

NAROK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 -2023

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NAROK COUNTY

VISION

The premier county of choice in diversity and opportunities for prosperity

MISSION

Transforming lives through harnessing the diverse natural resources, rich culture and emerging opportunities in the county

CORE VALUES

Equity, Inclusiveness, Efficiency, Accountability and Integrity

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARV	Anti-Retro viral
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CBO	Community Based Organization
CADP	County Annual Development Plan
CDI	County Development Index
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
COG	Council of Governors
COMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CRF	County Revenue Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDE	Ending Disaster Emergencies
ERC	Economic Recovery Strategy
e-NIMES	Electronic National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GHRIS	Government Human Resource Information System
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ICT	Information, Communication Technology
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Boards
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Ksh.	Kenya Shilling
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MMNR	Maasai Mara National Reserve
MMWCA	Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Associations
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
NCDF	National Constituency Development Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBO	Public Benefit Organization
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Persons with Disability
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWG	Sector Working Group
TNA	Training National Assessment
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Developmental Programme
VTC	Voluntary Training and Counselling
WWF	World Wide Fund

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP): The County Government's five year master plan for the county's economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial development to meet the service and infrastructural needs and its own targets for the benefit of all local communities.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework: The policy and operational context and process of ensuring policy priorities and intentions are delivered and/or are being delivered as intended, as measured against clearly defined performance indicators.

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a Ministry or Department to achieve a specific objective; The Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

Project: A project is a set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters. Projects aimed at achieving a common goal form a programme.

Public Participation/Consultation: is a democratic process of engaging people in thinking, deciding, planning, and playing an active part in the development and operation of services that affect their lives.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation among others. They be derived from the Vision 2030 or may be from County Specific Transformative Agenda

Demographic Dividend: The accelerated economic growth that is achieved through a reduction in the population growth rate coupled with strategic investments in the health, education, and economic opportunities for the population.

Output: The products, capital goods and services which results from an organization/institution/agency operation

Monitoring: A continuing function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to inform management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing organization operation of the extent of progress and achievement of results in the use of allocated funds.

Indicator: Quantitative and qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement or to reflect the changes connected to an organization operations.

Evaluation: The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed operation, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The main objective is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, as well as efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Green Economy: The green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Impact: Positive and negative, intended or unintended long-term results produced by an organization operation, either directly or indirectly. Relates to the goal level of the logframe hierarchy.

Stakeholders: Agencies, organizations, groups or individuals who have a direct or indirect interest in the operation, or its evaluation.

Sustainability: The continuation of benefits from an intervention after major assistance has been completed.

Outcome: The medium-term results of an operation's output. Relates to the purpose level of the logframe hierarchy.

Foreword



Chapter eleven of the constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides for devolvement of government functions to county level. The fourth Schedule of the constitution, in particular clearly sets out the distribution of functions between the National Government and the County Government. Article 220 (2) (a) of the constitution place key responsibility on the National Government in terms of prescription of the structure of the county development plans and budget. Amongst the enabling pieces of legislation contemplated in article 220(2) (a) is the County Government

Act 2012. The act in Section 108 envisions a five year county integrated development plan with clear goals and objectives; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; provisions for monitoring and evaluation; and clear reporting mechanisms.

It's against this backdrop that my Government presents the second generation Narok County Integrated development plan for the period 2018-2022. The plan comes hotontheheels of CIDP I which is in its final phase of implementation lasting until June, 30th 2018. The plan generally gives effect to chapter eleven of the constitution and place key responsibility on the county government on service delivery to the citizens. Narok CIDP II will facilitate the development of a well-balanced system of settlements and ensure productive use of scarce resources for economic, social, ecological and other functions. The plan is a culmination of a highly consultative process that spanned public participation to the lowest level as well as stakeholder engagement. All other county plans will be premised on the CIDP.

The implementation of CIDP II will build on the achievements of CIDP I (2013 -2017). Notably, food security was enhanced through provision of farm inputs subsidy. Health access was enhanced by increasing the population within less than a KM to nearest health facility by 5%. HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced by 1.3% with literacy levels increasing by 3% while transition rate of ECDE improved by 7%. An average of 3,000KM of road was graveled and graded. Through improved water infrastructure, access to clean water was increased by 30%.

CIDP II is my contract with the people of Narok who overwhelmingly voted for my administration to complete programmes and initiatives started in my first tenure in office.

Through the CIDP II, the County Government endeavors to reduce the incidences of mortality and improve the quality of life of the residents. Agricultural production will be scaled up through sustained provision of farm input subsidy, value addition and ensure food security. Tourism sector will continue to be revamped through innovative initiatives across all the destinations. The County will leverage on sustainable use of natural resources for its growth and prosperity.

