



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**NAROK**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2002–2008**

**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

## FOREWORD

The 7<sup>th</sup> Narok District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in each of the sixty-nine districts in the country. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Narok DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6<sup>th</sup> Narok District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7<sup>th</sup> Narok DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire Project/Programme planning



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AIS	Artificial Insemination Service
BPT	Break Pressure Tank
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPU	District Planning Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSDA	Ewaso Ny'iro South Development Authority
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ITCZ	Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
ICDC	Industrial, Commercial and Development Corporation
JLB	Joint Loan Board
KGGCU	Kenya Grain Growers Co-operative Union
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Livestock Extension Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NTPs	Non Timber Products
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SUB-DDC	Divisional District Development Committee
WFP	World Food Program
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
CAPs	Community Action Plans
NIC	Newly Industrializing Country
NECs	Drought Escaping Crops
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
DFID	Department for International Development

DFID	Department for International Development
AGM	Annual General Meeting
SGM	Special General Meeting
MCM	Monthly Committee Meeting
DRC	District Roads Committee
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
KTDC	Kenya Tourist Development Corporation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
CNSP	Children Needing Special Protection
ICT	Information Communication Technology
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GIS	Global Information System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
WLL	Wireless Local Loop
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DCO	District Co-operative Officer
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
NDP	National development Plan
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MIS	Management Information System

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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**



# LOCATION OF NAROK IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of Narok District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, physical features and climate. The information provided is both in narrative form and in a fact sheet. The latter provides basic information on the district at the start of the Plan period, 2002.

It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed guided by various socio-economic and cultural factors. It also saw sectoral data in a fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and the resource base. This chapter provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the Plan, which is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.”

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, giving the background information on the geographical location of the district, main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for next seven years.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Narok District is situated in the southwestern side of the country and lies in the southern part of Rift Valley Province. It borders the Republic of Tanzania to the south, Trans-Mara District to the west, Bomet and Nakuru Districts to the north and Kajiado District to the east.

It lies between Latitudes  $0^{\circ} 50'$  and  $2^{\circ} 05'$  south and Longitudes  $35^{\circ} 58'$  and  $36^{\circ} 0'$  east. The district occupies a total area of  $15,087.8 \text{ km}^2$  and is divided into eight administrative divisions. The total area has been revised from  $17,128 \text{ km}^2$  to  $15,087.8 \text{ km}^2$  due to the modern mapping techniques used in 1999 population census.

Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by divisions and Map No.1 indicates the position of the district in relation to the rest of the county.

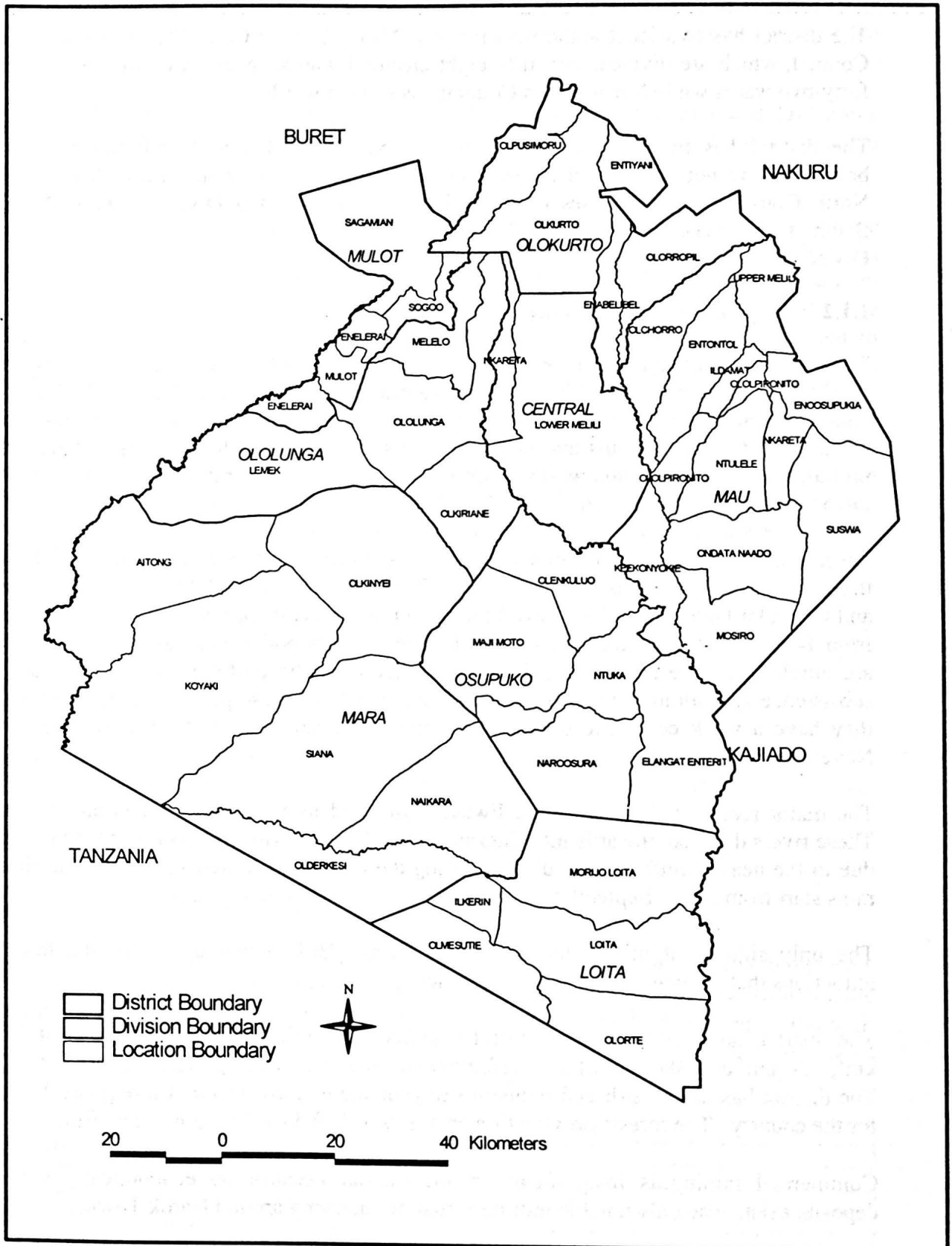
**Table 1.1 Areas of the District and Administrative Units**

Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Locations	Sub-locations
Central	943	5	9
Mau	2,602.9	12	24
Osupuko	1,891.5	5	11
Mara	4,496.4	6	14
Loita	1,711.3	5	8
Ololulunga	1,510.5	7	7
Mulot	723.9	5	12
Olokurto	1,208.3	9	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,087.8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>103</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Narok, 2001

The district is sub-divided into eight divisions, fifty-four locations and one hundred and three sub-locations. Mau Division has the highest number of locations and sub-locations while Loita, Mulot, and Central Divisions have the least as shown in Table 1.1. During

# NAROK DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Population Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

the last plan period, the number of divisions increased from six to eight. The administrative boundaries are shown in Map No.2.

The district has two local authorities namely, Narok County Council and Narok Town Council, which are divided, into fifty-eight electoral wards. Narok County Council has forty-two wards while Narok Town Council has sixteen wards.

The district has two constituencies, namely, Narok North and Narok South whose boundaries do not correspond to the divisional administrative boundaries. The Narok North Constituency comprises of Central, Olorurto and Mau Divisions while Narok South Constituency comprises of Mulet, Ololulunga, Osupuko, Mara and Loita Divisions.

### **1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

The district has a varying topography with altitude ranging from 3,098 metres above sea level in the highlands to 1,000 metres above sea level in the lowlands. The highlands, which consist of the upper Mau, Olorurto, and Mulet Divisions, have a high potential for wheat, barley, maize, beans and potatoes. This is because of fertile soils and reliable rainfall ranging from 1200mm -1800mm per annum; and temperatures ranging from 10° to 15° centigrade.

Large-scale farmers growing high value crops such as wheat, barley and maize inhabit the areas. Zero grazing is also practiced. The lowlands cover Ololulunga, Mara, Loita and Osupuko Divisions, which have high potential for livestock rearing. Altitude ranges from 1400 – 1800 metres above sea level. The area has poor quality soils and the rains are unreliable. The Maasai people who practice nomadic pastoralism and small-scale subsistence agriculture inhabit the area. The majority of these people are poor because they have a weak economic base. The temperature ranges from 5° in July to 28° in November to February.

The major rivers in the district are Ewaso Nyiro and its tributaries, Siapei and Narok. These rivers drain southwards into Tanzania. The Ewaso Nyiro river is a permanent river due to the heavy rainfall in the district during the months of March - June and the short rains start from June - September.

The only significant hill in the District is Suswa Hill, which is one of the tourist attractions that generate revenue to the district.

The district has abundant natural forest resources. The district has a total area of 724 km<sup>2</sup>, 930 km<sup>2</sup> and 480 km<sup>2</sup> of gazetted, non-gazetted and trusts land forests respectively. The district has no forest-based industries to generate employment and foreign exchange for the country. The forests provide timber, fuel wood, fodder for animals and fruits.

Commercial mining is insignificant in the district because no economically viable deposits exist. The only notable mining is that of quarrying around Narok Town.

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The Narok district population density for 1989 was 14 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, while in 1999 it was 24 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, registering more than double the density within a span of ten years.

Mulot Division has the highest population density due to fertile soils and favourable climate while Loita and Mara divisions have least population densities due to unfavourable climate and unfertile soils.

Central Division had 44 persons per km<sup>2</sup> and Olokurto with 37 persons per km<sup>2</sup> while Mara and Loita Divisions had the least density of 9 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Over the Plan period, the leading divisions in terms of population density will continue to have high population while the ones with low population densities will maintain the trend. The high population densities for Mulot, Central and Olokurto Divisions are attributed to favourable weather conditions and fertile soils that support agricultural activities and thus enabling more people to settle there. The high population for Mulot is attributed to immigration from the neighbouring districts especially Bomet. The low population densities of Mara and Loita Divisions are attributed to the fact that these divisions have unfavourable weather conditions and infertile soils, which do not attract agricultural activities. The area has more poor people than the high potential areas of the district. Table 1.2 shows district population density projections by division (1999-2008).

**Table 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division**

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Mulot	95	104	112	119	127
Central	44	48	52	55	59
Olokurto	37	40	47	46	49
Ololulunga	36	43	45	49	52
Mau	30	32	35	37	40
Osupuko	12	13	14	15	16
Mara	9	10	11	12	13
Loita	9	10	11	12	13
District	24	27	29	31	33

Source: District Planning Unit, Narok, 2001

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demographic and population profile, socio-economic indicators, poverty analysis and agriculture. It also reflects on provision of facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads, co-operative societies, health, energy, tourism, trade and industry among others.

Area	
Total area	15,087.8 km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area	4,500 km <sup>2</sup>
Non arable Land	10,588 km <sup>2</sup>
Water mass	None
Gazetted forest	724 km <sup>2</sup>
Non-Gazetted forest	930 km <sup>2</sup>
County council (Trust land) forest	480 km <sup>2</sup>
Urban area	943 km <sup>2</sup>

<b>Topography and climate</b>		
<b>Altitude</b>		
	Highest	3,098m above sea level
	Lowest	1,000m above sea level
<b>Rainfall by season</b>		
	Long	1800mm
	Short	500mm
<b>Temperature range</b>		
	Highest	28°C (Dec – Feb)
	Lowest	5°C (July)
<b>Temperature Average</b>		
		18°C
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>		
<b>Population Size</b>		
	2002	403,812
	1999	365,750
<b>Population structure (2002)</b>		
	Males	203,403
	Females	200,409
<b>Female/Male sex ratio</b>		
		100:101
<b>Total number of youth (15 – 25) 2002</b>		
		118,982
<b>Total population of primary school going age (6-13)</b>		
	Males	75,432
	Females	75,101
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150,539</b>
<b>Total population of secondary school going age (14-17 years)</b>		
	Males	32,698
	Females	75,101
	<b>Total</b>	<b>107,799</b>
<b>Total labour force (15 – 64)</b>		
		166,901
	Males	91,800
	Females	75,101
<b>Dependency ratio</b>		
		100:142
<b>Population growth rate</b>		
		3.3% per annum
<b>Density</b>		
Highest density	Mulot Division	104 people per km <sup>2</sup>
Lowest density	Mara and Loita Divisions	10 people per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Average density 2002</b>		
		27 people per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rural Population</b>		
<b>Rural population at the start of plan and end of the plan period</b>		
	2002	358,366
	2008	436,836
<b>Urban population</b>		
<b>Number of towns</b>		
		1
<b>Urban population at the start and at the end of the plan period</b>		
	Males	23,300
	Females	22,146
	<b>Total (2002)</b>	<b>45,446</b>
	Males	28,402
	Females	26,994
	<b>Total (2008)</b>	<b>55,396</b>
<b>Crude birth rate</b>		
		50/1000
<b>Crude death rate</b>		
		15/1000
<b>Life expectancy (2002)</b>		
	Males	57
	Females	61
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>		
		55/1000
<b>Under 5 mortality rate (2000)</b>		
	Males	89/1000
	Females	82/1000
<b>Total fertility rate (2000)</b>		
		5.9
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>		
<b>Total no. of households (1999)</b>		
		76,450
<b>Average household size</b>		
		5
<b>Female headed households</b>		
		15,566
<b>No. of children headed households</b>		
		None



No. of disabled at the start of the plan	18,288
Children needing special protection	122,226
Absolute poverty (rural and urban) (2002)	
	Rural 64% (229,354)
	Urban 66% (29,995)
Contribution to national poverty	1.6%
<b>Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income</b>	
Agriculture/Livestock	90.3%
Rural self-employment	1%
Wage employment	5.2%
Urban self-employment	1.5%
Others	2%
No. of unemployed	155,313
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average farm size (small scale)	10 Hectares
Average farm size (large scale)	80 Hectares
Main food crops produced	Maize, Potatoes, Vegetables, Beans, Onions, Tomatoes.
Main cash crops produced	Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, Vegetables, Onions, Tomatoes.
Total acreage under food crops	40,800 Hectares
Total acreage under cash crops	68,000 Hectares
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	Granaries – on farm Silos – off-farm
Population (household) working in the agriculture sector	29,820
Total number of ranches	66 (complete sub-division and title deeds issued) 27 Sub-division of group ranches in progress 46 Group ranches awaiting sub-division
Average size of ranches	900 Hectares
Main livestock bred	Zebu
Land carrying capacity	24.6/Ha
Population working in the livestock (households)	69,680
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, claries species, trout, Carp, Catfish
Population of fish farmers	24
No. of fish ponds	24 (8 operational)
No. of landing beaches	Nil
Size of gazetted forests	724 km <sup>2</sup>
Main forest products	Timber, charcoal, poles, wood fuel
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture work etc.)	1%
<b>Cooperative</b>	
Total registered members by type (2000)	
	SACCO 10
	Marketing 8
	Housing 1
	Livestock 3
Key Coops. Which have collapsed in the last 5 years	KGGCU
Total registered members by type (2000)	
	SACCO 3,206
	Marketing 1,149
	Housing 250
	Livestock 178
	<b>Total 4,783</b>
Total turnover by type (Kshs.) (2000)	
	SACCO Kshs 10,190,091
	Marketing Kshs. 3,174,554
	Housing Kshs. 859,000
	Livestock Kshs. 800,000
	<b>Total 15,023,645</b>
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Number of household with access to piped water	6,835
Number of households with access to potable water	16,750
Number of permanent rivers	8

