1.21. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

Narok municipality has a total of 39 early childhood development education Centre's, 39 primary schools, 13 secondary schools and 1 Vocational Training Centre and also one Public University.

1.21.1 Early Childhood Development Education

There are 695 ECDE centres distributed across sub-counties with an enrolment of 69,030 learners. Currently, there are 1,388 ECDE caregivers distributed across county. The ECDE centres have registered a transition rate of 89% and literacy rate of 67%. The teacher pupil ratio currently stands at 1:50.

1.21.2 Primary Education

There are 664 public primary schools including 19 special schools with an enrolment of 239,948 across the County. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools currently stands at 11%. At this level of education, the teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:53.

1.21.3 Non formal Education

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

1.21.4 Youth polytechnics

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

1.21.5 Secondary Education

The secondary school enrolment currently stands at 31,252 and it is noted that there is a negligible variance between boys and girl’s enrolment. The transition rate from primary to secondary school is 53% and also, from secondary schools to university currently stands at 7% which is way below the expected level.

1.21.6 Tertiary Education

Tertiary education in the Municipality comprises of middle level colleges and university. There is one public university and two tertiary colleges namely; Narok Teachers and Ludepe colleges, both situated within the Municipality. The total enrolment in these colleges is 2,065 with approximately 56 tutors.

1.21.7 Adult and continuing Education

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

1.21.8 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

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

1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.23.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural site

The Municipal currently has a Museum which plays a crucial role in socio-economic advancement. Narok Town which is within the Municipality will be an Eco-Resort City through development of the Eco Centre, Maasai Cultural Village and Theatre, International Airport, conference facilities, development of medium sized tourist hotels at Ewaso Ng'iro Centre and development of a nature trail in the Maasai Mau forest.

1.23.2 Talent Academies

The Municipal has not established youth talents Sports academies, but it has been running a youth Sports Centre in Narok North as a pilot program. The projected plan is to build an all-purpose talent academy which will have a secondary school and will be multipurpose in what it will offers in its training programmes for young sports persons.

1.23.3 Sports facilities

The Narok Municipal has only one stadium, namely Narok County Stadium which was funded by the Department of urban development upon request of the local authority. This was done in line with the Vision 2030 and under the specific objective of enhancing and sustaining revenue collection for the County Government, thus creating opportunities for poverty reduction and improved of service delivery.

The facility has a 30,000 sitting capacity, with other amenities befitting a modern stadium facility. Currently, the stadium hosts Kenya premier league matches and has been host to the Rift Valley trials of Safaricom's Chapa *Dimba*, Universal Health Coverage, Narok Inaugural Livestock Show, Madaraka Day Celebration, among other high profile events.

1.23.4 Information and Documentation Centre's/ Citizen Service Centre's

The Municipality has one Library facility, which is located in Narok Town. To enhance literacy level and promote the Learning culture in the Municipal, there is need for construction of more facilites across the Municipality.

1.23 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.23.1 Cooperative Societies

There are 213 co-operative societies with a membership of 76,269 people in the county. However, only 101 cooperative societies are active. The main objectives of these co-operative societies are to market members' farm produce, provide credit facilities and farm inputs to members. However, the

co-operative organizations are faced with serious challenges in management, low co-operative education absorption and lack of adequate markets among other issues.

1.23.3 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

Among the active Public Benefits Organisations (PBOs) includes Centre for Rights, Education and Awareness (CREW), Safaricom and KCB foundation among others. The PBOs work closely with the Narok Municipality through supporting numerous programmes and initiatives.

1.23.3 Development partners

There are many different development Partners working with the Municipal to offer support on various Programs and Projects. Among the organisation in the Municipal are, WWF, World Bank, Africa Development Bank, Japan International Corporation Agency and United Nations Environment Programme, among others. However, despite there been various partners working in the municipal there is no common agreed framework which has lead duplication of efforts and uneven development in the Municipal.

1.24 Security, Law and Order

1.24.1 Number of police stations and posts

Police officers and stations are categorized into two: administration and regular. The former has a total of 718 police officers who are distributed across the entire county, Narok North Sub County that the municipality is located has 161. In total, there are 89 administration police stations which are spread across the county.

There are a total of 378 regular police officers working in the county. The officers are also distributed across 11 stations in four former districts and Narok North has 160. In general, the ratio of police to civilians in the county is 1:1032 which is bad compared to national ratio of 1:500.

1.24.2 Types and number of courts

The Municipality has a Magistrates Court, Kadhis Court and High Court. The number of judicial staff in the Municipality are inadequate and this has adversely affected administration of justice. Among the common cases presented in the courts are criminal cases, traffic cases and civil cases touching mainly on lands.

1.24.3 Prisons and Probation Services

The Narok main prison is located within the Narok Municipality, which has an approximate carrying capacity of 287 convicts and 200 remandees. To manage prisons there are 217 prison personnel in the Narok Main prison. The main challenge affecting the department includes

congestion of inmates in the prison, inadequate housing for the staff and inadequate of social amenities such as schools for inmates.

1.24.4. Number of public prosecution offices

Public prosecution office is mandated to institute and undertake prosecution of criminal matters and all other related incidents. The main office is situated within the Municipality in Narok Town, with vastness of the Municipal and high population, the prosecution offices are not adequate and remains a challenge towards successful prosecution of cases. To administer prosecution cases, there are four prosecution counsels based within the Municipality. To enhance access to justice, there is need for more prosecution offices in the county.