CIDP II encapsulates my promises to the residents of Narok articulated during the election campaign and during my inauguration to office ceremony held in August 2018. It also fully incorporates the aspirations of Wanjiku expressed during the participatory consultations held throughout the county. It reflects the priorities set out in Kenya's Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plan (MTP III) for the period 2018-2022, the Jubilee Manifesto, the Sustainable Development Goals, the AU Agenda 2063 and other policy documents and national commitments. CIDP II has internalized President Kenyatta's Four Pillar Agenda for the second term which is anchored on enhancing and accelerating food security, manufacturing, affordable health care and affordable housing.

The main objective of CIDP 2018-2022 is to transform lives of the county residents by harnessing diverse socio-economic opportunities in the county. It is therefore my humble appeal to all friends of Narok to support these initiatives to uplift the livelihoods and wellbeing of Narok people.

H.E. SAMUEL KUNTAI TUNAI

GOVERNOR, NAROK COUNTY

Acknowledgement

The development of this plan was realized through concerted efforts and an all-inclusive consultative process bringing on board all stakeholders within and outside the County. Among the players who have shaped this plan are; government institutions, Community Based Organizations, national government entities, Civil societies, Members of the County and National Assembly, members of the public from thirty electoral wards, Development partners working in the county and the business community.

The preparation and completion of this plan would not have been realized without support and leadership provided by H.E the Governor Samuel Tunai. We enormously benefited from his invaluable input and transformative vision for the county. The contribution and tireless guidance and insights offered by Executive Committee Members; Julius Sasai (Land), Vivian Sereti (Health), Ezekeil Rono(Roads), Cecilia Wapari (Trade), Job Kiyapi (Environment), Nkantet Koila (Tourism) and John Marindany (Education) is highly appreciated. Special recognition goes to County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning Hon. Morgan Siloma for tirelessly leading the process. I am indebted to the County Secretary, Elizabeth Lolchoki, Chief of Staff, Fred Ntekerei and County Legal officer Mr. James Wamugo for their immeasurable support and guidance through-out the process.

We are thankful for the role played by the Clerk of the County Assembly and all the Members of the County Assembly in making the public participation process a success. The role of various stakeholders including the religious leaders, Narok professionals, and the business community is highly appreciated. We also thankful to the ward and sub county administrators for the role that they played in sensitizing the community during the ward consultative meetings.

We are grateful to the consulting team from Kenya School of Government led by Dr. Solomon Letangule, Evans Ayao, Januaris Mbatha, Vincent Bosire and Naftal Kayuko. Their insightful and expertise in collating data and compilation of the plan was indeed invaluable. I cannot forget the Economic Planning Unit led by Nelson Kamau and Joseph Gikonyo for their commitment and dedication throughout the entire process. Their technical expertise in socio- economic analysis, coordination and report writing skills was significant in having a quality plan.

The technical team comprising of Saitoti Ntiyani, Jully Senteu, Ernest Mwendu, Erastus Mutuku, Edward Mwangi, Patrick Njoka, Caroline Naiyoma, Paul Rutto, William Koech Moses Musekenya, Alex Onserio and Ntiini Nkamasiai, spearheaded development and compilation of sectoral inputs. Their provision of most material and data was instrumental in development of the county strategic priorities and in designing programmes and projects for the period 2018-2022. My appreciation further goes to other technical officers from the economic planning unit, namely; Richard Larus, Mercy Nyaga, Brian Rotiken, Paul Kisotu, Siololo Nkatet, Florence Gitau, Sammy Yegon, Dominic Parsayo, Stella Soyian, Wilson Tupunya and Lemayian Kakui whose contribution in compilation of the final report and support during the public participation exercise was invaluable.

We are also grateful to the ministry of Devolution and Planning and the Council of Governors (COG) for preparing the guidelines that were instrumental in the preparation of this Plan. To our development partners, Population Reference Bureau (PRB), United Nations Development Plan (UNDP), Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA) and World Wide Fund (WWF) your technical and financial support is highly appreciated. To all who played a role in developing this plan, and to the people of Nark County whom without their insatiable desire for quality, efficient and effective service delivery this plan would not have been realized thank you so much and may God Bless Nark County.

Finally, to all those who were involved, we salute you as we acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of this Plan. We call on you to continue with the same support as we deliver the programs and projects documented herein, aimed at improving quality life for county residents.