Number of wells		16
Number of protected springs		21
Number of boreholes		80
Number of dams		35
Number of households with roof catchments		6,768
Average distance to nearest potable water point during wet season		5Km
Average distance to nearest potable water point during dry seasons		15Km
Number of VIP latrines		2,111
<b>Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-Primary</b>		
Number of pre-primary schools		
	Public	364
	Private	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>
Total enrolment rates (2000)		
	Males	21.4%
	Females	25%
Total drop-out rates		
	Males	5%
	Females	15%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:24
<b>Primary</b>		
Number of primary schools (2000)		
	Public	270
	Private	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Males	64%
	Females	53%
Total drop-out by sex		
	Males	1.7%
	Females	2.7%
Teachers		
	Males	1,189
	Females	624
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,813</b>
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:32
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Males	9 Years
	Females	11 Years
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of secondary schools:-		19
	Boys	3
	Girls	4
	Mixed	12
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Males	13%
	Females	17%
Total drop out rates by sex:		
	Males	5%
	Females	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:21
Average years of school attendance by sex:		
	Males	4
	Females	4
<b>Tertiary</b>		
Number of other training Institutions (e.g. Colleges, Polytechnics etc)		11
Main type of training institutions		Primary teaching college, Youth Polytechnic, computer colleges
<b>Adult literacy</b>		
Number of adult literacy classes:		80
	Full time	11

	Part time	69
Enrolment by sex (2000):	Males	624
	Females	623
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,247</b>
Drop-out rates by sex (2000):	Males	48%
	Females	49%
Literacy levels by sex (2000):	Males	63.3%
	Females	45.7%
<b>Health</b>		
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Respiratory diseases, skin diseases	
Doctor/patient ratio	1: 100,953	
Number of registered health institutions	70	
Number of dispensaries	37	
Number of GOK hospitals	1	
Number of private clinics	19	
Number of nursing homes	1	
Number of GOK health centres	8	
Number of GOK dispensaries	16	
Number of private health centres	4	
Number of private dispensaries	21	
Average distance to the nearest health facility	30km	
% Household with access to health facility	50%	
<b>Energy</b>		
Number of households with electricity connections	8,000	
Number of trading centers with electricity	3	
% Rural household using solar power	2%	
% Household using firewood/charcoal	99.9%	
% Households using kerosene, gas, or biogas:	Not available	
Kerosene	70% (light)	
Gas	2%	
Biogas	1%	
<b>Transport Facilities</b>		
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR, bitumen), by division, location and sub-location		
Classified	1,147.9Km	
Unclassified	3,200.3Km	
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Nil	
Number of ports including inland container depots	None	
Number of airstrips	4	
Number of waterways	None	
Number of public service vehicles	300	
<b>Communication</b>		
Number of households with telephone connections	317	
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	459	
Mobile service coverage	35 kms (radius from Narok Town)	
Number of post/sub-post offices	5	
Number of telephone booths	59	
Number of households with radios	71,913	
Number of cyber cafes	2	
<b>Trade and Commerce and Tourism</b>		
Number of trading centres	21	
Number of hotels	74	
Number of tourist class hotels	13	
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife, Natural Vegetation, Maasai artifacts, culture, manyattas and Baloon safaris	
Number of registered hotels (2000)	27	
Number of licensed businesses (2000)	844	
Total number of informal sector enterprises (2000)	688	
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>		
Number of banks	2	
Number of other financial institutions	8	
Number of micro – finance institutions	2	

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS CHALLENGES**  
**AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2001 Plan, implementation status, constraints and lessons learnt, linkages with the 2002-2008 NDP, Sessional Papers and other policy documents. It looks at major development challenges that the district faces such as high poverty levels, gender disparities, lack of basic infrastructure to attract investment and general inaccessibility to information. It finally analyses cross cutting issues relevant to the district.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development”. The district exhibited a lot of potential for growth and industrialization. The DDC made efforts to encourage and attract private sector investors to exploit the district potential and start up agro-based industries. Small scale industrial potential was tapped through establishment of Jua Kali sheds.

To realize industrialization, strategies were formulated on the basis of constraints to development in the district. These were; inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing and inaccessibility to credit facilities. The strategic interventions for rapid industrialization were put in place to lessen the effects of the identified constraints. In broad terms, the current situation is as follows;

**Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities:** The condition of the roads remained poor with the exception of the now completed tarmacking of Narok-Amalā River Road. The telephone services have not efficiently penetrated the rural areas and are not accessible due to high costs. Electricity supply was expanded but not to the small trading centres, strategic investments and public utilities.

**Development of Human Resources:** The rate of utilization of primary and secondary schools is still low. Similarly, utilization and equipping of youth polytechnics is poor. Prevalence of diseases is high including that of HIV/AIDS. There is no marked increase in the acquisition of skills to promote self-employment.

**Improvement of Marketing System:** Marketing of farm products, fish and handicraft has not improved. Consequently, the benefits associated with a good marketing infrastructure were not realized. However, the efforts initiated should be able to achieve some progress during the current plan period.

**Improvement of Accessibility to Credit:** The loan portfolio from micro-finance institutions increased during the plan period. However, access to credit remained limited due to high interest rates, high poverty levels and stringent collateral requirements.

During the period, the Civil Service Reform Programme affected the district project implementation capacity rate as most government offices lacked staff. Most of them were retrenched making implementation of planned projects difficult. HIV/AIDS did not spare employees as many workers succumbed to AIDS or AIDS related diseases.

The desire for industrialization was not realized and the constraints identified at the beginning of the last plan period still exist. These constraints will be addressed during the current plan period.

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

This section reviews the implementation status of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan by department. Table 2.1 shows the actual implementation status of various projects during 1997 – 2001 plan period.

**Table 2.1 District Development Plan Implementation status by Departments**

Name of Department	No. of Projects Proposed during the 1997 - 2001 Plan Period	No. of projects Implemented	% Implementation status of projects (Physical)	Total Cost of Project Implemented (Million KShs)
Water Development	11	1	9	61
Public Works & Housing	6	2	33	2.5 b
Agriculture	10	3	30	15.5
Veterinary	9	5	55	54
Co-Operatives	10	1	10	2.2
Livestock	5	1	10	5.4
Health	10	2	20	3.5
Information	2	0	0	0
Education	17	5	29	5.5
Forestry	6	3	50	2.5
Internal Trade	8	1	13	3.5
Adult Education	0	1	10	0.10
Sports	6	1	17	0.10
Culture & Social Services	4	1	25	0.10
Fisheries	7	2	28	0.5
Probation	1	0	0	0
Provincial Administration	2	0	0	0
Police	2	1	50	2.5
Applied Technology	17	5	29	1.5
Local Authority	9	3	33	30.5
ENSDA	9	3	33	23.9
Meteorological	3	1	33	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2,712,800,000</b>

Source: District Planning Unit, Narok, 2001

During 1997 – 2001 Plan period, a total of 154 development projects were proposed by various sectors for implementation to enable the district achieve an industrial status as per the objectives of Sessional Paper No.2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation by the year 2020 and theme of the plan. However, only 42 of the proposed projects were



successfully implemented giving an implementation rate of only 27 per cent. In addition to the 20 per cent implementation for projects carried forward from the previous plan period. The rest of the proposed projects have not been implemented due to lack of and /or inadequate funds from GOK and other development partners. Secondly, there was minimum community participation mainly due to high level of poverty estimated to be 64 per cent. Thirdly, there were limited NGOs and private sector interventions.

The Office of the President embarked on reviewing the administrative units with a broad objective of creating more administrative units for effective leadership and management of public services and mobilization of available local resources. The Office of the President, Police Department constructed an administration block at Melelo at a cost of Kshs. 2 million. The project is complete but there is need to construct staff houses and fence the project.

Under the education Department, schools did not strictly adhere to plan activities, and this led to unplanned and incomplete works. The department generally lacked objectivity in improving education standards. The Health sub-sector, though having planned to provide for an expanded health service, did not achieve much during the period under review. The only district hospital (Narok District Hospital) and other rural health facilities lacked major physical and health facilities. Protection of domestic water sources, sanitation and the general environmental hygiene were not adequately addressed.

In the Physical Infrastructure Sector, the road sub-sector implemented a third of the projects planned particularly in grading and re-gravelling of the major roads. These included; Road B3 from Narok to Amala River was upgraded from gravel to bitumen standards a distance of 60km; road C57 a section of 20km was upgraded from earth/gravel standards to bitumen standards and a total of 3,200km graded and re-graded. However, Narok-Mau – Narok Road planned for implementation during the period under review was not implemented.

In the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, the main objective was the contribution to the overall national development goals of achieving sustainable economic growth, equitable income distribution, food security, increase of employment and income earning opportunities. During the period under review, several on-going projects were abandoned due to withdrawal of donor funding while only 20 per cent of the new projects and programmes were started and are on-going. However, the departments of Fisheries never achieved any meaningful progress. Efforts have been made to revive the collapsed co-operative societies and dairy co-operatives which were meant to improve the living standards of the local people especially the pastoralists. During this period, the sector succeeded in implementing the following projects and programs:

Mosiro Irrigation Project, which was initially a gravity fed system, was adopted as a pump fed system to act as a stopgap measure as funds for gravity system were being sought. The project was estimated to cost Kshs. 1.4 million and is 80 per cent complete. Elangata Enterit Irrigation Scheme estimated to cost Kshs. 2.4 million is 75 per cent complete.

The National Soil and Water Conservation Project jointly funded by GOK and SIDA is 75 per cent complete and Kshs. 4.5 million spent. However, the programme was suspended in July 1999.

Under NALEP – SIDA Programme, about 66 focal area development committees were trained and Kshs. 1.1 million spent during 2000/01 financial years. Under the SDP farmers were advised on the health hazards of informal milk marketing.

Dip rehabilitation programme took off slowly as only 12 out of 48 cattle dips were rehabilitated due to high levels of poverty and high cost of acaricides. Most farmers could not raise the minimum balance of Kshs.3,000.00 to open bank accounts.

Diseases and Pests Control Programme especially against rinderpest is 90 per cent complete while others like CBPP, FMD and LSD is 70 per cent complete. The programme was allocated Kshs.25.6 million. The tse tse fly control programme was estimated to cost Kshs.16.3 million and is ten per cent complete. The project requires Kshs.14.6 million to complete and train officers in Mara and Osupuko Divisions to effectively implement the projects. The department was not able to construct a slaughterhouse at the district headquarters due to lack of funds.

The Department of Co-operatives managed to construct the District Headquarters Offices at a cost of Kshs.2,987,443.00 and is 70 per cent complete. The total expenditure is Kshs.2,137,443.00 and a balance of Kshs.850,000.00 is required to complete the project.

The Department of forestry managed to establish Nairragie Enkare Division Forestry Extension Office and a Forest Officer posted. Also, the department successfully conducted all the National Tree Planting seasons in various divisions and tree seedlings provided to the farmers. Land clearance on privately owned forests was effectively controlled through the District Environmental Management Committee. Finally, the department successfully conserved and protected Transmara, Olpusimoru and South Mau Forests at a total cost of Kshs.1.6 million.

Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority successfully completed five dams to serve a population of 9,000 persons and 52,000 livestock units at a total cost of Kshs. 49.3 million. The authority managed to distribute 160,000 tree seedlings to farmers to protect and conserve the environment at a total cost of Kshs.99 million. It also constructed culverts, 10 division boxes at Naraosura Irrigation Scheme, and 170 metres canal lining to serve 500 farmers at a total cost of Kshs.70 million. The Authority constructed and equipped Ereto Dispensary at a total cost of Kshs.25 million.

Telkom (K) Limited installed 1,500 modern digital switch replacing a former 600 line capacity switch at Narok, District Headquarter Offices to serve the whole district and parts of Transmara District (Lolgorian, Emarti, Olkuruk and Olorien), automated Mulot exchange which was manual and Safaricom has installed a mobile base station for Narok District.

The department of Social Services trained various youth and women groups in the district. It also registered quite a number of groups in the district to start income generating activities. Most of the projects planned by the departments of Sports, Culture and Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization were not implemented due to lack of funds. The enrolment of adult education learners increased from 1,829 in 1997 to 5,320 students in 2001.

Under the Water Department, the major projects successfully implemented were; Ntulele water pan, Ilmasharian intake and Olikumkum pan. However, some planned water projects were not implemented due to lack of funds such as Mulot and Lemek water supplies, Mosiro Plan, Nairregie Enkare Dam and Nairragie Enkare Water Project.

In the Energy Sub-sector, the long awaited Rural Electrification Programme, which was to serve the district, did not take off. Narok Town and Nairragie Enkare Market were served with electricity. The use of alternative source of energy like biogas and solar energy has not been fully exploited.

Narok Town Council managed to purchase two fire extinguisher vehicles. It also managed to put up a modern drainage system, street roads and procured office equipments. Other projects ear marked was not implemented due to shortage of funds. These included bus parks, slaughterhouse, holding ground and public streetlights.

Narok County Council managed to fence and construct collection booths at Aitong, Naroosura, Tipis Centre, Ololulunga, Ntulele, Mulot and Narragie Enkare markets. It also constructed slaughter slabs at Tipis Centre, Ntulele, Aitong and Ololulunga markets. However, the Council was not able to successfully implement Entian Dam, students' bursaries, and renovation of council chamber and construction of Enabelbel Secondary School among others due to inadequate funds.

Finally, under Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector, the Voucher Training Programme and Joint Loan Board disbursed loans to Jua Kali artisans amounting to over K.Shs.10 million. On tourism sub-sector the major achievements were grading of roads to Maasai Mara Game Reserve, renovation of lodges/airstrips and promotion of domestic tourism (tourism beauty contest).

**Constraints:** The low rate of project implementation was due to reliance on funding from the government. During the period under review, the government experienced a major reduction in funding of development projects as a result of the implementation of structural adjustment programmes and reduced donor funding. The other constraint was poor community participation due to high levels of poverty.

**Lessons Learnt:** An important lesson learnt from the 1997-2001 Plan period is the need to incorporate all stakeholders in the district for successful project implementation to take place.

### **2.3 LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

The theme of the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. This theme is derived from the theme of the 2002-2008 NDP and aptly reflects GOK’s commitment to addressing poverty situation in the country through projects and programmes that promote rapid and sustainable economic growth.

The current DDP covers a period of seven years and its policies and objectives have been guided by short term and medium term planning documents such as the sectoral development plans, Master Plans, NGOs and the Local Authorities Development Plans.

The mechanism to achieve the plan targets will be through the three years rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). During the plan period, it is expected that the MTEF and PRSP being short term planning documents will improve the linkage between planning and budgeting, which has, been lacking in the past. With the introduction of the MTEF/PRSP most departments and organizations are expected to actively participate in the planning process.

The DDP is formulated and will be implemented within the framework defined by the government's long term policy documents including the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015 and the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the year 2020. This Sessional Paper clearly details policies and strategies for the structural transformation of the country into a Newly Industrialized Country (NIC) by the year 2020, thereby achieving a high and sustainable level of economic growth. The strategy advocated by the paper is to rely on agriculture and industry as the twin engines for faster economic growth. The National Poverty Eradication Plan 1999 – 2015 also underscores the need to achieve rapid and sustained rates of economic growth as a pre-requisite to poverty eradication. To achieve the objectives enunciated in these policy documents, it requires effective participation of all key stakeholders in the development process in the district, which is expected to play a complementary role in contributing to high productivity particularly, in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The private sector is expected to play a leading role in the promotion of economic growth by taking advantage of the enabling environment provided through strategies outlined in the development plan.

The current district development plan has been formulated and will be implemented through a participatory approach where the various NGOs and other key stakeholders will be involved in the process of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth. At the district level the preparation of the annual work plans to the development plan will be revitalized to provide the necessary information on projects and programmes as an input to the preparation of the annual estimates.

This plan has identified poverty as one of the key problems affecting the economic performance in the district. It has also analysed the poverty situation and causes in the district. To fight poverty there must be collaborative efforts in resource mobilisation and project/programmes implementation, the district plan is addressing the specific strategies to adopt so as to reduce poverty. The Plan puts emphases on participation of all sectors in the economy in order to achieve meaningful economic growth. It also emphasizes on sectoral and stakeholders collaboration for maximum utilization of the limited resources.

#### **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

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



## 2.4.1 Population Growth

The size of population, its structure, growth and distribution in the district are important parameters in the analysis of development efforts and prospects. This section presents population characteristics of Narok District.

**Population Trend:** The population of the district has been rising at a declining rate since 1962 census. The 1979 and 1989 population censuses recorded the district population at 140,109 and 262,066 persons respectively and according, to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Narok District had a population of 365,750 persons made up of 181,519 females and 184,231 males. It is projected to rise to 493,812 and 492,232 persons in the year 2002 and 2008 respectively as indicated in Table 2.2 assuming that the annual population growth rate remains the same. Table 2.2 gives the population of the district by age cohorts in 1999 and the projection for 2002 and 2008.