1.24.5. Number of prosecutions over the years

The commonly prosecuted criminal cases in Narok Municipality are: sexual and Gender Based Violence cases; assaults; theft and stealing; traffic offence and obtaining by false pretenses. The main challenge adversely affecting operation of the persecution offices relates to understaffing and staff remunerations issues.

1.24.6 Immigration facilities

The Municipality has no immigration office.

1.25 Social Protection

1.25.1 Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

There are a number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) within the Municipality. To cushion the vulnerable from poverty the County government and National government are undertaking cash transfer for OVCs. The programmes is implemented per household, currently there are 1,248 households in Narok North where the Municipal is located.

1.25.2 Cases of Street children

There are a few cases of street children reported in the Municipal, although the cases of children labor and sex abuse particularly among girl child are many. In 2017, a total of 220 cases of abandoned children was reported mainly in urban areas.

1.25.3 Child care facilities and Institutions

The Municipality has a few number of child care facilities and institutions spread across the two wards within the Municipality. There are six unregistered children homes namely; Home for physically challenged, Osotua girls rescue centre, OCEA boy's centres, Blessed pastures, Sherlys children home and AIC Upendo children home. The total capacity of these centres is 238 children (103 boys and 135 girls).

1.25.4 Social net programmes

Social Transfer Programme gives a helping hand to caretakers of the most vulnerable, ultra –poor children promoting their physical and mental welfare. Narok Municipality benefits a number of households from the OVCs cash transfer programme.

Chapter Two

Linkages with Vision 2030 and Other Plans

2.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the legal framework of preparing the IDeP and linkage of the IDeP with other development plans and legislations that have been developed to support integrated development planning in the municipality. These include; the Kenya Vision 2030, the 3rd Medium Term Plan 2018-2022; integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into municipality planning process, the Narok CIDP II, The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other guiding legislations and the Sectoral Plans.

2.1 Linkages with the Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national economic blueprint guiding the country's development agenda that seeks to create "a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030". The Vision aims to transform the country into a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five years Medium Term Plans (MTP) at the national level while the CIDPs implement it at the county level and IDeP implements it at the municipal level.

The foundation for national transformation will anchor the three key pillars noted above through focusing on the following key thematic areas; Infrastructure; Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Science and technology and innovation, land reforms, public sector reforms, labor and employment, national values and ethics, ending drought emergencies, security, peace building and conflict resolution.

The economic pillar aims at achieving 10 per cent economic growth rate per annum sustainably up to the year 2030. The pillar targets six major sectors namely tourism; agriculture; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; business process outsourcing (BPO); and financial services and recently the oil, gas and mineral resources.

The Narok IDeP 2018-2022 formulation rode on major national flagship projects as well as other national policy implementation within the County in order to benefit from positive externalities. The National sectoral goals and objectives and general policy framework will guide the program formulation under the devolved county functions. The municipality has also built its transformative agenda within the national planning framework that seek to transform the Country through implementation of the flagship projects.

The social pillar aspires to achieve a "just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment". This pillar targets key social sectors that directly affects social economic well-being. These include: Education and Training; Health; Water and

Sanitation; the Environment; Housing and Urbanization; as well as in Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture.

Lastly the political pillar aims at achieving an issue-based people centered political system with key focus areas being: rule of law; electoral and political processes; democracy and public service delivery; transparency and accountability; and security, peace building and conflict management.

The strategy for achievement of Vision 2030 aspirations are therefore synthesized into the five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs). The implementation of the MTP I (2008-2012) and the MTP II (2013-2017) has laid a firm foundation for national transformation through execution of selected flagship projects as well as other sectoral programs and projects. The emerging issues considered in the MTP III 2018-2022 plan and observations noted in implementation of the 1st CIDP 2013-2017 plan will also guide the next CIDP 2018-2022 and IDeP 2018-2022. These include issues such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, crosscutting issues including gender, and HIV/AIDs.

Municipal authorities are thus envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 projects that may be domiciled in the municipals and further identify specific projects and programs for implementation towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.

2.2 Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other Legislations

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier system of governance, a national and devolved county government that requires a paradigm shift in development planning. Article 220 (2) (a) of the Constitution states that “national legislation shall prescribe the structure of development plans and budgets”. Following the principles stated in the constitution (Chapter 6 Art 10 on National Values and governance), development planning in Kenya should be based on integrated national values, people’s participation, equity, and promotion of human dignity, equity, social justice and inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination, resource mobilization, concerns of the minorities and marginalized groups and sustainable development.

The County Government Act 2012: According to Article 102(H), county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A county planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation. The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012: The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, Part IV Article (126) (1)) requires counties to have both a long-term and medium-term plans. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

1. Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium-term plans.
2. Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the Constitution.
3. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011: The Act is emphatic on the need for 5-year Integrated Development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions.” Part V of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, forms the basis for preparation of this plan. Section 37 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 requires that the municipality aligns its plans with the County Government Plans.