H.E EVALYNE ARUASA
DEPUTY GOVERNOR
NAROK COUNTY

Executive Summary

The CIDP 2018-2022 is the second CIDP for Nark County, following the successful implementation of the first CIDP (2013-2017). This CIDP incorporates lessons learned during the implementation of the first CIDP. It is also linked to the national and international development agenda. The CIDP is a product of broad-based consultation among diverse stakeholders beginning with national and county government entities, NGOs, the corporate sector, professional bodies, and farmers groups among others. Stakeholders brought up diverse views and expertise which was an integral in coming-up with priority programmes and projects for the period 2018-2022. The CIDP 2018-2022 is divided into 6 chapters:-

Chapter one gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter provides a description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on demographic features, Road network; information and communication technology; energy access; housing; land and land use; employment; irrigation and infrastructure and schemes; crops, livestock, fish production and value addition; mineral potential; tourism and wildlife; industry and trade; main forest products; Financial services; environment and climate change; water and sanitation; Health access and nutrition; education, skills, literacy and infrastructure museums, heritage and cultural sites; community organizations/non-state actors; corporative societies; security and law and order and social protection.

Nark County is situated along the Great Rift Valley in the Southern part of the Country where it borders the republic of Tanzania. It covers an area of 17933km² representing 3.1% of Kenya. Consequently, Nark County is the 11th largest county in Kenya. The County is administratively divided into 6 sub-counties and 30 wards. Further, the county has 16 divisions constituting the administrative sub-units of the National Government. The county population during the Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2009 stood at 850,920. The current (2018) projected population is 1,130,703 increasing at estimated intercensal growth rate of 4.7 population. The population is projected to increase to 1,282,097 by 2022 assuming constant mortality and fertility rates.

Narok is a cosmopolitan county with Maasai and Kalenjin being the dominant ethnic groups. The County is also home to marginalized communities such as the Ogiek and Oromo ethnic groups. The County is endowed with diverse natural resources most notably the world famous Maasai Mara National Reserve, Mau forest, gold mining among others.

Chapter Two Provides the linkage of the CIDP with other development plans and legislations such as the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, National spatial plan, Sustainable Development Goals, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Integrated Green Economy

implementation programme, African Agenda 2063 among others. Narok county CIDP 2018-2022 has taken cognizance of vision 2030 and MTP 3 provisions in coming up with proposals, strategies and intervention for accelerated socio-economic development. Further the CIDP 2018-2022 rides on major national flagship projects as well as other national policy implementation within the Country in order to benefit from positive externalities. The CIDP also take into consideration the national spatial plan framework which aims to harmonize development in the Country.

Chapter three presents a review of the implementation of the previous CIDP (2013-2017).It gives a summary of key achievements and challenges per sector and lessons learned. Some of the major achievements of the CIDP were: procurement and distribution a total of 19 milk coolers across the county. The percentage of the population who can access health facility within a radius of less than one Kilometer (KM) increased from 5% to approximately 10%. The proportion of population travelling for more than 5 KM to access health facility reduced from 70% to 65%. Levels of literacy increased to 67% from 63%, ECDE enrolment increased from 52,384 to 69,030 as a result of recruitment of ECDE caregivers from 475 to 1387; improvement of teacher: pupil ratio from 1: 110 to 1:53 due to the recruitment of 912 ECDE caregivers. Rural water access notably increased by 30%, increase in length of tarmacked roads to 300km up from 260km in 2013. The gravelling and grading of over 3000 km of roads during the same period among many others achievements

The process of implementing the CIDP faced some challenges. Some of the major challenges noted were: Funding and Disbursement challenges. Inadequate and Poorly Developed Infrastructure, Human resource challenges. Policy and Legislation Framework, weak linkages between county government departments, overlap of functions, climatic change among others.

Some of the Key lessons learnt were: need for increased funding to implement the programmes and projects as outlined in the county development plan; this calls for increased mobilization of resources; Need for enhanced Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to ensure effective tracking of programme implementation and the need to leverage on technology.

Chapter Four outlines the County Development Priority Programs that are envisaged to be implemented over a period of five years. Some of the identified priority programmes are: Development of a county spatial plan, equipping health facilities, improving agriculture by upscaling input subsidy, acquisition of more agricultural farm machinery and equipment, Value addition of agricultural outputs and improving market access, improved animal genetics and vaccine administration, expanding the county's strategic food reserve, constructing new roads, maintaining and upgrading existing ones across the county, water resource management, Construction of dams and water pans, Improved sewerage and sanitation systems ,Construction and rehabilitation of early child development centers, technical and vocational training centers,

promoting and developing sporting activities across the county, Tourism promotion and marketing ,promoting rich cultural heritage and art, mainstreaming gender, youth affairs in socio-economic development ,support for SMEs, Construction of Jua kali sheds and stalls, Disaster management among others.