**Age/Sex Structure:** The 1999 Population and Housing Census results indicated that males out-numbered females. The female/male ratio is estimated at 100:101. The population of the district is also predominantly young, with the population aged less than 20 years comprising 61.3 per cent of the population and is projected to remain so over the plan period.

**Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex**

Age Cohorts	1999 (Actual)		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	37,853	36,515	41,792	40,315	44,644	43,066	47,689	46,004	50,943	49,142
5 - 9	32,221	30,905	35,574	34,121	38,001	36,449	40,594	38,936	43,364	41,592
10 - 14	26,169	23,941	28,892	26,432	30,864	28,236	32,969	30,162	35,219	32,220
15 - 19	18,724	18,928	20,673	20,898	22,083	22,324	23,590	23,847	25,199	25,474
20 - 24	15,509	17,407	17,123	19,218	18,291	20,530	19,539	21,930	20,872	23,427
25 - 29	13,527	14,124	14,935	15,594	15,954	16,658	17,042	17,794	18,205	19,008
30 - 34	9,769	9,578	10,786	10,575	11,521	11,296	12,308	12,067	13,147	12,890
35 - 39	7,782	8,204	8,592	9,058	9,178	9,676	9,804	10,336	10,473	11,041
40 - 44	5,351	5,261	5,908	5,808	6,311	6,205	6,742	6,628	7,201	7,080
45 - 49	4,387	3,982	4,844	4,396	5,174	4,696	5,527	5,017	5,904	5,359
50 - 54	3,451	3,369	3,810	3,720	4,070	3,973	4,348	4,244	4,644	4,534
55 - 59	2,726	2,430	3,010	2,683	3,215	2,866	3,434	3,061	3,669	3,270
60 - 64	1,921	1,889	2,121	2,086	2,266	2,228	2,420	2,380	2,585	2,542
65 - 69	1,414	1,395	1,561	1,540	1,668	1,645	1,781	1,758	1,903	1,877
70 - 74	1,310	1,403	1,446	1,549	1,545	1,655	1,650	1,768	1,763	1,888
75 - 79	964	832	1,064	919	1,137	981	1,215	1,048	1,297	1,120
80+	1,153	1,356	1,273	1,497	1,360	1,599	1,453	1,708	1,552	1,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,231</b>	<b>181,519</b>	<b>203,403</b>	<b>200,409</b>	<b>217,281</b>	<b>214,082</b>	<b>232,105</b>	<b>228,688</b>	<b>247,941</b>	<b>244,291</b>

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report Vol.1, CBS

Table 2.3 further shows population projections for selected age groups. These include the primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the youth (15-25 years), female in the reproductive age (15-49 years) and the labour force 15-64 years. These age groups have been selected for analysis because of their significance to socio-economic development of the district.

**Table 2.3 District Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>6 - 13 (Primary)</b>	68,326	68,022	75,436	75,101	80,583	80,225	86,081	85,698	91,954	91,545
<b>14 - 17 (Sec. Sch.)</b>	29,616	68,022	32,698	75,101	34,929	80,225	37,312	85,698	39,858	91,545
<b>15 - 25 (Youth)</b>	39,745	68,022	43,881	75,101	46,875	80,225	50,073	85,698	53,489	91,545
<b>15 - 49 (Fem. Fert.)</b>		68,022		75,101		80,225		85,698		91,545
<b>15 - 64 (Lab. Force)</b>	83,147	68,022	91,800	75,101	98,063	80,225	104,754	85,698	111,901	91,545

Source: District Planning Unit, Narok, 2001

**Primary School Going Age Group (6-13 years):** There were 136,348 pupils in this group in 1999 and it is projected to increase to 150,537 in 2002 and to 183,499 in 2008 as shown in Table 2.3. Since this is the primary school going population, there is need to increase facilities needed by pupils, like schools and classrooms. It is also necessary to increase vocational training centres to train them in technical skills for employment or self-employment. There is also need to increase secondary schools to absorb this population. It takes an average of 9 and 11 years for boys and girls to complete primary level because of the domestic duties assigned to them and frequent repetitions.

**Secondary School Going Age Group (14-17 years):** This is the secondary school going population. In 1999 there were 97,638 persons in this age group. The age group is projected to increase to 107,799 in 2002 and to 131,403 persons in 2008 as shown in Table 2.3. This calls for increased investment in facilities like schools, laboratories and technical colleges. Since some of these people will be joining the labour market during the plan period, it is necessary that more technical schools are provided to train them in skills necessary to fit in the labour market.

**Age Group 15 - 49 (Female Fertility):** This is the reproductive age group. In 1999, there were 68,022 people in this group. It is projected to increase to 75,101 in 2002 and to 91,545 in 2008 as shown in Table 2.3. This calls for increased facilities needed by mothers and children like maternity wards, pre-primary schools and child care centres as well as aggressive family planning campaigns and clinics to contain the high population growth, which stands at 3.3 per cent per annum.

**Labour - Force (15-64):** There were 151,169 people in the labour force in 1999. The labour force is projected to increase to 166,901 in 2002 and to 203,446 in 2008. Most of the labour-force is unskilled which necessitates investment in institutions for training them in practical skills. The increase in this population also requires creation of more employment opportunities to absorb them. The dependency ratio is estimated at 100:142. This implies that every 100 working people support 142 dependants.

Narok Town and Nairagie Enkare Town have witnessed fast population growth over the past 10 years. This rapid population growth rate has caused a lot of pressure on available resources mainly water, housing, sanitation, health and education services. Narok Town has a total population of 45,446 persons.

## 2.4.2 POVERTY

Poverty is perhaps the single most important phenomenon that affects the lives of many people in the district. Approximately 64 per cent (258,440 people) of the district's total



population live below the poverty line and 70 per cent of these are women without significant sources of income.

The following indicators have been linked with the presence of poverty in the district; lack of employment opportunities (youth out of school), Moranism and forced marriages, inability to clothe and feed the family adequately.

**Table 2.4 Poverty Situations in the District**

Name of Division	Total Population	Population living below poverty line	% of Population living below poverty line
Central	45,446	29,994	66%
Mau	85,170	48,031	56%
Osupuko	25,167	18,120	72%
Mara	46,331	36,138	78%
Olokurto	48,939	19,576	40%
Mulot	75,553	50,621	67%
Ololulunga	59,430	39,224	66%
Loita	17,176	13,912	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>403,812</b>	<b>258,440</b>	<b>64% (Average)</b>

Source: District Planning Unit, Narok, 2001

Table 2.4 shows that Loita Division has the highest numbers of people living below the poverty line due to infertile soils and low amounts of rainfall, which cannot allow good farming practices. This explains why the division has the least population density in the District. Olokurto Division has the least number of people living below the poverty line because of fertile soils and reliable rainfalls (1200mm – 1800mm per annum), which allows both intensive and extensive farming.

Since it takes productive employment of human efforts to reduce poverty, the poor can only be taken as those who had the ability to produce but due to factors beyond their control would not. These include the pastoralists, landless, squatters, slum dwellers, farmers, people depending on relief food and street children.

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Narok District Hospital started screening patients admitted to the hospital in 1988 and by December 2001 about 17,250 people were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the district. Out of the total number reported in that period, 20 per cent were youth between 12 and 25 years old. About 7,670 people have already died from HIV/AIDS related complications. On average six people die daily at the district hospital from AIDS related diseases and eight people are infected daily. These figures represent only those who have been screened at the district hospital, as there are no other screening centres in the district.

It is important to note that even with the provision of many health facilities in the district, a large section of the population still relies on traditional health remedies. Many traditional practices are being followed such as the extensive use of herbal medicine. The Maasai people are particularly renowned for their herbal medicine and it is only in extreme illness that they resort to hospitals.

The Maasai people have strong cultural beliefs and practices that are harmful in the context of the prevailing HIV/AIDS situation and this makes them particularly vulnerable

to the effects of HIV/AIDS infection. Already many families in Narok District are already experiencing the devastating effects of AIDS.

Circumcision of both males and females is still practiced in the district by the majority of the indigenous population. Deliveries are routinely performed by Traditional Birth Attendants, with less than 15 per cent being done in the hospitals. These operations are performed under unhygienic conditions thus exposing the participants to a number of infections including HIV/AIDS.

The traditional practice of early girl marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM) and wife sharing amongst age mates poses a special problem because it has serious negative health implications for STIs and HIV/AIDS. In a situation where wife sharing and promiscuity is widespread one infected sexual partner is capable of spreading the epidemic.

The early girl marriages pose a biological danger to them as their reproductive system is not fully developed and are therefore prone to STIs and HIV/AIDS infection. The girls are also not economically empowered to negotiate for safer sex practices.

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

As HIV/AIDS infections and related problems continue to afflict the communities in Narok District, the community beginning to feel the impact of the AIDS epidemic with increasing numbers of orphans and dependants. People who are infected and affected do not receive adequate pre-and-post-test counselling and though families and friends provide some basic care to the infected and affected, they have limited knowledge and skills for quality home based care.

The home based care currently available is not only limited, but the providers are often women and young girls. This group is already overburdened with heavy domestic workloads. The numerous responsibilities include care for the young in the family, gathering, production and preparation of food, fetching water and firewood, income generation and general management of the entire household. The emergence of AIDS epidemic has compounded and further overburdened the women and young girls in Narok District.

The community is handicapped in its efforts against HIV/AIDS by lack of knowledge and skills to care for the sick, inadequate counselling and testing centres, lack of established home based care facilities, people's unwillingness to accept AIDS as real, high degree of social stigma leading to denial and secrecy for those who are infected, and high levels of poverty.

HIV/AIDS is of particular concern in Narok District given the fact that it stretches the already inadequate health facilities to their limits. At the moment over 40 per cent of all

hospital HIV/AIDS patients occupy beds. The prevalence rate in the district stands at 10 per cent. These are some of the problems that DACC will attempt to address through behaviour change interventions that will include awareness creation, information, education and communication.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

There exists an aspect of gender inequality in Narok district, which poses fundamental challenges to economic growth and productivity. In the district, 75 per cent of agricultural labour is provided by women in the rural households, yet they only control and have access to 40 per cent of the accruing benefits. Females are overloaded with reproductive work (taking care of the family) - hindering them from participating in economic activities.

Women are also on the forefront in water projects, where they contribute through laying of pipelines, rock catchments and spring projection. The women also do a lot of soil conservation works, like excavation - while the benefits go to men in terms of increased income from increased yields. There is need for equal access to the income so as to ensure sustainability of the activities undertaken by the community. Women normally attend barazas more than men, and yet they take few positions in leadership. This is due to the culture, which prohibits women to rise to leadership positions.

Low productivity of the activities undertaken by female particularly the married woman is due to inadequate technological flow. This is because in many homes, it is the men who attend seminars on various technologies yet in practices the users of the technologies are women who are the implementers of most activities. It is important that women who are the users of the technologies should be given chance to attend such trainings to update their knowledge on the various activities instead of receiving second hand information for their husbands.

Marketing of farm produce is difficult. This is due to poor feeder roads in the district. Women carry big loads for long distances to and from the market. This makes the women to sell their goods cheaply in order for them to travel back home early enough for the domestic chores. This results to poverty and lack of sustainability of the activities. On the side of reproductive health and rights, women have little say on the number of children a family should have. This leaves them vulnerable to having children nearly every year, such that their bodies are weakened and at the same time they are the ones who provide labour on the farms. In case someone falls sick in the family, it is the same women who take care of him both in the hospital and at home. This obviously lowers the participation of the women or female youth in the productive work. Men should be encouraged to also take responsibility for caring of the sick members of the family.

Physical exercise is necessary for good health. Boys do have time for recreation while the girls assist their mothers with domestic work. This makes the latter to be prone to diseases that are related to lack of exercise.

Both men and women do not have equal access to credit facilities. It has also been found that, men undertake projects with higher returns while the reverse is true for women. The above disparities lead to poverty among women in the district.

The main factors that have caused gender imbalance in the district are moranism, early and forced marriages, and technological barriers among others. During the plan period the on-going women empowerment programmes will continue through civic education and more specific strategies will be developed to address the plight of women especially reduction of illiteracy levels through adult education programmes. In the year 2000, the literacy levels for women stood at 45.7 per cent as compared to 63.3 per cent for males.

The programmes, which will be developed, will ensure that women have access to credit facilities, quality education for girls through provision of bursaries by Narok County Council and GOK, and the female heads of households will get legal presentation. Women will also need to be empowered to ensure stability of their groups in order to attract donor support.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

Disaster Management is a relatively new phenomenon to be incorporated in the District Development Plan. It has been occasioned by frequent occurrence of disasters and their devastating effects on the planned programmes and projects.

The disasters common in the district can be categorized into the following: - natural disasters; floods, drought, famine and landslides; and man-made disasters- accidents, deforestation and industrial pollution among others.

**Flood:** The district normally experiences the flood situation during the long rains of March/April. The lower zone of the District is mostly affected due to heavy flow of river water from the northern and western parts of the district as a result of heavy rainfall. During this period, the roads in the lower zones become impassable especially at Suswa, Loita and Olokurto areas.

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

**Drought:** Like in most parts of the country, drought has become a common occurrence in the district. The lowland, which forms about 70 per cent of the district, is mostly affected the drought. The rain pattern has changed drastically, becoming unreliable and poorly distributed. As a result of frequent drought experienced in the district, animal keeping and farming which are the main economic activities have been greatly reduced. For example, during the prolonged drought of 1999 – 2000, the district lost over 500,000 animals. Large part of the population now depends on relief food assistance from GOK/WFP throughout the year. The drought also exacerbates the wildlife-human conflict as they both compete over scarce resources such as water and grass among other things. The drought compels the wild-animals to move out of the Mara Game Reserve to search for water and grass outside the parks thus causing massive destruction to properties and human life.

## Man-made (Technological) Disasters

**Road accident:** The district has a total road network of about 4348.28 km out of which 1,114.9 km is tarmac. The rest of the road network is either gravelled or earth roads. However, the statistics on the ground indicates that most of the serious road accidents in the district occurs along the busy Maai Mahiu – Narok – Amala river (B3) as indicated in table 2.6.

**Table 2.5 Accident Statistics from 1999 – June 2001**

YEAR	1999	2000	July, 2001
Total No. of accidents	57	50	52
Persons fatally killed	6	10	27
Persons seriously injured	13	40	75
Persons slightly injured	36	20	69
No. of accidents on Maai Mahiu – Narok – Amala River	35	23	35
No. of accidents on other roads	22	27	17

Source: Base Commander, Narok Police Station, 2001

The frequent occurrence of road accidents on Maai Mahiu - Narok - Amala River Road has put a lot of stress on Narok District Hospital, as the current facilities cannot cater for increasing number of accident victims.

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

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

Due to the frequent occurrence and the unpredictable nature of the disasters, the following challenges are likely to occur; high demand on the provision of medical services as a result of increased accidents and other epidemics; decrease in water resources as people destroy water catchments areas due to farming activities; increased pressure exerted on the existing water sources and intensification of wildlife-human conflict among others.



#### **2.4.6 Environmental Conservation**

Two thirds of Narok District is semi-arid and environmental issues are very critical in poverty reduction. Charcoal burning, destruction of catchments areas and wetlands are very rampant in the district.

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

There will be need for improvement in planning for proper utilization of natural resources in the district. This will require to be done through the use of available research data to formulate appropriate interventions for natural resources management. Community based natural resource management will need to be encouraged for the purpose of sustainability of those interventions. Land tenure system and lack of environmental friendly land use policies in the district also contributes to environment degradation.

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





### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter highlights the Narok District development strategies and priorities that will be put in place to achieve the Plan theme of “Effective Management for sustainable Economic and Poverty Reduction. The priorities are consistent with the priorities set under the PRSP, spread out to cover the seven-year plan period. The sectoral priorities, constraints and strategies are developed under six major sectors, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure and Services, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communications Technology, and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

This sector was ranked highest in order of priority during the District PRSP consultations process, which clearly reflects the importance, attached to it. Majority of the district population lives in the rural areas derive most of their livelihood from agriculture through crop and livestock production, forestry, quarrying of sand and stones in limited areas of the district.