2.3 Linkages with the National Spatial Plan (NSP) Framework

Kenya has prepared a thirty-year spatial plan that aims at harmonizing development in the country. The plan envisages optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equitability in the use of the scarce land in Kenya and the territorial space. The plan seeks to link human activities within the country's space through integrated planning, giving spatial dimension to various national economic sector policies for guaranteed optimal utilization of the available resources as outlined in its Vision 2030 blueprint.

The National Spatial Plan has eight thematic areas namely:

1. Enhancing county competitiveness;
2. Modernizing agriculture;
3. Diversifying tourism;
4. Managing human settlements;
5. Conserving the natural environment;
6. Transport network;
7. Providing appropriate infrastructure and;
8. Industrialization.

It is therefore espoused that for the Narok County to realize a balanced development and high quality of life for all county citizens, the IDeP will take key considerations on provisions in the various pieces of legislation as well strategies developed across the various thematic areas. For effective and efficient implementation of the County Spatial Plan, the County Physical Planning Unit and the municipality will play a pivotal role in articulating the NSP policies in county plans.

2.4 Linkage with the African Union Agenda 2063

The African Union developed a road map for “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena”. This agenda has become the overarching guide for the future of the African continent. The shared common vision of African states is as follows;

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's renaissance;
- An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
- A peaceful and secure Africa;
- An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics;
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and
- Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

The agenda lays emphasis on a strong desire to see a continent where women and the youth have guarantees of fundamental freedoms to contribute and benefit from a different, better and dynamic Africa by 2063, and where women and youth assume leading roles in growth and transformation of African societies. This will steer the continent to prosperity, wellbeing, unity and integration, freedom and security. These aspirations will inform strategy formulation and programs developed in this IDeP.

2.5. Linkage with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are a new universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The new set of 17 Goals builds on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The sustainable development envisaged under the SDG platform targets three major dimensions namely economic, social and environment. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development. Through the provided platform SDGs will seek to realize the human rights of all and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

Kenya as a country has picked five key areas that matter most from the SDGs to guide its development for the next one and half decades. These are health, agriculture and food security, employment and enterprise, universal education and gender, and environment. These thematic areas together with the other SDGs will be integrated in the third Medium Term Plan of the Vision 2030. The county government will play a key role in the achievement of SDGs through integrating the SDGs into its development planning process, availing adequate resources to the sectors with programs addressing SDGs and monitoring and evaluation of key SDGs indicators. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in the Second County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) and will continue to be mainstreamed in future County Integrated Development Plans. In this context, the County Government of Narok, will be seeking partnership and collaborations with relevant government agencies, key stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations, UN agencies, academia among others in to implement the set targets. The SDGs that have been identified to have the highest linkages with the Narok County

Development agenda are:

- Goal No. 1 Ending poverty in all its form;
- Goal No. 2 Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promote Sustainable agriculture;
- Goal No. 3 Attaining a healthy population;
- Goal No. 4 Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Goal No. 5 Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Goal No. 6 Ensure availability and Sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- Goal No. 7 Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy all;
- Goal No. 9 Build resilient Infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation;
- Goal No. 10 Reducing inequality in development;
- Goal No. 11 Promoting livable cities and sustainable human settlements;
- Goal No. 12 Achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Goal No. 13 Combating climate change and its effects;
- Goal No 15 Conservation of terrestrial biodiversity;
- Goal No 16 Promoting peaceful coexistence, justice and strong institutions.

Chapter Three

Municipal Strategic Priorities, Programs and Projects

3.0 Introduction

The chapter discusses the key municipal development priorities, strategies and programmes, and projects as identified by stakeholders during the preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2018-2022 and Narok municipality Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (2011-2030). This chapter therefore gives the key sectoral strategies and measures and proposed activities.

3.1 Programs and Projects Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan below highlights the individual programmes of action which need to be implemented towards achieving the proposals which have been put forward in the Plan. The area specific programmes or actions have been phased accordingly and have indicated the actors to spearhead the implementation process. The matrix also gives indicative costing for each proposed program or action. It may not have been possible to capture each and every programme of action in the implementation Matrices but details of these programmes and activities are available in the detailed sectoral plans.

Issue 1: Municipal social and physical infrastructure

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) million
Clogged Storm Water Drains	Narok municipality CBD	Unblock and Clean up clogged drains	Rehabilitate side drains along all Municipality CBD roads	Continuous	NYS/ NM	150
Inadequate Drainage System	Narok municipality	Improvement of drainage system	Construction of phase 2 of the drainage system	Long-term	NM Partners	575
Inadequate Market Infrastructures	Narok municipality	Construction and Rehabilitation of markets	Relocate hawkers to Uhuru and Total Markets after completion	Medium-Term	NM	30
Inadequate Recreational Facilities	Narok municipality	Rehabilitation of Koonyo Public Park	Fencing, Outdoor furniture, Landscaping, lighting and waste management.	Short Term	NM	25
		Establish additional	Plan for the new designated	Medium Term	NM	120