Poverty levels cannot be effectively reduced in the district without a holistic approach to improvement of the production base for agriculture and livestock production and marketing system.

The sub sectors considered under the Agriculture and Rural Development are Crop Development, Rural Water Supply, Livestock Development, Food Security, Lands and Settlement, Environment Management, Forestry, Fisheries and Cooperatives.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of natural resources”.

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the activities that will be undertaken are: diversification of crop production to spread the risks and provide alternative sources of foodstuff and incomes, promotion and production of drought resistant crops (DRCs) in order to increase the food output and broaden the farmers’ income sources, improvement of the post harvest handling of crops to avoid losses at the farm level and increasing the time value of produce, streamlining marketing of farm produce to ensure that farmers get returns from their produce in readiness for continuity with farming operations and to meeting other basic needs, ensuring proper crop protection against both routine and migratory pests to avoid pre harvest crop loss, sensitisation of farmers to adapt water harvesting techniques to increase crop protection and ensuring proper conservation of soil and water resources for crop production.

Other measures will also include judicious use of fertilizers to enrich the soil and thus increase crop production in a sustainable way. Strengthening research, extension and farmer linkages for proper flow of information and enhance participatory technology development (PTD) so that farmers' problems can be addressed.

In collaboration with the existing NGOs, CBOs and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), the district will ensure smooth running of farming operations through provision of affordable credit to farmers. The district will provide an enabling environment for the emergence of a self-sustaining member controlled and commercially viable co-operative movement to compete effectively with other private sector enterprises in a liberalized and deregulated environment. There will also be need to promote the spread of cooperative organizations into all productive sectors with a view to addressing the needs of all the vulnerable groups, address poverty, and process and market major agricultural products particularly wheat, barley, dairy, beef, horticultural crops, pyrethrum, maize, beans, poultry and other livestock products. During the plan period, appropriate land use policies will be developed to control the sub-division of land into uneconomical units.

### **3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The spectrum of resource potential for Narok District encompasses soils, water, forestry, tourist attractions and commercial minerals and materials. Agriculture and Rural Development sector plays a dominant role in the economic growth of the district. About 80 per cent of the districts population live in rural areas and are involved in agriculture and livestock production activities. The sector creates employment for about 80 per cent of the population. Agriculture and livestock production generates about 50 per cent of the district's revenue base and even foreign exchange to the country through production and exports of cash crop such as barley and pyrethrum.

As both livestock and crop production depend on land and land based resources, environmental issues are critical in the district. In the district's endeavour to reduce poverty and spur economic growth, integrated approaches to natural resource conservation, management and use must be put in place. For instance water catchments areas should be protected to maintain the supply and availability of water for crop, livestock and industrial production.

Most of Narok is trust land. Mixed farming is practiced on small scale while large companies and the wealthy people cultivate wheat and barley on large scale. Rangelands are exploited as group ranches. However, commercial land tenure hampers optimum utilization of land. Agro-ecological zones have crucial bearing on resource potential. While tropical alpine zone is used for sheep and cattle grazing, upper highland zone is used for sheep, dairy and cattle rearing as well as wheat, pyrethrum, barley and forestry production. Lower highland zone is used for growing maize, sunflower, sorghum and livestock rearing, upper midland zone for coffee, tea and maize production and lower midland zone is suitable for growing sweet potatoes, sorghum, millet and livestock production. Agriculture and livestock are the two major activities currently being undertaken. However, apart from these, there is other small scale trading activities.

**Agricultural Activities:** Large-scale farms of average 100 hectares in size are concentrated in Mau, lower Osupuko and Ololunga Divisions. In addition to barley and wheat, rapeseed is grown. Small-scale farmers grow maize, wheat, potatoes, pyrethrum,

beans and vegetables. The small-scale farms, which are 4-20 hectares, are found in East Mau, Ilmotiok, Upper Osopuko, Narroswra, Lemeka and Mosura. Small-scale irrigation is practiced to grow horticultural crops such as onions, kales and cabbages in Osupuka, Naroosura and Mosiro. However, only 28 per cent of arable land is under agricultural production. There is need to exploit the unexploited 72 per cent of the unutilised arable land in the 2002-2008 Plan period and to establish industries to process agricultural products within the district rather than take them outside the district for processing. Leasees of large-scale farms do not take keen interest in putting in place soil conservation measures. Conservation will therefore be a strategy to be addressed in the 2002 – 2008 plan period.

Livestock products include meat, milk, hides, skins, honey, eggs and wax. Mau Division has the largest number of households keeping livestock. Other resources includes fisheries, forest and agro-forestry products.

**Environment:** The district has an abundance of natural forest resources, which form the biggest water catchments area in the region. Currently, the forests provide timber, fuel wood, fodder for animals and fruits.

Forests and wildlife habitat must be protected equally and the linkages made clear between the different production systems. Due to competing land use systems, the district is highly prone to tribal and human wildlife conflicts, which are mainly due to uncontrolled, land sub-divisions, ownership and access to control of natural resources especially wildlife and forests. This complicates further the performance of this important sector both in the short and long term. The importance attached to this sub-sector as an entry point to poverty reduction in Narok district cannot be overemphasized.

**Rural Water Supply:** Narok relies on surface water, ground water and rainwater. There are eight permanent rivers and streams, several springs and shallow wells. Besides, Narok has several seasonal streams. It is expected that with proper planning and financial support the adequate water resources will be used to make the district self sufficient in water for domestic use, livestock, irrigation and industrial use in the 2002-2008 Plan periods.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Provide extension staff in promotion of crops, fisheries and livestock production.
Cooperative Development	Train Management of Cooperative Societies and promote transfer of new advances in research findings to the district population on production and marketing.
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Ensure effective natural resources management, conservation and sustainable exploitation.
Ministry of Lands and Settlement	Land administration issues and settlement of squatters.
Ministry of Roads and Public Works	To provide quality and adequate road communication network.
Private Sector	Consultancy and provision of credit.
NGO's - World Vision, Works Concern International, Catholic Diocese of Ngong, Action Aid	Provide funds for crop and livestock production and also supply potable water in the district.
Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority (EASDA)	Overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of development programmes and projects in the Ewaso Nyiro South River catchments.

<b>Agricultural Marketing</b>	Formation of marketing groups.	Conflicts in groups affecting their cohesion; Poor infrastructure; Lack of binding contracts between group members.	Train communities on group team work; Promote interdependence among stakeholders; Train communities on group organization and development (governance issues); Introduce hard and fast binding contracts as contained in HCDA Legal Notice No. 285 of 1994.
<b>Irrigation Development</b>	Develop small holder irrigation system; Development of group based horticulture and food schemes.	Limited surface water sources; High costs of irrigation equipments; Lack of adequate skills and techniques in irrigation methods.	Training farmers on irrigation systems & techniques; Control water seepage losses through improved irrigation techniques; Protect catchments areas through the existing acts; Community mobilization for groups based horticulture and food production schemes.
<b>Livestock Development</b>	Promotion of agricultural extension services; Artificial insemination services; Hides and skins improvement for industrialization.	Unavailability of inputs e.g. grass seeds; High cost of planting materials; High prices of veterinary drugs; Low/poor livestock and livestock products prices; Persistent and prolonged drought; Inadequate logistical support; Inadequate vaccination campaign; Unavailability of vaccines at the right time and quantities; Frequent outbreaks of notifiable diseases e.g. foot and mouth; Poor dips management; Inadequate skills on hides and skins improvement; Influx of pastoralists from tsetse fly infested areas to the district.	Establishment of fodder within the farming systems; Introduce effective disease control measures e.g. vaccination, quarantines etc; Promote the establishment of community veterinary drugs stores at village level; Construct a slaughterhouse in Narok Town; Introduce drought management and mitigation mechanism e.g. early warning system, water harvesting structure etc; Mobilization of adequate logistical support; Establishment of semen and liquid nitrogen at district level; Training on dip management and hides and skins improvement. Opening of a Rural Tannery; Control of livestock movement.

### 3.1.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

This section provides the proposed and ongoing projects and programmes to be implemented under the sector during the plan period. It provides the sector priorities, objectives and targets to be achieved during the plan period and the description of activities to be undertaken to achieve the targets.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
<b>National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP)</b> District wide	Improve farmers technical knowledge on production.	64 Demonstrations; 270 farm visits; 120 field days.	Farm visits; Field days; Demonstration.



Smallholder Dairy Development Project District Wide	To increase milk production.	50% of the dairy farmers to be reached.	Cross breeding and fodder production.
Bee Keeping Development Programme District wide	To increase honey production.	45% of the beekeepers to be reached.	Provision of modern hives; Formation of co-operative societies; To market honey effectively; Field visits.
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Promote animal health and enhance marketing to boost rural incomes; Control rabies in dog and cats and thus prevent infection of man and reduce life and post exposure immunization expenses; Promote self-sufficiency in meat and egg protein production for rural women.	Vaccinate 220,000 head of cattle biannually for foot and mouth disease and against L.S.D. annually; Vaccinate 220,000 heads of cattle against tick and rinderpest; Vaccinate 500 dogs and cats annually; Vaccinate 400,000 goats every year; Vaccinate 350,000 goats every year; Vaccinate 250,000 poultry annually.	Vaccinate cattle against foot and mouth disease; Lumpy skin disease (L.S.D.); Vaccinate dog and cats against rabies.
Vector and Tick Control District wide	Effective control of East Coast Fever and ticks to reduce loss of cattle; Reduce tsetse flies in Narok District.	Train 200 people annually; Visit 40 communal and 50 private cattle dips annually; Lay 10 tsetse fly traps annually; Train 500 farmers on tsetse control practices annually.	Train dip committee on dip management; Train farmers on integrated tsetse fly control methods.
Artificial Insemination Service District wide	Improve on milk and beef production and increase farmers' incomes.	2,000 inseminations achieved annually by both GOK and private operators; 12 meetings with private AI.	Train AI private operators.
Hides and Skins Improvement Service	Production of high quality hides and skins to fetch more money.	30 hides and skins premises Visited; 100 slaughters men and hides and skins dealers trained.	Inspection of hides and skins premises; Training of slaughter men.
Clinical Extension and Meat Inspection Services District wide	Improve production and productivity of livestock.	2,000 cases attended; 100 farmers visited annually.	Visit farmers for extension; Treat sick animals and control internal parasites.

## B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Pasture Improvement Reseeding District wide	1	Improve Livestock nutrition.	500 pastoralists trained; Mortality rate reduced by 5%; 500 acres reseeded.	Identification and recruitment of farmers; Training of farmers; Procurement of planting materials; Land preparation; Demonstration on planting; Monitoring; Demonstration on utilization and conservation; Evaluation. <b>Justification:</b> To improve animal nutrition.
Promotion of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services (NALEP)	2	To increase farmers income and alleviate poverty.	5,000 farmers visited; 350 demonstrations done; 100 field days;	Organizing farm visits; Field days; Demonstrations; Shows; Training farmers;



District wide			5 shows attended.	Monitoring and Evaluation. <b>Justification:</b> To increase farmer's income and reduce poverty.
Narok Foot and Mouth free zoning. District wide	3	Control the disease to prevent spread at source and enhance livestock trade.	Vaccinate 80,000 heads of cattle annually.	Biennial vaccination of cattle against foot and mouth. <b>Justification:</b> To prevent the spread of FMD to enhance livestock trade.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of high value fruits Central, Olokurto and Mulot Divisions	Diversification of crops production to spread farmers risks.	20 Ha under fruit trees; 30 farmers; 40 sources of planting material identified.	Training; Demonstration; Sourcing of planting materials.
Underground Water Harvesting for crop Production District wide	Provide adequate water for kitchen gardening for high value food crops; Provide domestic water.	18 under ground water tanks; 8 groups; 20 artisans.	Training of farmers; Construction of underground tanks; Train local artisans.
Promotion of Drought Escaping Crops District wide	Diversification on crop production; Spread risks in production; Achieve food security	8 workshops; 20 on farm training; Sessional/workshops/ seminars; 2 visits.	Sensitisation; Training; Avail planting materials; Tours.
On Farm Demonstration and Distribution of Clean Planting Materials District wide	To improve food security.	50% of the farmers to be reached.	Carry out demonstration, seminars and site visits in all the 54 locations
Integrated and Sustainable Soil Fertility Management Programme District wide	To improve food security and conserve the environment.	50% of the farmers to be reached.	Conduct seminars for farmers in all 54 locations; Plant trees in all the hilly and sloppy areas.

### B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Sericulture District wide	1	To promote an alternative cash crop in the ASAL area in an effort to diversify.	25 ha mulberry established; 250 farmers; 15 houses constructed.	Establishment of mulberry; Training farmers; Construction of warm rearing houses. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the living standards of the people of Narok.
Establishment of Floriculture District wide	2	To offer high income generating cash crops for small-scale farmers.	60 farmers; 4 training; 4 demonstrations.	Sourcing of planting materials. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the living standards of the local people.
Scourge Oil Extraction	3	Promote rural extraction of oil for domestic use and for sale to enhance rural incomes.	4 groups formed; 6 sun flower and other oil crops introduced; 2 oil press machines acquired.	Establish oil crops e.g. sunflower; Acquire oil press; Training farmers. <b>Justification:</b> Promote rural extraction of oil for domestic use and to boost

				farmers' incomes.
Promotion of High Value Fruits	4	To promote farm incomes from their sales; To improve nutritional status at farm level; Diversify food production.	15 ha planted; 45 farmers; 14 demonstrations.	Training; Demonstrations; Sourcing of planting materials. <b>Justification:</b> To improve farmers incomes and standards of living.
Water Harvesting for Crop Production	5	To promote (water) runoff harvesting for crop and pasture production in the ASAL areas.	5 demonstrations held; 6 Focal area committees trained; 3 methods of water utilization.	Training; Laying Water pans; Lining of water pans. <b>Justification:</b> Promote run off water harvesting for crop and livestock.
Crop Protection Against Migratory Birds	6	Reduce crop loss by controlling and containing migratory pests i.e. quelea birds and armyworms to manageable levels.	10 surveys done; New moth traps; 40 farmers trained on control; 30 staff members trained on control; 4 Traps serviced.	Surveillance; Setting up of the moth traps; Moth catches monitoring; Stocking of control chemical. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce crop loss and thus increase farmers' income.
Animal Traction District wide	7	To ensure availability of cheap and effective alternative farming equipment.	20 pairs of oxen ; 40 operators; 1 demonstration; 2 places sourced for equipments.	Training animals; Training operators; Demonstrations; Sourcing equipment; Promotion of use of animal drawing equipment. <b>Justification:</b> To ensure self-sufficiency in food production.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Irrigation Scheme Narosura Location Mulot Division	Achieve food security; Create employment and higher income.	300 farmers to benefit.	Construction of intake works; Irrigation extension piping.
Mosiro Irrigation Scheme Mau Division	Achieve food security; Create employment and higher income.	250 farmers to benefit	Irrigation extension; Construct the intake; Complete piping.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Irrigation Development District-wide	1	To achieve food security; Increase employment and incomes; Earn foreign exchange from horticultural exports.	2,810 households to benefit; Implement and make operational 12 irrigation schemes.	Training farmers on irrigation techniques; Construction of infrastructure; Irrigation extension services; Carry socio-economic surveys. <b>Justification:</b> To attain self-sufficiency in food production.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Supervision of Societies Attending A.G.M., S.G.M. M.C.M	To enlighten all sectors on cooperative movement; Updating records.	Active 10 Societies; 22 active Societies } audited educated	Attending A.G.M.; Auditing; Education.
Education Training and Information	To educate members on their rights.	478 committee members trained; 3,500 general members trained; 38 managers/clerks trained.	Training committee members; General members and staff.
Promotion of New Societies	To promote the spread of cooperative organizations into all sectors of the economy.	Pre-cooperatives organized and carried out.	Carry feasibility studies and economic viability.
Completion of District Co-operative Offices, Narok Town	To provide office accommodation to members of staff.	Complete the administration block by 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2003.	Construct an administration block and conference hall; Fence the project.

### B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Dormant Societies District wide	1	To improve incomes.	10 dormant societies are revived.	Start of new activities and opportunities. <b>Justification:</b> To increase farmers incomes. Carry feasibility study on new activities.
Promotion of New Co-operatives District wide	2	To promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of the economy.	35 pre-cooperative organized and carried out; 30 new societies are registered.	Carry feasibility studies and economic viability. <b>Justification:</b> To promote the spread of co-operative organizations in the district.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Divisional Forestry Extension Offices. All Divisions	To provide accommodation to members of staff.	Construct and complete the project by June 2003.	Complete the administration blocks in all divisions and fence the offices.
Farm and Agro-Forestry Training and Extension District wide	To conserve the environment and improve food security.	210 farm visits; 54 demonstrations; 250 farmers to be trained on agro-forestry; Planting materials provided to farmers.	Sensitisation training in all the 54 locations and avail planting materials.
Forest Policing and Environmental Education District wide	To conserve the environment and improve food security.	150 Field visits; 103 demonstrations; 300 farmers to be trained on environmental education.	Sensitisation training in all the 103 sub-locations.
Protection of Mau Forest	To conserve the environment.	20 field visits; 40 demonstrations; 25 farmers to be trained on environmental education.	Sensitisation in training in all the Divisions.

**A: On-going Project/Programmes: Fisheries**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds District wide	To improve food security.	25 field visits; 54 demonstrations.	Sensitise the farmers to keep fish.
Construct District Fisheries Offices, Narok Town	To provide office accommodation to members of staff.	Construct and complete the project by June 2004.	Complete the administration block; Fence the project.
Electrification of DFO's Staff houses (Fisheries) Narok Town	Provide power to offices and improve security.	Complete the project by 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2003.	Complete external and internal wiring; Install power to the building.

**A: On-going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
N/Enkare water project Keekonyokie Location Mau Division	To bring water closer to the people.	To supply water to divisional headquarters and population en-route; To supply the health centre, primary and secondary schools.	Construction of pump house and operator's house; Purchase of pumping set; Laying of rising main and distribution line; Completion of main storage tank; Construction of 10M <sup>3</sup> storage tank B.P.T.
Imasharin water supply Lower Melili Central Division	To improve the standards of living of those in the members group ranches and Upper Majengo; To ease water problems to institutions.	To supply adequate portable water to the five group ranches and part of upper Majengo of Narok town; To supply water to Ole Tipis Secondary School and Imasharian Primary School.	Electrification of the water supply; Electric pumps and extension of distribution line.
Mulot Water Supply Iimotiok Location	To boost on revenue collection; To supply water closer to the people; To ease water problems to the institutions.	To complete the remaining works which were not completed during the year 2000.	Extension of distribution line Construction of more water kiosk; Purchase new pumping set; Rehabilitation of storage tanks.
Oloikumkum Pan Mosiro location, Mau Division	Improve standards of living; Improve livestock rearing conditions.	To store enough water for both domestic and livestock consumption.	To complete the desilting works which were contracted to Jabenga constructors during 2000/2001.
Olosingati Pan, Suswa location Mau Division	Improve standard of living; Improve livestock rearing conditions.	To carry out the desilting works to store water for livestock and domestic consumption.	Desilting work pending which was targeted during 2000/2001.
Olokurto water supply Olokurto Division	To provide adequate water to the local people and the public institution.	To improve the revenue collection and to regulate the system a new; To supply the divisional Headquarters with portable water and also the trading centre; Also to supply the secondary school with portable water.	Major rehabilitation of system e.g. intake structure, pipeline extension, construction of staff houses and construction of additional storage tank.

## B: New Project/Programmes Proposals: Rural Water supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension and rehabilitation of water supplies District wide	1	To increase water supply; Control wastage; Increase area of coverage.	Rehabilitate 8 water supply systems:- Ololunga water supply, Aitong water project, Ngori water supply, Narok sewerage project and Lemek water Dam.	Construction of storage facilities; Improve pipeline; Lining of existing system; Construction of community water points and cattle. <b>Justification:</b> To provide clean and safe drinking water.
Dam Rehabilitation District wide	2	Increase dam capacity.	Dam/pans disilted and walls repaired.	Disilting; Repair of walls. <b>Justification:</b> To provide water for domestic and livestock animals.
Gravity water Supply Systems District wide	3	To improve domestic Water supply.	8 water supply system to be implemented and operationalized.	Construction of gravity system. <b>Justification:</b> To provide water for domestic use.
Springs and well protection District wide	4	To provide safe water for domestic use.	Protection of 6 springs.	Fencing of the source for protection. <b>Justification:</b> Provide safe and clean water for domestic use.

## B: New Project Proposals: Food Security

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of drought escaping crops District wide	1	To ensure food security at farm level; To diversify food production.	2 workshops; 32 oxen farm training sessions; 2 visits.	Sensitisation; Training; Provide planting materials; Tours. <b>Justification:</b> To ensure food security for Narok.
Food Utilization (DECs) District wide	2	To add food shelf life through cheap preservation methods; To broaden food uses through employment of different recipes.	44 groups trained; 30 staff members trained on various recipes.	Demonstrations on food preservation; Recipes. <b>Justification:</b> To ensure food security in Narok District.

## B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Micro Finance Project District wide	1	To ensure credit which is affordable to the farmers.	50 micro finances linked to farmers; 70 farmers; 7 groups	Memorandum of understanding between Micro finance institutions; Train farmers on credit utilization; Formation of groups with common farming interests. <b>Justification:</b> To ensure that credit which is farmer friendly is available to the farmers.



## B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture Marketing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Formation of Marketing Groups	1	To create better marketing channels for better produce prices.	4 groups formed; 60 members trained; 2 tours.	Sensitisation; Mobilization and recruitment; Establish rural food banks; Visits. <b>Justification:</b> To create better marketing channels for better produce prices to the farmers.
Strengthening Livestock Marketing. District wide	2	Ensure that data is available for market information; Create better marketing channels.	Seven data collection centres set up and equipped; 14 members of staff recruited and trained; Monitoring and evaluation on quarterly basis.	Set up one data centre in each division; Recruit 2 support staff on data collection per division; Training 14 staff recruited; Actual data collection in all divisions; Monitoring and evaluation. <b>Justification:</b> Ensure that data is available for market information.
Formation of Marketing Groups District wide	3	To ease marketing problems of major livestock items; Create better bargaining power for livestock products.	35 Markets formed in all the 7 divisions.	Set up marketing groups in all divisions; Community mobilization; Members' recruitment. <b>Justification:</b> To ease marketing problems of major livestock items.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For this sector to realize its objectives and targets, there must be a favourable environment and good infrastructural facilities like roads, transport and communications, markets and security, among others.

## 3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector consists of Transport, Communication, Energy, Major Water Works and Sanitation, Roads, Buildings and Urbanization sub-sectors.

During the District PRSP consultation process the sector was prioritised at position three indicating the high significance attached to it. However, the stakeholders considered infrastructure as the government responsibility due to the massive investments required.

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision and mission is "for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impact in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the district overall goal of poverty reduction by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development".



### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector vision and mission the district will continue to open up the rural access roads through grading, gravelling and construction of bridges. Maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the District Roads Committee.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Narok being an agricultural district, a good road network is a prerequisite for economic growth and poverty reduction. Total classified and unclassified road network in Narok district is 1,147.9km and 3,200.3km respectively. Poorly maintained loose surface roads and tracks linking most trading centres make it very difficult for farmers to transport their produce and/or bring in farm inputs particularly during the wet season. This situation exacerbates poverty because movement within the district is expensive as charges for public transport is based more on condition of road rather than distance.

Improved road network will boost agricultural production for both crop farmers and pastoralists as exploitation by middlemen will be curtailed once the areas are opened up. Consequently the incomes will increase with a possibility of development of small-scale agro based industries, which will create off farm employment opportunities.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Maintenance of existing classified roads and construction of new roads.
Ministry of Energy	Provision of energy through Rural Electrification Programme.
Local Authorities (Narok County Council and Narok Town Council)	Maintaining and construction of roads, provision of marketing infrastructure and opening up of feeder roads.
Telkom Kenya.	Provision of telecommunication services.
Postal Cooperation of Kenya	Provision of postal service.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Distribution of power in the district.
Private Sector	Training and creation of employment opportunities in Information Technology; Provision of Courier Services; Provision of Agricultural inputs. Avail Credit facilities.

### 3.2.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport and Communication	Expansion and modernization of the telecommunication network in the district.	Inadequate communication network in the district.	Create an enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the facilities.
Energy Development	Provide electricity to all trading centres to spur economic growth; Provide adequate energy for the district population.	Non availability and over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal; Depletion of resources (wood); High cost of energy i.e. electricity and fuel.	Sensitise the communities and promote the use of other sources of energy e.g. solar and biogas; Introduction of trees into the farming system e.g. kitchen wood lots.

Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provision of adequate Water and Sewerage facilities in the urban towns of Narok Ololulunga and Nairrigie Erikare; Provision of water borne sanitation (toilets) in all trading centres.	Inadequate resources; High rates of rural urban migration; Inefficient service delivery system i.e. operation and maintenance of existing facilities; Inadequate surface water resources.	Collaboration and involvement of community and private sector in the provision of the services; Prudent management and mobilization of resources; Introduction of an effective catchments areas protection in Olposumoru and man forests; Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply, drainage and sewerage system in the urban centres; Commercialization/privatization of the existing facilities.
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network; Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of the road surfaces serving the district; Poorly drained black cotton soils on road surface; Lack of suitable road construction materials in the district.	Operationalization of the District Roads Committee to coordinate the road network improvement; Closer collaboration between all the stakeholders mainly the roads department and local authorities.
Building	Enforce building regulations to control mash rooming of shanties; Upgrading the old estates e.g. Majengo in Narok Town.	Inadequate policy guidelines on enforcement of the building regulations; Lack of community and other stakeholders participation in planning and implementation of physical plans and building regulations.	Implementation of the strategic zoning plans developed by the local authorities and Ministry of Lands and Settlement; Enforcement of building laws and regulations by the Local Authorities, Public Health and Physical Planning Departments; Closer collaboration with communities and donors for a successful upgrading programme.

### 3.2.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

This section provides a list of all proposed project/programmes, sector priorities, objectives and targets including the criteria used for setting the priorities and description of activities.

#### A: On going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Road Rehabilitation and Routine Maintenance such as Mai Mahiu-Narok and Narok-Mau Narok and Narok-Maasai Mara Road District wide	Improve the road network for ease of transportation.	339.7 km per FY in all divisions.	Resealing, gravelling grading and improvement of drainage systems.
Road maintenance in Maasai Mara Game Reserve	Improve the road Network to the Game Reserve.	Grade 1,870 km from Maasai Mara to the Game Reserve.	Grade and improve the Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

**B: New Project Proposals: Roads**

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E1484 Mulot - Sogoo Road Mulot Division	1	To improve the road network for the marketing of agricultural products.	Small and large scale wheat and maize farmers; Dairy farmers.	Gravelling of the road. <b>Justification:</b> The road traverses high potential area growing maize, wheat and keeping dairy animals.
D319 - Enangiperi - Olokurto road Olokurto Division	2	To improve road network to facilitate transportation and marketing.	Small and large scale wheat and barley farmers.	Gravelling of the road. <b>Justification:</b> The road traverses high potential area growing maize, wheat and barley.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy**

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	Enhance the growth of income generating activities.	All the 21 trading centres in the district.	Provide infrastructure.
Afforestation Programme, Research and Development of Wood Fuel Burner District wide	Provide for the energy needs.	All the rural households.	Promote and encourage the establishment of kitchen woodlots.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation**

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Water and Sewerage improvement (Narok Town)	To create an enabling environment for investors.	Urban centres of Narok Town.	Expansion and upgrading of the facilities.
Narok Water Supply Upper Melili/Central Division	To increase the present production.	To supply potable water to Narok town population and its environs.	Major rehabilitation and augmentation.

**3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

For the sector to attain the targets, which have been set, it will require the support of the other sectors. Roads and telecommunication system including Internet will facilitate transport of farm products to markets, transport of agriculture inputs and commodities among other things.

**Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order:** The existence of poor quality facilities has been due to corruption and inefficiency in the sector and this will need to be addressed during the plan period. There will also be need to make operational, the District Roads committees (DRC) in order to improve the road infrastructure in the district. Prudent management of financial resources and enforcement of the existing regulations both at government, local authorities and parastatals levels will be required

for the sector to provide quality services as required. Insecurity affects all the facets of development, as investments will only thrive where there is adequate security.

For quality, all the stakeholders must create delivery of the required infrastructure and an enabling environment.

**Human Resource Development:** The district will require an educated and a healthy population for effective participation in planning and implementation of infrastructure projects and programmes.

### **3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

The famous Maasai Mara Game Reserve is in Narok District. This is a natural habitat for most of the big game in the country. This has promoted tourism industry, which has generated substantial revenue and foreign exchange to the country.

#### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision and mission is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans”

#### **3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission**

During the plan period, the district will create an enabling environment through provision of necessary infrastructure for growth of the sector, ensuring less bureaucracy in licensing, and maintaining the road network and other transport and communication systems.

Other stakeholders in the sector namely; the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Maasai Mara Game Reserves (lodges), Jua Kali Association, Local Authorities and private investors will be actively involved in responding to the sector's vision and mission and will be informed on the goals and challenges existing under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other opportunities as outlined in the Sessional Paper No.2 of 1997 on Industrial Transformation by the year 2020.

Entrepreneurs will be approached to set up small-scale industrial units using locally available raw materials and opening up accessible commodity outlets in the entire district to provide the farm inputs and other consumer products at reasonable prices.

In the industrial sub-sector the target during the plan period is to have at least one small-scale industrial unit in the divisions of Ololulunga, Mau and Mulot. In the tourism sub-sector, the target during the plan period will be to promote domestic tourism and eco-tourism activities, improve infrastructural facilities and to provide security to the lodges.

	the few mining products in the district e.g. sand for community's benefits; Establish a brick-manufacturing unit in Mau Division.	sand harvesting co-operatives; Environmental degradation; Lack of data on the mineral potential in the district.	from sand harvesting on conservation and training on environmental conservation.
Small Scale Enterprises	Reactivate and provide an enabling environment for the further growth of the sector, which has been a major source of employment in the district.	Lack of access to credit; Lack or high cost of infrastructure e.g. the Jua Kali sheds, electricity, water, telephone etc.; Poor markets for the products; Lack and poor access to appropriate technology.	Reorganize the sand harvesting and marketing co-operatives by inculcating the virtues of accountability and transparency; Formation and strengthening of resources management area committees to co-ordinate the exploitation of natural resources in an effort to curb environmental degradation; Provide data on mineral potential at the district data centre.
Financial Sub Sector	Explore and design appropriate financial systems and services that can support efforts of industrialization and poverty reduction; Closer collaboration between the financial services providers, the community, local authorities and the government.	Poor access to and high interest rates; Inadequate mechanism to facilitate access to credit; Poor collaboration between various stakeholders i.e. the financial services providers, the government and the community; Inadequate financial management skills.	Improve access to investment funds from specialized agencies such as Kenya Tourists Development Corporation (KTDC), ICDC KIE; Improve the delivery of the micro finance services through closer collaboration between various stakeholders; Promote the formation of rural SACCOs for investment resources mobilization; Promote dialogue between the various financial service providers, community and other stakeholders through consultative forums; Encourage and promote training on financial management skills among the entrepreneurs.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name/ Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Human Wildlife Conflict Resolution	Move the wild animals to Maasai Mara Game Reserve so that they don't destroy crops and property.	Move all the wild animals especially elephants at Lemek Illmasharian and Siyapei areas to Maasai Mara Game Reserve.	Move the wildlife to Maasai Mara Game reserve; Construct an electric fence.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Joint Loans Board	1	To provide loans to businessmen to enable them become self	Provide loans to businessmen to start income generating activities;	Provide an average of Kshs. 10 million to traders per financial year to start income generating activities;



			provided to businessmen.	in the district.
Development of C.B.Os small Scale Enterprises All Divisions	2	To initiate self-sustaining manufacturing projects.	To implement at least one manufacturing unit in all the 33 trading centres.	To empower rural communities to start small-scale industries in the rural areas. <b>Justification:</b> To stimulate economic development of the district and country.
Training of entrepreneurs on business management skills, trade licensing and Micro-enterprise Support Programme All Divisions	3	To impart technical skills on development	To train 980 entrepreneurs throughout the district.	Training entrepreneurs on better management skills for their projects. <b>Justification:</b> To impart technical skills critical for development.
Awareness creation and sensitization District wide	4	To initiate self-sustaining income generating activities.	To hold at least two consultative forums in every division annually.	Create awareness and sensitise communities on available, industrial, trading and tourism opportunities in the country. <b>Justification:</b> To initiate self-sustaining income generating activities and reduce poverty.