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) million
		recreation sites (Quarries)	recreational sites			
Un-named roads and Streets	Narok municipality	Improve on orientation and location of buildings and businesses	Decide on Name of Streets and implement	Short Term	NM	10
Inadequate street lighting	Narok municipality	Maintenance and Extension of street lighting programme to satellite centres	Maintenance of phase 1 and construction of phase 2 of the programme	Short-term	NM Partners	88
Inadequate electricity supply to the municipal residents.	Narok municipality	Enhance power connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more service lines to new estates which have been developed • Connect individual residents and institution with electricity. • Explore the use of wind/solar power. 	Long-term	NM KPLC Partners	200
Lack of adequate Sewerage System.	Narok municipality	Expansion of sewerage system to cover satellite urban centres	Construct the priority trunk and primary sewer lines connecting zones all the way to the sewage treatment works.	Long-term	NM	1,500
Lack of a fire station in municipal	Narok municipality	Establish a municipal fire station	Secure land and construct a modern fire station	Long-term	NM	91
Inadequate and poor market infrastructure	Narok Municipality	Provide adequate, modern market infrastructure	Rehabilitate existing markets and Construct new markets	Long-term	NM Partners	145
Inadequate social and sporting facilities	Narok municipality	Upgrade Narok Stadium through provision of all required facilities Establish/ improve other new and existing sporting facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and provide the required infrastructure. Maintenance of existing infrastructure. • Avail trainers and equipment • Construction of social halls, playgrounds and open parks 	Long-term	NM	1,000

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) million
Lack of a demarcated area as show ground. The current stadium is used as a show ground	Narok municipality	Establishment of Narok Municipal Showground	Secure land, Design the facility and construct	Long-term	NM	200
Poor cellular coverage and connectivity	Narok municipality	Improve coverage and connectivity	Service providers to spread and improve connectivity to all parts of Narok municipality and environs.	Continuous	NM Service providers	Actors to Provide
Lack of adequate facilities at Iloisiusiu airstrip	Narok municipality	Improvement of Iloisiusiu airstrip	Prepare master plan for the proposed airport Secure the land for expansion	Long-term	NM KCA KAA	1,000
Constraints in the educational infrastructure	Municipality	Improve access to quality education	Rehabilitation/ Development of modern education facilities	Long-term	NM Partners	400
Inadequate health facilities	Municipality	Improve access to quality healthcare	Rehabilitation/ Development of modern healthcare facilities	Long-term	NM Partners	600
Inadequate Water Supply	Narok municipality	• Water supply infrastructure development	Prepare water master plan and implementation	Long-term	NM	100
			Beacon all water facility land.	Short-term	NM	1.5
			Drill more boreholes.	Long-term	NM	16
			Rehabilitate, improve and extend existing water supply system.	Short-term	NM	90

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) million
Lack of designated parking for lorries	Narok municipality	Allocate suitable land for parking of lorries Provide for infrastructural services.	Beacon land for parking of lorries. Develop suitable parking space for lorries. Enforce parking arrangements and collection of parking fee.	Long-term	NM Partners	150

Issue 2: Spatial Planning and Housing

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x million
Urban Sprawl and Unregulated development	Municipality	Promote Control development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the Narok ISUDP zoning plan to control development and sub-divisions Participatory re-location and resettlement of people Enforcement of NEMA regulations Popularize appropriate building technologies Review of existing regulatory framework Introduce innovations in housing finance Formation and popularize housing cooperative Titling of land parcels Promote PPP 	Continuous	NM	1000

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x million
Security of Land tenure	Municipality	Enhance security of Land tenure	• Issuance of lease titles	Short term	NM Partners	200

Issue 3: Poor Management of Solid waste

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Littering & dumping in open places	Commercial Zones (markets, Bus park) High density residential areas, Streets.	Minimize littering and open dumping	Provide waste storage bins & cubicles. Promote anti-litter/dumping campaign	Short term	NM	10
Poor waste handling and transportation methods	Municipal wide	Ensure efficiency in waste handling and transportation	•Procure an appropriate transport equipment •Adoption of modern waste disposal technologies	Short term	NM	100
Unsustainable waste disposal sites	Municipality	Promote sustainable waste disposal	•Secure land and establish a new dumpsite	Mid-term	NM	150

Issue 4: Degradation of Water Resources

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Riparian encroachment	Along streams/River and wetlands.	Restoration of the riparian reserve	Observe 30m riparian reserve on all water bodies. Stop human activities along riparian reserve. Green the riparian reserves with indigenous vegetation.	Short term	NM, Partners	12
Pollution of air, Noise, Visual and water bodies	Rivers and streams within the municipality	Reduce pollution of water bodies	Enforcement of existing regulation on pollution	Continuous	NM, Partners	10

Issue 5: Land degradation and Loss of Vegetation Cover

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
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Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Loss of vegetation cover and Land degradation	Municipality	Increase vegetation cover through re-afforestation. Promote urban beautification along transport corridors, Promote efficiency in wood fuel utilization. Promote new building technology & energy sources. Practice agro forestry. Enforcement of by-laws	Tree planting. Establish tree nurseries (Public, Community, and private.). Promote wood energy saving measures.eg energy saving jikos. Make bylaws to control livestock grazing/roaming in municipal. Embrace carbon credit schemes, Promote sustainable agricultural practices and Human settlement	Continuous	NM, Partners	20

Issue 6: Institutional, Legal and Policy frameworks.