### B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Accelerated Industrial Support Programme District wide	1	To have an inventory on raw materials available.	Come up with profiles on each raw materials available.	Compilation of statistics on raw materials available; Ascertain the quantity and quality and make recommendations for suitable use. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce the high poverty levels in the district.
Development of C.B.Os small Scale Enterprises All Divisions	2	To initiate self-sustaining manufacturing projects.	To implement at least one manufacturing unit in all the 33 trading centres.	To empower rural communities to start small-scale industries in the rural areas. <b>Justification:</b> To stimulate economic development of the district and country.

### B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Maasai Mara Game Reserve Mara, Loita, Central and Ololunga Divisions	1	To address the problem of Wildlife/human conflict.	Fence game reserve; Open road network; Develop the tourist lodges	Fencing the Game Reserve; Develop the tourists' facilities. <b>Justification:</b> To address the wildlife-human conflict and reduce poverty.



Most of the other strategies identified under the sector involve legal and regulatory mechanisms to be addressed at the national level and under the Public Administration, Safety Law and Order and other sectors.

### **3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The following sectors are expected to perform effectively to address the constraints affecting the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector.

**Physical Infrastructure:** Provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities, that is roads, telephone, electricity is a prerequisite to the development of the sector since the facilities provide transport, communication and power.

**Human Resource Development:** Entrepreneurial skills enhance the growth of the sector and will need to be developed through capacity building during the plan period.

**Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order:** Insecurity was identified as one of the impediments to the development of the sector and must be addressed during the plan period. The community will also need to be involved in planning and implementation of projects and programmes and benefit directly from the benefits accruing from the sector especially tourism.

There will also be a need to review legal and regulatory framework by reviewing all the acts, which have been impediments to the development of the sector.

The local authorities and provincial administration must also create an enabling operation environment for the small-scale traders, hawkers, vendors and other investors in the district.

The anti corruption measures need to be intensified and settlement of trade disputes must be treated with urgency.

A sound and efficient financial management and economic planning that guarantees the link between policy, planning and budgeting and availability of raw materials for establishment of industries needs to be provided.

**Information Communication Technology:** For this sector to thrive, effective information communication technology needs to be put in place for management of information systems for crucial timely and accurate decision-making.

**Agriculture and Rural Development:** The production and marketing systems in the sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials for the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector. Sound environmental management will be required to avoid further degradation of land.

## **3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

During the district PRSP consultation process the sector was ranked number two which is an indication of the importance attached to the sector in poverty reduction initiatives.

The sub sectors considered under this sector are: HIV/AIDS, Education and Training, Health and Nutrition, Shelter and Housing, Population, Culture, Recreation and Sports.

### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans,” while the mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resources development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement”.

### **3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

To address the vision and mission of the education sub sector, the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology, Labour and Human Resource Development will work in collaboration with various NGOs and CBOs. The focus will be on strengthening community participation in provision of early childhood education, creating equity in the provision of educational opportunities, promoting gender equity in education at all levels, ensuring adequate provision of learning facilities to enhance quality, developing Science and Technology in all learning institutions, eradicating illiteracy by ensuring that learning opportunities are affordable to all, promoting education of the handicapped and the disadvantaged group, vocationalizing education and training programmes and developing opportunities for the especially gifted and talented learners with an aim of achieving a transition rate of 70 per cent from Primary to Secondary school by the year 2010.

In the health sub-sector, the programmes being undertaken in partnership with various NGOs operating in the district namely AMREF, Private Health providers, Catholic Church and Anglican Church, among others, are malaria prevention and treatment, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and management, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Expanded Programmes on Immunization and Control of Communicable diseases.

In response to the sector vision and mission, the children welfare sub sector has been carrying out several activities including investigation on cases of neglected, orphaned or abandoned children (CNSP), provision of legal assistance, provision of social services inquiry reports to juvenile courts and giving appropriate recommendations on cases involving children, registering and inspection of statutory children’s institutions, curbing increase of CNSP through counselling and guidance to both children and parents and promoting rehabilitation of juveniles for integration into the community and promoting rights of children.

The steps that have been taken in response to the sector vision and mission are liaising with other stakeholders in identifying the community needs, organizing and sensitising the community to mobilize funds to address their felt needs, registering and identifying the vulnerable members of the society such as the disabled persons for possible interventions to improve their lives.

### **3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the district**

Due to the importance attached to the sector, it was ranked at position number two during the district PRSP consultation process. The sector contributes significantly to production,

employment and income creation and generation in the district as investments in the human resource development gives the communities the expertise to effectively participate in poverty reduction activities. Educated, trained and healthy citizens will actively participate effectively in the district development activities.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
The Government Ministries - Health, Education and Home Affairs.	Provision of policy guidelines; Coordination of the sectors; Stakeholders for regulation and quality control.
NGOs - World vision, Catholic Mission, MYWO, NCWK.	Provision of bursaries to needy children; Provision of health services; Mobilization and training of groups.
Private Sector	Provision of Health and Education.
CBOs	Involved in training youth, women and self-help groups.

### 3.4.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the priorities, constraints and strategies for all the sub sectors in the Human Resource Development sector:

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Treatment and management of STD and HIV/AIDS opportunistic illnesses; HIV AIDS prevention and management; Effective awareness creation and community sensitisation on HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate resources; Frequent and prolonged droughts affecting communities participation in development activities; Poor coordination and collaboration between various stakeholders; Cultural beliefs and practices among various communities; Stigmatisation of the HIV/AIDS affected and infected persons.	Resource mobilization through the government, community, NGOs, CBOs and other donor agencies; Community involvement through the CBOs and civil Society in planning and implementation of programs on HIV/AIDS pandemic; Sensitisation and awareness creation through proper information packaging to de-stigmatise the disease; Support the infected, affected and vulnerable groups; Closer collaboration between various stakeholders in the district.
Education and Training	Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training in the district; Vulnerable groups and the girl child education; Enhance and improve the enrolment rates in the district.	High cost of education and training; Inadequate and poor school network in the district; HIV/AIDS pandemic; Inadequate management skills in schools and other institutions; Inadequate infrastructural activities.	Closer collaboration among the stakeholders in enhancing provision of text books and other facilities; Mobilize the community and sensitise on available education and training services; Improve management and supervision in schools through training; Provide bursaries and loans to the poor children in need of special protection; Establish an institution for the disabled children; Establish community libraries and ICT centres.
Health and Nutrition	Enhance equity, quality accessibility and affordability of health care; Strengthening preventive and promotional health care; Strengthening curative health services to manage the top ten killer diseases;	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders such as the government, NGOs and private sector; Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel, equipment and transport; Poorly maintained road network;	Closer collaboration with all the service providers; Community involvement in the sub sector projects and programmes for sustainability; Awareness and sensitisation of the community through workshop on preventive health care including HIV/AIDS; Encourage and promote the growth and usage of high nutritious food crops

	Improve maintenance of health care equipments and facilities; Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS and STI;	Frequent and prolonged droughts affecting the health status of the community.	(Kitchen gardening);
Shelter and Housing	Provide decent housing for slum inhabitants in Majengo and other slums areas; Settle the former forest squatters and other landless persons; Rehabilitate and settle the street families and children.	Inadequate decent housing in urban area; Expensive construction materials; Restrictive and inhibitive laws on buildings; Influx of street families and children into the urban areas.	Development of low cost building materials through appropriate technology; Local authorities to review the existing building by-laws to make them poor friendly for the slum dwellers; Closer collaboration between the services providers and community involvement through CBOs, Civil Societies and NGOs in settlement and upgrading programmes for the landless and poor and in development of cheap and appropriate building materials.
Population	Create employment opportunities; Provision of adequate, accessible and affordable reproductive health services.	High population growth rate in the district which is a settlement area; Lack of adequate reproductive health services in the district; Cultural beliefs and practices on population control;	Sensitise the community on the need for family planning through proper information packaging; Developing specific programmes on reproductive health targeting the youth; Strengthening reproductive health services through access to quality-integrated family planning services.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Educate, sensitise and advocate for discard of retrogressive cultural practices e.g. moranism and forced marriages; Provide recreational and sporting facilities	Cultural beliefs and practices i.e. female genital mutilation, moranism and early marriage; Lack of employment for the youth out of school, which is very de-motivating.	Sensitisation awareness creation and advocacy on the dangers of the retrogressive cultural practices; Establishment of recreational and sporting facilities in the district through collaborative efforts between the community, local authorities and the government.

### 3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

This section provides a list of proposed projects and programmes, sector priorities, objectives and targets including the criteria used for setting the priorities.

#### A: On-going projects and Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project/ Name, Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion of Amenity Ward Narok District Hospital	Decongest the hospital and create room for isolation.	Complete the wards.	Construction of the female and male wards.
Construct the X-ray Wing	To equip the hospital with x-ray facility.	Complete the X-ray wings.	GOK to provide funds and expertise for construction of an X-ray wiring.
Expanded Programme on Immunization District wide	Reduce ill health and mortality.	All divisions for children under 5 years.	Sensitisation and frequent distribution of vaccines in the district; Conduct EPI diseases surveillance in the district.
Malaria Prevention and Treatment District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality.	Reduce morbidity from 26% to 11%; Reduce mortality from 5.8% to 1.7%.	Malaria treatment management and prevention.

Reproductive Health District wide	Improve utilization of reproductive health services for the community's benefits.	To cover all the health facilities in the district.	Sensitise the public on antenatal care (ANC) ; Training health workers on guidance and counselling; Promote family planning.
Control and Prevention of Environmental Health related Communicable Diseases District wide	Reduce incidences and prevalence of environmental health related communicable diseases.	General population.	Promote VIP latrine; Promote of protection of wells, springs and earth dams.
Community Nutrition, Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health District wide	To sensitise the public on importance of having a balanced diet and safe motherhood and reproductive health.	Sensitise the community on good nutrition and safe motherhood and reproductive health.	Sensitise the public on good nutrition and safe motherhood and reproductive health.

### B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/District	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) District wide	1	To reduce malnutrition and morbidity.	Health providers schools and women groups.	Training staff on IMCI concept; Community health education. <b>Justification:</b> Improve children's health.
Mortuary Rehabilitation District Hospital Narok	2	To reduce congestion	Construct a 6 body chamber	Expansion and rehabilitation. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce congestion in the district hospital.
Provision and improvement of infrastructural facilities District wide	3	To enhance delivery of services.	All the 37 health centres.	Provide electricity and water. <b>Justification:</b> Enhance delivery of services.
Contraceptive Surgical Theatre	4	Decongest the current theatre.	One surgical theatre.	Complete the buildings and equip it. <b>Justification:</b> Decongest the current theatre.

### A: On-going Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project/ Name, Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control District wide	Reduce the transmission of STI/HIV and mitigate the consequences of infection.	Form HIV/AIDS control committees in all the 54 locations.	De-stigmatise HIV/AIDS victims; Break the conspiracy of silence; Provide health care support to the infected and affected; Promote voluntary counselling and testing; Promote income-generating activities.



**A: On-going Project proposals: Education and Training**

Project/ Name, Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Management of schools	Improved delivery of education services.	All primary and secondary schools.	Training and supervision of school management committees.
Bursary programme District wide	To increase enrolment and retention for the vulnerable groups especially girls and orphans.	Provide for 50% of all needy cases.	Provide the funds.
Early Childhood Development Project with Special Empahasis on Girl Child Education Project District wide	To sensitise the public on importance of educating the girl child.	Increase the enrolment of girls in schools and provide them with good learning materials.	Sensitise the public on the importance of educating the girl child.

**B: New Projects/Programmes: Education and Training**

Project Name Location/District	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of education facilities and equipments District wide	1	Improve the quality of education.	No. of equipments and other facilities provided.	Enhance the provision of the facilities and equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Improve the quality of education.

**A: On-going Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports**

Project/ Name, Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Development Programme and Skills Development Vocational Rehabilitation District wide	To support organized groups to start income generating activities.	Register 100 groups per financial year; Conduct seminars/sensitisation training sessions.	Sensitise the public on the importance of registering groups.
Construction of a District Cultural and Herbal Medicine Centre, Narok Town	The Maasai have a rich culture, which is a major tourism attraction.	Collect the artefacts and rehabilitate the historic cultural sites.	Sensitise the public on the importance of preserving their culture and herbal medicine.
Youth Training and Programme	To provide loans to organized groups to start income generating activities.	Conduct training workshops in all 103 sub-locations; Sensitise groups to start IGA.	Sensitise the public on the importance of registering groups.
Promotion of Sporting Activities District wide	Provide recreation services for improved health.	Construct and renovate all stadia.	Construct 8 divisional stadia.

**B: New Projects/Programmes: Culture, Education and Sports**

Project Name Location/District	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Libraries All divisions	1	To provide quality learning materials and environment to the community.	Establish 8 libraries in all the divisional headquarters.	Construct and equip libraries. <b>Justification:</b> Provide quality learning facilities and environment to the community.



Construction of a Cultural Centre and District School for the Disabled	2	Provide learning opportunities to the disadvantaged.	Construct one high school for the disabled.	Construction and equipping a school for the disabled. <b>Justification:</b> Provide learning opportunities to the disadvantaged.
Recreational facilities	3	Provide recreational facilities for the communities.	All the 8 divisional headquarters.	Establish a stadium and cultural centre. <b>Justification:</b> Provide recreational facilities for the communities.
Building Materials District wide	4	Provide decent housing to the poor and slum dwellers.	No. of the people provided with houses.	Develop and promote the use of low cost building materials. <b>Justification:</b> Provide decent housing to the poor and slum dwellers.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The effective performance of the following sectors will be required:

**Agriculture and Rural Development:** Production and consumption of high nutrition crops will be required for human resource development. Food sufficiency in the district will enhance school enrolment, retention and completion rates. Settlement of squatters and landless through transparent settlement programmes will address the shelter and housing needs of the community.

**Physical Infrastructure:** Training institutions will thrive best where there is adequate and accessible infrastructure mainly quality road network, electricity, communication systems and housing.

**Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order:** Adequate security is necessary for human resource development. The review of legal and regulatory framework with a view to dismantling outdated repressive and inappropriate laws is necessary for the growth of Human Resource Development sector.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Although the sector was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the district order of priority during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultative Forum, the significance of ICT in information processing for development cannot be overemphasized. Management information systems facilitate informed decision-making.

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies." while the mission is to "promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or social-economic status."

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During this era of information technology, information processing, analysis, storage and retrieval needs to be computerized for speedy efficiency. During the plan period, the

service providers, mainly local authorities, public service, telephone and power providers will be called upon to use information technology to become better service providers. An information system like the Geographic Information System (GIS) will be developed and used for efficient delivery of services.

During the plan period, there will be need to expand and improve the existing infrastructural facilities to address the needs of the growing population and GIS will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in database.

The local authorities will be encouraged to make use of the GIS to locate geographical positions in any installation including water pipes, road network etc. without necessarily going for field visits. With reliable and up to date information from GIS, a service provider can easily affect curative and preventive maintenance on infrastructure. Local authorities in Narok will be encouraged to install the system during the plan period.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information Communication technology is very important to the business community and service providers for the use of Fax, E-Mail, Internet are on the increase in the urban centres of Narok. Information Communication technology services are thriving through the private sector in Narok considering the fact that the district is a major tourist destination. The sector is a source of income, revenue and employment.