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Weak environmental management, framework and institutions. Overlapping environmental legal framework and poor enforcement.	Municipality	Strengthen environmental legal and institutional framework/capacity	Strengthen sectoral environmental institutions. Ensure enforcement of environmental laws & bylaws.	Long term.	NM Partners	10
Low compliance to environmental management tools (e.g. EIAs, EAs, SEAs) in urban projects, policies and programs.	Municipal	Ensure compliance to environmental regulations	Conduct environmental Screening, EIAs and EAs for all projects.	Long term.	NM NEMA Partners	50

Issue 7: Drought

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
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Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Increased frequency & impact of droughts	Municipal & lower arrears	Minimize drought impact on the population	Enhance capacity in drought forecasting, early warning systems, mitigation & adaptations	Long term	NM Partners	200

Issue 8: Security and safety

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Insecurity	Municipality	Enhance safety and security Adopt Innovative crime prevention approaches (CCTV);	Support Youth Enterprises and assist formation of Youth led Cooperatives. Undertake Crime and Victimization Survey Develop Crime Observatories and Avail more facilities for community policing services	Continuous	NM Security Agencies Partners	150

Issue 9: Administration and performance

Challenge	Area	Strategy	Programme/ Action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Inadequate Technical staff	Narok municipality	Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment Regular training Harmonized remuneration Institute performance contracting standards Promote career development Succession planning 	Short- term	NM	50
Underperformances in revenue collection	Municipality	Promote efficiency in revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Municipal revenue structures in accordance with existing law, policy and guidelines Automation of revenue collection streams 	Medium-Term	NM NCG Partners	50

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate IFMIS modules in Municipal financial operations • Fast-track financial reforms to supplement existing law, policy and guidelines • Enforce municipal by-laws • 			
Lack of Reliable Databases on Businesses and Rate Payers	Municipality	Maintenance of register for businesses and rate payers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular updating of register/valuation roll • Conduct regular surveys to inform new policy direction 	Continuous	NM	25

Issue 10: Economic and Investment Strategy

Potential	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
Need to increase value addition of agriculture in Narok	Municipality	Establish an industrial park within the satellite centres	Infrastructure (inclusive of needs for private Agro Industrial Park) at satellite centrest to encourage establishment of agro processing and logistics	Long-term	NM Partners	2,000
Tourism Promotion	Municipality	Promote Narok municipality as centre for Maa culture and gateway to Maasai Mara	Establish a modern Maa Cultural Centre in Narok municipality (museum, exhibition Hall and village life showcase)	Medium term	NM Partners	300
	Municipality	Promote Narok municipality as a rural leisure metropolis	Re-development of the riverbanks as a leisure resort and natural walkway	Long Term	NM Partners	500
	Municipality	Promote the establishment of tourist facilities	Give incentives to investors, Partner with investors, Set aside land for establishment of hotel facilities, Repossess idle land within the urban	Long term	NM Partners	50

Potential	Area	Strategy	Programme/ action	Time frame	Actor	Cost (KES) x 1 Million
			centres			
Need to improve Business Skills and Enterprise Training	Municipality	Promote ICT as part of business development strategy for the youth	Improve and equip the existing youth empowerment centres	Medium term	NM Partners	100
		Promote Business and ICT as part of middle and high-level curriculum at Maasai Mara University and other Institutions	Collaborative activities with Maasai Mara University and other institutions	Long Term	NM MMU Partners	200
Cross cutting issues (Gender and PWDs)	Municipality	Gender and Disability mainstreaming	Address gender issues and inclusion (including FGM, Early Marriages/Early pregnancies, SGBV) Carry out awareness campaigns, Provide PWDs infrastructure	Long Term	NM Partners	50

Chapter Four

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides and outlines the institutional framework that will be applied for implementing the Municipality Integrated Development Plan. It also describes the resource mobilization strategies to raise local revenue as guided by the Gazetted and delegated functions.

The institutional framework for implementation of Municipal functions is anchored on structure as stipulated in the County Governments Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019. The framework provides a link with the County Government and national government for the purpose of implementing Municipal functions as contained in the plan. The semi-autonomous Municipality works harmoniously with other departments of the County government for successful implementation of the plan.

4.1 The Functions of the Municipality

To comply with the requirement of the Urban and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019, the County Government of Narok granted a municipality status to Narok town making it a Municipality. This is an institution mandated to perform functions as follows:

- a) Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services;
- b) Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the Water and Sanitation Provider)
- c) Construction and maintenance of Municipality roads and associated infrastructure;
- d) Construction and maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls;
- e) Construction and maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure;
- f) Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces;
- g) Construction and maintenance of street lighting;
- h) Construction, maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities;
- i) Construction and maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands;
- j) Regulation of outdoor advertising;
- k) Construction, maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs;
- l) Construction and maintenance of fire stations; provision of fire-fighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management;
- m) Promotion, regulation and provision of municipal sports and cultural activities;
- n) Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare;
- o) Development and enforcement of municipal plans and development controls;

- p) Municipal administration services (including construction and maintenance of administrative offices);
- q) Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within municipality;
- r) The County Executive Committee may delegate any other functions.

4.1.1 Functions of the Municipality Board

Section 3.2.4 of the Municipality Charter outlines the following functions for the Board:

- a) Oversee the affairs of the Municipality;
- b) Develop or adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes and set targets for service delivery;
- c) Formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- d) Control land, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Narok;
- e) Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;
- f) Maintaining a comprehensive database and information system of the administration;
- g) Administering and regulating its internal affairs;
- h) Implementing applicable National and County legislation;
- i) Entering contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions;
- j) Monitoring and, where appropriate, regulating Municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the Board of the Municipality;
- k) Preparing and submitting its annual budget estimates to the relevant County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;
- l) Collecting rates, levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees as delegated by the County Government of Narok;
- m) Settling and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the County Government of Narok;
- n) Monitoring the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programs or plans;
- o) Establishing, implementing and monitoring performance management systems;
- p) Promoting a safe and healthy environment;
- q) Facilitating and regulating public transport
- r) Performing such other functions as delegated by the County Government of Narok.

4.1.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Narok Municipality Key Personnel

4.1.2.1 Municipal manager

The Municipal Manager shall implement the decisions and functions of the Board of the Municipality and shall be answerable to the Board. The Municipal Manager shall perform the following functions:

- a) Act on behalf of the Board of the Municipality in ensuring the execution of the directives of the Board of the Municipality; Keep all the minutes and other records of the Board.
- b) Prepare and present for approval of the Board of the Municipality, an annual estimate of revenue and expenditure to fund and carryout the programmes and operations of the Board;
- c) Be principally responsible for building and maintain a strong alliance and effective working relationships between the Board of the Municipality and the civil society, private sector and community-based organizations;
- d) Cause to be prepared, transmitted to the Board of the Municipality, and published at an annual report on the activities and accomplishments of the departments and agencies comprising the executive branch of the Municipality.
- e) Act as an ex-officio member of the Board and of all committees of the Board of the Municipality; and such other functions as the Board may, by order, confer upon the Municipal Manager.
- f) The Municipal Manager shall be fully responsible for the proper conduct of the executive and administrative work and affairs of the Municipality and shall thereby have the powers to:
 - i. Exercise supervision over all departments and agencies of the Municipality and provide for the coordination of their activities;
 - ii. Enforce the provisions of this Charter, Municipal Regulations, and all applicable laws;
 - iii. Exercise powers granted to the Municipal Manager in this Charter, Regulations and applicable laws concerning the appointment and removal of certain officers, employees, and members of committees of the Board of the Municipality;
 - iv. Exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by this Charter, Regulations and applicable laws.

The Municipal Manager shall:

- a) Attend all Board of the Municipality meetings unless excused by the Chairperson of the Board or the Board of the Municipality;

- b) Make reports and recommendations to the Board of the Municipality about the needs of the Municipality;
- c) Administer and enforce all Municipality Regulations, resolutions, franchises, leases, contracts, permits, and other Municipality decisions;
- d) With the approval of the Board, appoint, supervise and remove Municipality employees;
- e) Organize Municipality departments and administrative structure;
- f) Prepare and administer the annual Municipality budget;
- g) Administer Municipality utilities and property;
- h) Encourage and support regional and inter-governmental cooperation;
- i) Promote cooperation among the Board of the Municipality, staff and citizens in developing Municipality policies and building a sense of community;
- j) Perform other duties as directed by the Board of the Municipality, the Governor and CECM in charge of the department in which the municipality is domiciled;
- k) Delegate duties but remain responsible for acts of all subordinates.

4.1.2.2 Head of Directorates

1. Physical and Land use planning, surveying and Development Control
2. Engineering services, Transport and Disaster Management
3. Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Solid Waste Management
4. Corporate Services; Human Resource, Administration, Finance, Legal Affairs
5. Enforcement Services
6. Community Services- Education, Youth, Sports, Culture, Gender and Vulnerable
7. Public Health and Veterinary Services

4.2 Institutional Framework

4.2.1 County Government of Narok

Subject to the Constitution 2010, the Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019 and any other written law, the Board of the Municipality shall within the boundaries of the Municipality exercise authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee. The Constitution 2010 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2019 outline the basic organizational chart for the county government. As such, the organization flow chart shown herein under is informed by the two laws, which laws sought to achieve timely and efficient implementation of the Municipal policies, projects and programmes thus avoiding duplication of roles and functions.

Urban Areas and Cities Amendment Act, 2019 established various stakeholders to operationalized Kenya National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) whose broad objectives are

directed at facilitating and enhancing the role and contributions of urban centres in national socio-economic development. The Policy is envisaged to strengthen the governance, development planning, urban investments, and delivery of infrastructure services and also substantially contribute towards poverty reduction, economic growth and faster realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. These stakeholders include County Executive Committee, Municipal Board, County Assembly and Municipal Board Committees

4.2.2 Narok County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by the County Executive Committee (CEC). The CEC comprises of the Governor as the chairperson, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and ten County Executive Committee Members (CECM) appointed by the Governor with the approval of the County Assembly (CA). The main roles of the CEC are to implement county legislation, implement within the county national legislation to the extent that the legislation requires, manage and coordinate the county administration and its departments.

In addition, the CEC may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly as well as provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.

CECM will be the policy makers as well as coordinate the implementation of development projects and programmes that fall within the jurisdiction of the county. UACA, 2019 provides that the Municipal board affairs to be channeled to Executive Committee through CECM for Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development

4.2.3 Narok County Assembly

The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the county government and is responsible for making laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010.

County assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County assembly will receive and approve development plans, policies, financial bill, and enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and county government borrowing.