In future, the sector will be a major input in service provision in urban centres of Narok, Nairegie Enkare and Ololulunga who have already started the computerization of their operations.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has continued to play a major role in providing development information in the district as the district resource and data centre which is very vital for economic development of the district. The DIDC will be equipped with improved MIS to offer bigger and better service.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Day to day running of DIDC, which serves as a resource and reference centre for development Information on the district.
Private Sector	Spear head the development of Information Technology in the district. Provision of Cyber cafes and computer schools/training.

### 3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Computerization and installation of appropriate information systems by public service providers i.e. the government and local authorities; Revitalization of the District Information and Documentation Centre; Establishment of Community IT Centres; Integration of IT in education.	Lack of resources and clear policy guidelines; Lack of collaboration between the stakeholders and institutions (government, NGO, CBO, private sector and research institutions); Inadequate knowledge on source of data and information in the district.	Train government and local authorities personnel on IT; Resource mobilization through closer collaboration and coordination; Awareness creation on importance of IT and the various sources of information relevant to development needs of the community.

### 3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

This sub-sector gives a list of the proposed projects and programmes, sector priorities, objectives and targets including the criteria used for setting the priorities.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: ICT

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Computerization District wide	Enhance delivery of services.	All government departments and local authorities up to divisional level.	Training and capacity building; Acquisition of equipment.
Expansion and Modernization of Telecommunications District wide	Reduce the cost of communication.	Cover all trading centres.	Provide services in all parts of the district.

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project/ Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization Programme District wide	1	Enhance the delivery of services.	All government departments up to the divisional level and the two local authorities; Two desk top sets at the DIDC; DIDC staff trained on data management and software packages.	Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology. <b>Justification:</b> Enhance the delivery of services.
Integration of IT in Education and Training	2	To maximize on the gains from IT.	All the 36 secondary schools.	Integrate ICT in secondary and training institutions programmes. <b>Justification:</b> To maximize gains from ICT.
Community IT Centres	3	To improve accessibility to essential basic development information.	At the four divisional headquarters.	Establish community ICT learning and information Centres. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the accessibility of essential basic development information.
Installation of Modern Wireless Local Loop Narok Town	4	To improve communication within and outside the	Install wireless local loop in all Telkom offices in the district.	Install wireless local loop in all the Divisional Headquarters. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the accessibility of

		district.		development information.
District Management Information System Narok Town	5	To maximize on the gains from IT.	Integrate MIS in all institutions in the district.	Equip institution with up-to-date MIS. <b>Justification:</b> Enhance information management.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector must provide an enabling environment for the growth and sustainable development of the IT sector through development of policy and regulatory framework for the sector, promoting initiatives to integrate IT in educational and training programmes at all levels and establishing community IT learning and information centres. This will enable easy access to essential basic developmental information such as market information, health, education and HIV/AIDS. It will also enable the promotion of the use of IT for all socio-economic activities and providing the necessary security for the growth of the sector.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

Although this sector was prioritised at position six during the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultation Process, it is very important in creation of a secure environment in which all other sectors can thrive in the process of wealth creation and poverty reduction.

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans” while the mission is ‘to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision And Mission

During the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultation process the community was made to understand that governance issues were not only to do with the government of Kenya (GOK) but also all other stakeholders especially the community based organizations. The community has a role to play in relation to issues of public administration especially on transparency and accountability.

In Narok District the decline in service delivery in this sector is clearly manifested in the increasing frequent incidences of cattle rustling and ethnic tensions, domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and children, discriminatory practices in law enforcement, corruption and administration of justice.

During the plan period the insecurity problems in the district will be addressed through the formation and strengthening of local committees for conflict resolution both within

the community and between the community and its neighbours in order to reduce the frequent cases of cattle rustling and banditry.

Forums will also be created where ethnic groupings can come together and discuss their issues of common interest. Leaders meetings including those from neighbouring districts as Bomet, Nakuru and Tanzania will be held frequently. On domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and children, the volunteer children officers will be recruited and trained at the locational level to supplement the services offered by the departments of Children and Social Services.

The community based organizations and NGOs will continue to conduct civic education on community and individual rights and provide legal services to the disadvantaged members of the society. Such organizations working with the community include Olmarei Lang, FIDA, MYWO and NCWK.

The operationalization of the Community Service Orders Act at the district level has also come in handy to address the problems of congestion in prisons and also the enhancement of the family cohesiveness as the minor offenders are rehabilitated within the community in which they belong.

With full participation of all the stakeholders in this sector, the vision and the mission will be translated into a reality.

### **3.6.3 The Importance to the Sector in the District**

The sector plays a very significant role in the development of the district considering the fact that Narok is a settlement district and home to many ethnic communities prone to ethnic tensions over rights on natural resources as the district inhabitants practice pastoralism and crop production and over 50 per cent of the land is under commercial ranching.

During the PRSP consultation process on the pockets of poverty, target groups and governance environment report preparation process, cases of massive corruption were cited amongst the public service providers which includes government officers and local authorities, provincial administration and the judiciary leading to further impoverishment of the communities, as manifested in the land settlement programmes, exploitation of natural resources, awarding of bursaries, provision of relief services and enforcement of the Right to Property Acts, among others.

### **3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role</b>
Provincial Administration.	Maintaining Security, Law and Order.
Judiciary	Provision of justice.
Local Authority	Provision of the necessary infrastructure.
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Coordination of all development activities in the district.
Children's Department	Providing quality service for the welfare of children.
NGOs – World Vision, Action Aid, World Concern International	Sensitising Communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children.



### 3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The sub sectors considered in this section are Provincial Administration, Financial Management, Development Planning, Legal Services, Provincial Administration, Renal Institutions, Local Governance Probation Services and Prosecution.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public Administration and Development of Policies	Efficient Public Administration for socio-economic development; Provide supportive services and an enabling environment; Visionary development planning to achieve economic growth and reduce poverty levels; Efficient management of human resources and capacity building.	Inadequate infrastructural facilities; Low and inadequate funding for efficient provision of services; Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel and equipment; Low motivation for public servants.	Enforce the public service code of regulation; Resource mobilization through closer collaboration between the government, Local authorities, NGOs, and private sector; Training and capacity building for public service employees; Undertaking performance improvement programmes.
Financial Management	Prudent management of projects/programmes funds; Community involvement in project/programmes financial management.	Poor linkage between planning and budgetary allocation; Non participatory planning and projects/programmes implementation process; Lack of clear policy guidelines and budgetary allocations for monitoring and evaluation of community projects.	Community involvement in projects/programmes planning and implementation including financial management; Revitalizing the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and expand it to include the NGOs, CBOs and private sector; Mobilize resources for purposes of community projects monitoring and evaluation; Close collaboration with all development agents for efficient utilization of available resources.
Development Planning and Coordination	Encourage and institutionalise the District Consultation Forum for development planning and coordination; Encourage the communities interests in development planning and projects/programmes implementation; Promote and encourage demand driven projects/programmes as opposed to supply driven.	Lack of community involvement in the planning process; Lack of coherent policy institutional and legal framework to guide and enforce plan implementation and coordination; Lack of collaboration among various development agents.	Cultivate closer collaboration between the development agents; Work within the framework of the DDC and the consultations forum for purposes of planning and coordination of development activities; Create awareness and conduct PRAs and use the document reports for community involvement in planning and project/programmes implementation.
Local Government Authorities	Provide efficient and timely services and infrastructure i.e. water supply, sewerage, land administration etc; Provide an enabling environment for economic growth.	Inefficiency in delivery of services; Inadequate and poorly managed resources; Lack of community involvement in planning and delivery of services at the local authorities; Poor data storage systems.	Promote and improve on management of financial and other resources at the local authorities including local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF); Enhance service delivery systems; Closer collaboration with other service providers and mainly the enforcement agents; Community involvement through stakeholders forums on planning, implementation and delivery of services; Computerize the services and up date the data banks.



Provincial Administration	Effective coordination of security and development matters in the district; Provide an enabling environment for the performance of other sectors of the economy.	Inadequate skilled personnel and equipment; Poor approach and lack of skills in solving conflicts; Lack of public awareness on matters of security and development; Poor coordination of rural development programmes.	Appropriate recruitment, training and upgrading of personnel at local level i.e. chiefs and assistant chiefs who can be accountable to the community; Awareness creation and sensitisation on matters related to security and development; Community involvement on rural development programmes i.e. demand driven programmes and projects.
Legal Services and Administration of Justice	Bring legal and judicial services closer to the poor and most vulnerable; Enlighten the communities on individual and community rights; Efficient administration of justice.	Lack of access to court and delays in administration of justice; High cost of legal services; Lack of public awareness on their legal rights in the context of the law.	Sensitisation and awareness creation on individual and community rights and the need for seeking legal redress; Provide civic education; Encourage the vulnerable and the poor to seek legal advice and representation from organizations like FIDA etc.
Rehabilitation of Institutions and Probation Services	Rehabilitation of offenders; Rehabilitation of the street families and children; Decongestion of the rehabilitation institutions; Recruitment of voluntary children officers in the district.	Inadequacy of rehabilitation institutions in the district; Congestion in the existing prison facilities; High influx of families and children to the urban areas; Lack of collaboration of the various stakeholders in the sub-sector.	Operationalization of the community service orders act; Mobilization of resources to address the critical problems facing the sub-sector i.e. street children and families, CNSP etc; Closer collaboration through the DCAC and DDC between the NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the government; Promote and encourage the establishment of income generating activities for the street families.

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

The section provides a list of the proposed projects and programmes, sector priorities, objectives and targets including the criteria used for setting the priorities.

#### B: New Projects/Programmes Proposals

Project/Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Narok Prison Logistical support District wide	1	To enhance delivery of services.	At all levels of service delivery.	Provision of adequate funds, transport and skilled personnel; <b>Justification:</b> To enhance delivery of services.
Public and Civic Education District wide	2	Create an enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction.	Hold consultative forums in 34 locations per year.	Sensitising the public on the individual and community rights and create awareness on matters of security and development. <b>Justification:</b> Create an enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction.
Awareness Creation and Sensitisation on the importance of Community Service Order Act, Constitutional	3	Create knowledgeable and responsible community.	Hold at least one consultative forum in 54 locations per year.	Awareness creation on community service orders; Care and protection of children; Need for seeking legal redress. <b>Justification:</b>

Review Commission Technology				Create a knowledgeable responsible community.
Computer Ledger Management Programme	4	To enhance delivery of services.	At all levels of service delivery.	Provide computers and adequate funds. <b>Justification:</b> To enhance delivery of services.
Micro Planning Training Programme	5	To enhance delivery of services.	At all levels of service delivery.	Sensitise the community on the importance of preparing viable projects. <b>Justification:</b> Build capacity.
District Information and Documentation Centre District Headquarters.	6	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	Provide all the relevant Development data.	Revitalize and provide equipment. <b>Justification:</b> For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.
Implementation of PRSP priorities	7	To reduce high levels of poverty.	Implement all the PRSP priorities.	Sensitise the community on identifying viable projects; GOK and donors to provide funds. <b>Justification:</b> Poverty reduction.
Community Service Order Act	8	To decongest Narok Prison.	Prisoners to assist in community work.	Community to maintain and operate. <b>Justification:</b> Rehabilitate offenders.
Rehabilitation of Narok Prisons	9	The only GK Prison in Narok doesn't have facilities.	Construct male and female wards; Construct an administration block.	Construction. <b>Justification:</b> Improve facility.
Computer Ledger Management and Micro Planning Training Programme including the PRSP priorities. District wide	10	Enhance productivity, efficiency and effectiveness by all the stakeholders.	Hold at least two (2) training workshops for all officers per year.	Sensitise the Officers on the importance of using computers. <b>Justification:</b> For effective delivery of services and serving the members of the Public efficiently and effectively.

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This is a service sector whose services cut across all other sectors. The police department provides security, which enables all other sectors to thrive, financial administration manages funds for all other sectors and development and physical planning are done for all sectors while Provincial Administration provides the general leadership in all areas of development.

CHAPTER FOUR  
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING  
AND EVALUATION

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the projects and programmes identified in Chapter 3 of this DDP on district development strategies and priorities. It provides the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation. It also outlines the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework; and a summary of monitoring and Evaluation indicators. The lessons learnt in chapter two is that the implementation rate of the last DDP 1997-2001 was low due to inadequate funding, low community participation and monitoring and evaluation had not been incorporated in the plan leading to the need to put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanism for 2002-2008 Plan period projects.

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT**

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at five levels. At village, sub location and location levels the monitoring and evaluation of community action plans and programmes will be done by the CAPs implementation committees, Project Management Committees and other development partners. Monitoring will be continuous process.

At divisional level the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee) will be composed of District Officer in the division, Divisional Heads of Departments, NGOs representatives and other stakeholders. The monitoring will be done quarterly through frequent field visits.

At district level the district will strengthen the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), which is composed of the District Commissioner, Heads of Departments, local NGOs and other stakeholders. A system will be established for analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling for monitoring and evaluation information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective measures. All annual work plans will include monitoring and evaluation strategies. Resources will be allocated for the monitoring and evaluation exercise.

There is need to have joint monitoring and evaluation of projects initiated by various stakeholders. Capacity building in monitoring and evaluation will enhance effective monitoring and evaluation. The tools for monitoring and evaluation will be field visits, annual reports, annual reviews, expenditures reports, periodic evaluation reports and special studies such as Baseline Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to measure projects progress qualitatively and quantitatively.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) through its defined mechanism will monitor and evaluate both short and medium term programmes. Lastly, the Ministry Headquarters will monitor and evaluate the medium term programs.

### **4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX**

Monitoring indicators are the variables which will be used to measure progress towards the goals set up to reduce poverty in each sector or sub sector.

## 4.2.1

## Agriculture And Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP) (SIDA) to cover Sericulture, floriculture, oil extraction, crop protection against migrating birds, animal traction; Pasture improvement researching and strengthening livestock marketing etc.	50 M.	2003-2008	Number of farmers adopting modern farming and livestock husbandry; Number of zero grazing units; Number of grade cattle introduced; Volume of milk produced per cow; Number of dipping facilities rehabilitated; Number of field days, demonstrations, seminars, training sessions and workshops held in a financial year.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DALEO and Donors.	Farmers to increase crop and livestock production.
Small Holder Dairy Development Project	15 M	2002-2005	Number of farmers adopting modern livestock husbandry.	Field visits; Reports from community; DEC/DDC reports.	DLPO, ILRI & DFID to support.	ILRI & DFID to control the project and provide logistical support; Farmers to keep dairy cattle.
Veterinary Clinical Services		2002 - 2005	Number of livestock vaccinated and treated.	Field visits; Reports from community; DEC/DDC reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	Extension works will vaccinate and treat animals.
Artificial Insemination Service	1,509,280	Continuous	Number of livestock inseminated; Number of local bulls castrated.	Field visits. Reports from community; DEC/DDC reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	Farmers to provide land; Donors to provide logistical support.
Hides and Skins Improvement Service	13 M	Continuous	Number of licensed hides dealers; Number of hides and skins produced.	Field visits; Annual reports; DEC/DDC reports.	District Veterinary Officer	Farmers provide land, labour, ownership; Donors provide funds, logistical support.
Clinical, Extension and Meat Inspection Services	8.5 M	Continuous	Number of carcasses inspected.	Field visits. Annual reports;	DVO	Community to participate in planning and implementation on rehabilitation scheme.
Vector and	10 M.	2002-2008	Number of	Field visits;	DVO	Dips will be