The CA will therefore play an important role in ensuring that the intended objectives and principles of an Urban Area as enshrined are achieved in the UACA, 2019 are achieved through

consultative and participatory process as well as encouraging accountability. In the implementation of the MIDP the CA will be responsible for approving the policies that are aimed at developing Municipality, hence their role is of critical importance

4.2.4 County Public Service Board

The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; It also advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

4.2.5. National Government

The County government in collaboration with the national government will work to synergies efforts to achieve its vision and implement development priorities. Key institutions are as provided by the National Government Coordination Act, 2013.

4.2.6 Stakeholders

Partnerships are very important in development. Various stakeholders have worked with and within the County as part of the development efforts to provide accessible service infrastructure. The partners are instrumental in contributing towards setting of development objectives, implementation, and feedback mechanisms and also act as watchdogs in the use of public funds.

A number of stakeholders are expected to work with the Narok Municipality and include: Donors e.g World Bank, Council of Governors, NGOs e.g World Vision, WWF, civil society, NEMA, Red Cross, Media, Private Sector, Special interest groups... among others.

4.3 Resource Requirement

4.3.1 Human Resource Requirement

Optimal staffing is an essential requirement to effectively implement the mandate of the Municipality and particularly for the implementation of this MIDeP. This section illustrates the various departments of the Municipality highlighting the staffing requirements vis-à-vis the current staff establishment. The municipality team is undertaking an assessment to establish the current staffing situation and the requirement.

Table 6: Human Resource Requirement

Department	Staff Required	In post
Physical and Land use planning, surveying and Development Control	4	3
Engineering services, Transport and Disaster Management	3	2
Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Solid Waste Management	3	2
Corporate Services; Human Resource, Administration, Finance, Legal Affairs	5	5
Enforcement Services	20	9
Community Services- Education, Youth, Sports, Culture, Gender and vulnerable	4	1
Public Health and Veterinary Services	2	1

4.3.2. Financial Resource Requirements

The pecuniary requirements for the implementation of this plan will be estimated for each programme and projects prioritized in the previous chapter of this plan. This costing has been derived from respective projects identified consistent with the Tharaka Nithi County IDP as well as additional projects prioritized after the analysis of the municipality needs. The municipality team is currently compiling the resource requirements and projections for the plan period and subsequent completion of the table below.

Table 7: Financial Resource Requirement

Programme	Estimates for 5Years
Municipal social and physical infrastructure	10,760,500,000
Spatial Planning and Housing	1,000,000,000
Poor Management of solid waste	260,000,000
Degradation of water resources	22,000,000
Land degradation and loss of vegetation	20,000,000
Institutional ,Legal and Policy Frameworks	10,000,000

Drought	200,000,000
Security and safety	150,000,000
Administration and performance	183,000,000
Economic and investment strategy	3,660,000,000

4.4 Resource mobilization framework

4.4.1 Sources of Revenue

There are four main categories of Narok Municipality revenue: -

- i. County Government
- ii. Own source revenues (Taxes, rates, Cess, Permits, Fees)
- iii. Borrowing
- iv. Foreign or external assistant (Donor Support)

4.4.1.1 Equitable share

This is from the shared national revenue as provided for in Article 202 and 203 of the constitution. The county receives part of the constitutionally approved share from the consolidated fund as proposed in the Budget Policy Statement, recommended by CRA and approved by The National Assembly.

4.4.1.2 Additional resources

In addition to the equitable share of revenue, the County Government is also expected to get additional resources from the following sources: -

- i. Conditional and unconditional allocations from share of the national government as contemplated under Article 202(2) of the Constitution.
- ii. Own revenues from specific county revenue raising measures through imposition of property taxes, entertainment taxes, as well as any other tax and user fees and charges as authorized to impose.
- iii. Borrowing provided national government guarantee is obtained as well as the approval of the County Assembly. This will only occur if the funds will be applied to development activities.

- iv. Grants and donations from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015.

4.4.2 Resource Gaps and Measures to Address

In an attempt to bridge the resource gap by attracting potential investors, the county government will review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, thus improving the overall business environment.

The municipality will explore Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors to cover the existing funding gap in road improvement and maintenance; Construction of affordable housing in county estates and the management of solid waste.

4.5 Citizen Engagement

The Narok Municipal Board will engage the public through participation in citizen fora to promote consultation, placation, and partnership. The board will promote and ensure people-centered and people-driven development as anticipated by the constitution. It will continuously strive to create an enabling environment for citizens to be involved in and participate in the development of policies. As a result, the board adopts the following forms of public participation:

- i. Informing the citizens by providing information to help them understand the issues, options and solutions;
- ii. Consulting with the citizens to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions;
- iii. Involving the citizens to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision-making process particularly in the development of decision criteria and options;
- iv. Collaborating with the citizens to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solutions; and
- v. Empowering the citizens by placing final decision-making authority in their hands.

It is important to note that participation in all fora and development committees is purely voluntary and no benefit whatsoever shall accrue to members because of their engagement

4.6 Public Information

Access to information is fundamental in a society that is governed by the rule of law. According to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, access to information is a right to be enjoyed by all Kenyans. Access to timely and accurate information provides individuals with the knowledge required to participate effectively in the democratic processes in any democratic society. Access to information fosters openness and transparency in decision-making.

Narok Municipality seeks to maintain and enhance high quality service delivery. The municipal board is committed to being responsive to the needs and concerns of its customers and stakeholders. Information relating to the municipality will be published and linked to;

1. Narok County website, www.narok.go.ke and any other relevant government website
2. Local dailies (where applicable)
3. Social Media

Narok Municipality is committed to receiving customer's feedback through any of the following avenues:

Completing a feedback form on the county website www.narok.go.ke Writing to: The Municipal Manager, P.O. BOX 898-20500, NAROK

Email: municipality@narok.go.ke

The municipality will have an open door policy for public engagement.

Chapter Five

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

5.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation is a management tool used to monitor and evaluate the implementation status of programmes and projects undertaken in the municipality over a given period. Monitoring and Evaluation provides evidence for policy implementation and decision-making. It enables the project managers, management, planners, policy makers, and other stakeholders to track the implementation status of programmes/projects and policies. M&E provides reliable policy implementation feedback and necessary data to guide strategic planning, to design and implement programmes and projects, to enable the government to efficiently allocate and reallocate resources over time. M&E reports are important in Management for Development Results (MfDR) which uses performance information to improve decision-making.

Monitoring and Evaluation is crucial in tracking the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030 through the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063 (AU Agenda 2063), the Sendai Framework for DRR, Climate Change, and other obligations in the IDeP. Monitoring and Evaluation forms the basis for modification of interventions and assessing the quality of activities being conducted and provides evidence on the implementation of mainstreamed interventions relating to human rights, climate change, HIV/AIDS and gender, among others. Evidence from M&E reports is therefore important in influencing policy by providing lessons learnt from previous interventions and policies implemented.

There are legal provisions for M&E in Kenya in the Constitution and Acts of Parliament. The constitutional provisions for M&E are depicted under Articles 10, 35, 56, 174, 185, 201, 203, 225, 226, and 227 which emphasizes on transparency, integrity, access to information and accountability which all state offices are required to adhere to. The Acts of Parliament provisions for M&E include Part X1 of the County Government Act, 2012, Section 7 –Summit, of the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012, and Section 104 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation System in the Municipal

A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is essential for efficient and effective implementation of the Urban Integrated Development Plan. The Municipal, through coordination with the county government, will ensure seamless synchrony of M&E activities in order to achieve the objects of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) at the

county. To ensure the monitoring and evaluation is effectively carried out, capacity building and training on M&E will be undertaken. The finance and economic planning unit will be responsible for the coordination of regular M&E reports produced within the municipal units. The finance and planning unit will also be responsible for the coordination of CIMES and supporting its implementation and supporting capacity for M&E.

5.2 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

In order to generate credible and reliable M&E reports, proper data collection tools and methods need to be in place. The Finance and Economic Planning Unit will liaise with various stakeholders to develop appropriate tools for data collection and analysis of M&E reports. State and non-state actors shall be required to submit timely, accurate, and credible annual progress reports for programmes and projects undertaken in the municipality. The municipal will generate quarterly and annual reports to access the progress made in the IDeP and provide relevant policy feedback.

A list of indicators to be monitored and evaluated have been developed by all the sectors and periodic targets against which performance will be reviewed have also been set. The baselines for the indicators have been outlined and periodic review will show the level of progress or otherwise for adequate review of performance. The sectors will be responsible for providing timely data on the performance indicators on stipulated periods. Data on indicators is also expected to come from surveys and administrative data collected and analyzed by county statistics/planning office, other county sectors and agencies working within the county. Baseline surveys will be conducted periodically where new indicators are developed. Emerging issues of interest indicators which address questions on climate change, human rights, and gender, are some of the indicators that might require periodic baseline surveys. The analyzed M&E results will demonstrate whether the resources spent on implementing IDeP investment programs are leading to the intended outcomes, impacts and benefits for the municipal and county citizenry.

In order to properly monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the IDeP, the data collection methodology will use both primary and secondary data. Sample survey will largely be used due to its cost effective nature. The range of data collection methods to be employed include documentation review, biophysical measurement, surveys and direct observation. Adequate consultation will be done to ensure that the sample selected for the survey will be representative of the total population and will most likely provide the accurate position of the general population. The finance and economic planning unit in the municipality, in consultation with the county government's Economic Planning Unit, will provide the technical knowhow (M&E tools) on the data collection methodology and will also be directly responsible for collecting and collating the data (both primary and secondary) from the various sources. It will

then undertake data analysis, and prepare and compile M&E reports before forwarding them to the county government's M&E unit for further review.

In order to ensure that data collection is exhaustive and accurate, the data collection, data entry and analysis will be highly participatory and will bring all the stakeholders on board. This will also ensure that there is ownership of M&E reports and overall M&E programmes and projects. It will also bring about the much-needed buy-in of M&E from all the stakeholders.

5.3 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section provides the monitoring and evaluation of Outcome Indicators by sector. This will allow implementers and decision-makers alike to assess progress towards the various county development priorities

Sector	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Transportation	Kilometers of new tarmac roads funded by Narok Municipality	7km	20km	45km
	Kilometers of roads maintained and rehabilitated (Murram Roads)	100KM	200KM	300KM
Land Housing and Urban Development	No of households connected to a water system	5,326	5,426	6,426
	No of households connected to a sewage system in urban areas	0	0	6,426
	Number of fire trucks/engines per 100,000 population	2	2	3