Tick Control			dips rehabilitated; Number of dip management committee members trained.	Reports from community; Reports to the DEC/DDC.		rehabilitated by the community; The DVO will provide resource person to train the community.
Disease and Pest Control	8.5 M	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated.	Field visits; Reports from community; DEC/DDC reports.	DVO	Community to participate; Pay for laboratory services; Provide logistical support.
Bee-Keeping Development Programme	4.25 M.	2002-2008	Number of long stroth type of hives; Volume of honey and wax produced; Number of farmers and honey production centers.	Field visits; Reports from community; DEC/DDC reports.	Livestock Department.	Community to run their own schemes effectively.
On farm Demonstration and Distribution of Clean Planting Materials	4.5 M.	2002-2005	Number of demonstration and bulking plots for beans, vegetable etc; Number of farmers trained.	Field visits; Reports from community; DEC/DDC on reports.	DALEO; Donors, (NGO) - JICA, World Vision and World concern International.	Extension workers to demonstrates farmers to buy clean seeds on extension workers advice.
Integrated and Sustainable Soil Fertility Management Programme	10 M.	2002-2005	Number of farmers having skills on composting, green maturing, and efficient fertilizer use at farm level.	Field visits; Reports from community ;DEC/DDC reports.	DALEO/ DWO (water).	World Vision to assist in logistical support; JICA to provide funds and logistical support.
Dry season irrigation Development Programme at Narossura, Elangata Enterit, Mosiro etc to cater for high value crops and DECs	25 M.	2002-2008	Number of irrigation farms established; Number of farmers trained.	Field visits; Reports from community; DEC/DDC reports.	DALEO DWO water	World Vision to assist in logistical support.
Rehabilitation of Rural water Supply Illmasharin Water Supply, Lemek Water Supply, Mulot Water sewerage Oloikumkum Pan/dam, Olosingati,	93 M.	2002-2008	Number of schemes rehabilitated in each financial year; Number of households accessible to clean safe drinking water.	Field visits; Reports from community to DEC/DDC reports; Decrease in cases of water borne diseases.	DWO (Water)	World Vision and JICA to assist in logistical support; GOK and Donors to provider funds.



pan/dam, Olokurto Water supply and N/Enkare Water Project						
Narok Water Supply (Rehabilitation) to cover improvement of the sewerage system	25.9 M.	2002-2008	Number of water connections; Quality and quantity of water available to the people.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Water officer.	Water consumers to pay their bills promptly.
Conservation of Water Resources, Gravity water Supply System, Spring and Well Protection	100 M.	2002-2008	Number of gazetted water sources catchments areas; Number of District Water Board meetings held in a year; Training, seminars and workshops held in a financial year.	District Water Board minutes; Field visits; Reports from community to DEC/DDC reports.	District Water officer; Community.	GOK and Donors to solicit for funds.
Completion of District Cooperative Offices	2 M.	2002-2005	Number of offices constructed.	Reports from community ; DEC/DDC reports; Field visits.	District Cooperative officer	GOK to provide funds to complete district cooperative offices.
Rehabilitation of Cooperative Societies, Supervision of Societies Attending A.G.M., S.G.M., and M.C.M.; Promotion of new societies and Rural Micro Finance Programme	25 M.	2002 - 2005	Number of societies rehabilitated in a financial year; Number of societies electrified in a financial year; Quantity of wheat and barley processed in a year; Revenue earned by farmers; Acreage under barley and wheat production; Number of societies supervised per quarter and per annum;	Records from wheat societies; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field visits; District Agricultural Board minutes.	D.C.O. (Co-ops); Farmers cooperative societies.	Community to provide shares.

			Number of societies promoted: Number of rural micro finance schemes supported.			
Human Wildlife Conflict	30 M.	2002-2007	Number of Wild animals controlled: Number of parks fenced.	Monthly quarterly and annual reports: Field visits.	District Game Warden.	Kenya Wildlife Services Community; Community will be involved in planning and coordination of all the activities; Hiring experts to give lectures and speeches.
Electrification of District Forest Staff Houses	0.3 M.	2002-2004	Number of houses electrified.	Annual reports: Filed visits: DDC minutes.	District Forest Officer.	To install electricity
Construction of Divisional Forestry Extension Offices	2 M.	2002 - 2005	Number of offices constructed.	Annual reports: Field visits: DDC minutes.	District Forest Officer	MORPW to inspect construction.
Farm and Agro-Forestry Training and Extension	1.2 M.	2002-2005	Number of farmers trained: Number of tree nurseries established.	Annual reports: Field visits: Reports from Community: DDC minutes.	District Forest Officer: ENSDA.	Extension works to train farmers on Agro-Forestry extension; Community to participate in training.
Forest Policing and Environmental Education	2 M.	2002-2007	Number of forest guards and technical staff trained.	Annual reports: Field visits: Reports from community: DDC minutes.	District Forest Officer.	The Provincial administration and community to liaise with the District Forest Officer in enforcing forest policing and environmental management.
Protection of Mau Forest	5 M.	2002-2007	Reduced destruction of biodiversity.	Field visits: Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Warden (KWS).	District Forest Officer to eliminate all illegal activities in the forest; Community to participate.
Aforestation Programme Research and Development of wood fuel Burners.	10 M.	2002-2006	Number of kilns produced: Number of artisans and women groups trained.	Field visits: Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	KENGO	Ministry of Energy to provide funds; Women groups in all divisions to produce enough Kenya Ceramic jikos and Maendeleo cooker stoves.

Farm Tree Planting and Afforestation Programme	5 M.	2002-2006	Number of farmers practicing agro-forestry.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	ENSDA	Ministry of Energy to provide funds; Community to plant appropriate trees in their farms.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	2 M.	2002-2006	Number of demonstration farms; Number of farmers trained; Number of fish ponds established.	Field visits. Annual reports.	District Fisheries Officer.	The community; NGOs.
Construction of District Fisheries Offices	5 M.	2002-2005	Number of offices constructed.	Annual reports; Field visits ;DDC minutes.	District Fisheries Officer.	GOK to provide funds.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Road Rehabilitation and Routine Maintenance	60 M.	2002-2008	Number of kilometres of road graded and gravelled; Amount of money allocated.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community; Number of DRC meetings held.	District Works Officer.	Community to provide labour. GOK to provide funds; Local Authority provides funds through LATF.
Mai-Mahiu Narok Road B3/C12	58 M.	2002-2005	Number of kilometres of roads graded and gravelled; Amount of money allocated.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Works Officer.	GOK provide funds for maintenance of road.
Road C57 Narok-Mau –Narok Road E 1484 Mulot-Sogoo Road; and D 319 Enangiperi-Olokurto Road	58 M.	2002-2008	Number of KMS (tarmacked)	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Works Officer	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide paid labour; Private sector to construct.
Rural Electrification Programme	100 M.	2002 - 2008	Number of market centres electrified.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Ministry of Energy and KPLC Ltd.	Community to provide labour; GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Expansion and Modernisation of Telecommunication	50 M.	2002-2008	Number of trading centre with modern telecommunication equipments.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from the Committee.	Telkom.	Community to provide labour; GOK and Donors to provide funds and supervision.

#### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade And Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Road Maintenance in Maasai Mara Reserve	60 M	2002-2008	Number of kilometres of roads graded and murramed; Amount allocated.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Warden (KWS).	Local Authority to provide funds and supervision.
Maintenance of Nature Trails Inside Maasai Mara Game Reserve	40 M.	2002-2008	Number of Kilometres maintained.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Warden (KWS)	KWS to maintain nature tracks.
Awareness Creation for community living adjacent to the Mau and Olposumoru Forests	2.5 M	2002-2008	Number of groups sensitized.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Warden	All communities adjacent to the forest to conserve it.
District Joint Loan Board	50 M.	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Trade Officer.	Narok County and Town Councils to provide funds; NGOs to provide funds; Traders to repay the loans in time.
Training of Entrepreneurs Small Business Management Seminars and Consultancy	0.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Trade Officer.	Traders to attend seminars and workshops on business management; DTO to facilitate entrepreneur training.
Micro Enterprise Support Programme	50 M.	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries; Number of workshops and seminars.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Development Trade Officer	GOK, NGOs, Local Authorities to provide funds; Traders to borrow, save and invest.
Accelerated Industrialization Support Programme	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of industries started in rural areas.	Field visits. Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Industrial Development Officer.	NGOs to provide funds; Private Sector, CBOs and DIDO to identify potential entrepreneurs.

Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of women trained.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC.	District Industrial Development Officer.	NGOs to provide funds and machines for demonstration; DIDO to link between communities and stakeholders.
Development of Manufacturing Demonstration Centre, at least one in the District.	To be determined	2002 - 2008	Number of entrepreneurs trained; Number of income generating projects started.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC.	District Industrial Development Officer.	NGOs to provide funds and machines for demonstration; NGOs to hire and train facilitators; DIDO link between community and stakeholders.
Loaning/ Funding of Small Scale Manufacturing Enterprises.	5 M	2002 - 2008	Number of income generating projects started.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC.	District Trade Development Officer.	GOK, NGOs and Donors to provide funds; Entrepreneurs to establish industries.

#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Community Development Program	0.5 M. per Financial year	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries	Field Visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from Community.	District Social Development Officer.	NGOs to access credit facilities; District Social Development, Trade Officer to train the traders; Community to manage their business ventures.
Skills Development Vocational Rehabilitation	0.5 M. per Financial Year.	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Social Development Officer.	Local Authority to identify areas for resettlement of the disabled persons; GOK, NGOs and Donors to provide equipment or capital to start small business.
Youth Self Employment Program	0.500 M. per Financial year.	2002-2008	Number of Youth trained and self-employed.	Field visits. Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	DSDO	Youth to engage in self employed and become self-reliant; NGOs and GOK to provide funds.
Revolving Loan Fund for the women groups and Training of Entrepreneurs	20 M.	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries Trained and provided with loans.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	DSDO	The women to establish viable income generating; GOK, NGOs and Donors to provide funds.
Construction of cultural Centre and District School for the Disabled	9 M.	2002-2005	Cultural Centre and disabled school constructed and utilized	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Cultural Officer.	Artists-Produce goods/cultural products; GOK to avail funds for construction.



Cultural and Herbal Medicine Clinics	2.1 M.	2002-2005	Herbal clinics constructed and leased.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC; Reports from community.	District Cultural Officer	Herbalists to provide professional herbal medicine services; GOK to regulate herbal clinics.
Construction of Playgrounds at all Divisional Headquarters	0.5 M per division	2002-2005	Playgrounds constructed.	Field Visits. Reports to DEC and DDC.	District Sports Officer KFF and KAAA branch Narok.	KFF and KAAA Narok branch to avail sports men and women; Local Authorities to maintain the facilities; Community to contribute and use.
Promotion of Sporting Activities	1.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of tournaments held and number of sportsmen trained.	Field visits. Reports to DEC and DDC; KFF & KAAA Narok branch reports.	District Sports Officer.	KFF & KAAA Narok branch to avail sports men and women.
Post Literacy Model Communities Learning Resource Centre in Central and Mau Offices and Community Libraries	2.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of rooms completed.	Field visits; Reports to DEC and DDC.	District Adult Education Officer.	DWO to make the drawings, cost estimates, and supervise the construction; DAEO to facilitate; Community to use.
Provision of Teaching /Learning Low Cost Materials	1 M.	2002-2005	Number of adult teachers trained.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	District Adult Education Officer.	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Early Childhood Development Project (ECD) District wide	10 M.	2002-2008	Number of girls enrolled in schools; Number of teaching and learning materials provided.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community.	District Education Officer.	GOK and other development partners to assist in funding; Community to cost share in provision of facilities.
Girl Child Education and Management of Schools	10 M.	2002-2008	Number of girls enrolled in schools; Number of teaching and learning materials provided; Number of management boards strengthened.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community.	District Education Officer.	GOK and other development partners to assist in funding; Community to cost share in provision of facilities.
Bursary Programme	20 M.	2002 - 2008	Number of bright and needy pupils/students assisted.	Reports to DEB and DDC.	DEO	GOK and Donors to provide funds.



Non-Formal Education (NFE)	6 M.	2002-2008	Number of teachers trained; Number of teaching materials provided.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	DEO/DAEO	GOK, donors to assist in funding; Community to cost share in provision of facilities; Provincial Administration to sensitise the community on NFE.
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control	10 M.	2002-2005	Number of home based care providers trained; Number of training sessions carried out.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	District AIDS Control Coordinator.	All GOK Departments, NGOs, CBOs, community and private sector to fight against HIV/AIDS through prevention, control, care and support; NACC, NGOs, CBOs, to assist in funding.
Completion of the X-ray wing and Rehabilitation of Mortuary at Narok District Hospital	5 M.	2002-2005	Number of buildings completed and utilized.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Reports from community; Field visits.	District Medical Officer of Health.	GOK, NGOs and community to assist in funding; D.W.O. to make the cost estimates and supervise the construction.
Malaria Prevention and Treatment	4 M.	2002-2005	Number of beneficiaries; Reduced cases of malaria.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community.	MOH Community.	GOK, UNICEF, NGOs and community to assist in funding.
Community Nutrition Care and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness	2,M.	2002-2005	Number of women groups sensitized; Nutritional status in the district.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community.	MOH & Community.	GOK, UNICEF, NGOs and community to assist in funding; Community to ensure food security and diversify in food production.
Safe Motherhood Reproductive Health and Control and Prevention of Environmental Health	1 M.	2002-2005	Number of TBAs trained; Number of TBA kits provided; Number of dust bins provided per trading centre.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports from community.	MOH and Community.	GOK, UNICEF and NGOs to assist in funding; Community to seek assistance from health facilities.

Expanded Program on Immunization	9 M.	2002-2005	Percentage of children immunized per year.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits; Reports from community.	MOH	GOK, UNICEF and NGOs to assist in funding; Community to be sensitized on child survival.
Completion of the amenity Wards, District Hospital	10 M.	2005 - 2005	Number of rooms constructed and utilized.	Reports to DEC and DDC. Annual reports	MOH	GOK and donors to provide funds.

#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders
District Management Information System (DMIS) to include Computerization Programme	5 M.	2002-2006	Number of departments covered; Number of staff trained on how to use computers.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports;	District Development Officer.	GOK Departments; Donors to assist in funding and materials; Community to use the available information.
Installation of Modern Wireless Local Loop.	To be met by Telkom (K) Ltd	2002 - 2006	Number of wireless local loop installed.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	Telkom (K) Engineers	GOK; Telkom (K) and donors to provide funds.

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Computer Ledger Management Program	1 M.	2002-2005	Number of staff trained.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	District Accountant.	Computer analysis to design and install the program; GOK/Donor to fund.
Micro Planning Training Program	1.4 M.	2002-2005	Number of officers trained.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	District Development Officer.	DDO to facilitate GOK/Donor to fund; Community to participate.
Construction and furnishing a modern District Information and Documentation Centre	20 M.	2002-2006	A functional DDC.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports; Field visits.	District Development Officer.	GOK and Donors to provide funds; Community and organizations to use facility.
Narok Prison Logistical Support	5 M.	2002-2007	Number of vehicles purchased.	Reports of DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	Officer in charge of G.K. Prison.	GOK/Donor to provide support.

Narok GK Prison (Rehabilitation)	3 M.	2002-20005	Number of wards and water tanks constructed	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	Officer in Charge of G.K. Prison.	GOK to fund; DWO to estimate cost.
Public and Civic (Awareness Creation and Sensitization Programme) District wide	5 M.	2002 - 2003	Number of seminars/works hops conducted.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual reports.	Officer in Charge of the Constitutional Review Commission.	Community to provide views on how to review the constitution; GOK and Donors to provide funds.

### 4.3 SUMMARY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programmes in various sectors.

	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
<b>Health</b>			
Infant Mortality rate	55/1000	50/1000	40/1000
Immunization coverage	75%	95%	98%
Doctor/patient ratio	1: 100,953	1:80,894	1:49,223
HIV/AIDS incidence	20%	18%	15%
<b>Education</b>			
Primary school enrolment	65%	70%	75%
Primary school dropout rate	2.2%	2%	1%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:32	1:30	1:28
Secondary school enrolment rate	15%	18%	20%
Secondary school dropout rate	4.4%	3.5%	30%
Teacher/student ratio	1:21	1:25	1:30
District literacy level	63.3%	85%	98%
<b>Roads</b>			
Classified roads	1,148 Km	2,500Km	3,800 Km.
<b>Water</b>			
Access to portable water	22%	32%	45%
Absolute poverty	64%	50%	40%
<b>Energy</b>			
Households with electricity connections	10%	18%	30%
Households using solar power	2%	12%	25%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	70%	85%	95%
<b>Telecommunication Network</b>			
	Actual 2001	2006	2008
<b>Exchange Capacity</b>			
Automatic	1,500	2,100	3,500
Manual	600	300	100
Total	2,100	2,400	3,650
<b>Exchange connection</b>			
Automatic	1,500	2,500	3,500
Manual	95	50	0
Total		2,550	3,500
Public Telephone	776	1,500	2,500