Chapter Five Gives an overview on the CIDP implementation framework. The chapter also discusses the framework which includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirements and mobilization.

Chapter six outlines the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework for all the projects. It provides details, in a matrix format, of the implementation plans, measurable performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation strategies.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Chapter Introduction

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

1.1 County Overview

Narok County is one of the 47 counties created by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The county headquarter is in Narok town, off Narok Nakuru road. The County is situated in the Great Rift Valley in the Southern part of the Country where it borders the republic of Tanzania. The County is named after, Enkare Narok, meaning the river flowing through Narok town. The County is a member of South Rift Economic Bloc comprising Bomet, Kericho and Kajiado Counties. The aim of the economic block includes improvement of the agriculture sector to increase exports to African countries and abroad, livestock production, wildlife and cultural tourism, minerals, the environment and conferencing.

The Narok County is cosmopolitan with a population projection of 1,130,703 persons as at 2018. The ratio of male and female is one to one. The dominant tribes are Maasai and Kalenjin. The main economic activities in the county include pastoralism, crop farming, tourism and trade among other activities undertaken in small scale. The famous Masai Mara Game Reserve, featuring the Great Wildebeest Migration which is one of the “seven Wonder of the World is located in the County. The county has a robust ecological system that residents depend on for agriculture, tourism, water and many other benefits.

The main crops grown in the county are wheat, barley, maize, beans, Irish potatoes and horticultural crops. Mining activities include Kilimapesa gold mines in Lolgorian, quarry and sand harvesting in Narok South and Narok East Sub-counties. The major challenges adversely affecting economic prosperity in the county include effects of climate change, poorly developed economic infrastructure, unplanned human settlement and high level of unemployment among the youth.

1.2 Position and Size

Narok county lies between latitudes 0° 50′ and 1° 50′ South and longitude 35° 28′ and 36° 25′ East. It borders the Republic of Tanzania to the South, Kisii, Migori, Nyamira and Bomet counties to the West, Nakuru County to the North and Kajiado County to the East. The county headquarters is at Narok Town. The county covers an area of 17,933.1 Km² representing 3.1 per cent of the total area in Kenya and hence the eleventh largest county in the country. Figure 2 shows the location of the county in Kenya.

Figure 1: Location of Narok County



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic features

The county lies within the Great Rift Valley, and is serviced by several rivers, flowing from highlands through arid and undulating landscapes. It is home to numerous volcanic landforms with areas of prominent geothermal activities. The highland areas of Mau escarpments, rising to an attitude of 3,100m above sea level provides fertile ground for farming and source to major rivers like Mara and Ewaso Nyiro with Mara River being the single major river that passes through Maasai Mara Game Reserve and ultimately draining into Lake Victoria.

Narok County is home to the world renowned Maasai Mara Game Reserve which is considered Kenya’s jewel when it comes to wildlife. The reserve sitting on 1,510 km² hosts 25% of Kenya’s big cats and has one of the highest wildlife densities in Africa. It is characterised by Savannah plains and woody shrubs which provide an ideal home for the 95 species of mammals, amphibians and reptiles and over 400 bird species found in the park and its environs. Over 300,000 tourists visit the park each year with the peak season for the park coinciding with the Great wildebeest Migration that occurs between July and September of every year.

In the addition to high agricultural potential in highlands and tourism economic activities in the lowlands, the county is endowed with numerous natural resources. Exploration of geothermal power in Suswa area has shown positive prospects, in Talek harnessing of solar power is on-going. Wind power is used in pumping water from boreholes in Mara area and adjacent areas. Other resources found in the county include vast deposits of sand in Suswa and Naikarra wards, pockets of gold deposits in Transmara constituency.

1.2.2. Ecological conditions

The county has a robust ecological system that residents depend on for agriculture, tourism, water and many other benefits. The county's ecological conditions are influenced by the soil type, altitude, vegetation, rainfall pattern and human activities. The two dominant vegetation types in the county include forest land in the Mau area and grasslands and shrubs in the lowland areas of Suswa, in Narok North, Osupuko and Loita divisions in Narok South as well as the Mara sections in Transmara. Grasslands are suitable for livestock rearing and wildlife survival. A major threat to the vegetation cover is the destruction caused by human activities including grazing, charcoal burning, extraction of wood fuel and cutting down of trees without replacement resulting in adverse ecological effects.

The main drainage systems are Lake Victoria South catchment basin and Ewaso Nyiro South drainage area. Rivers in these basins include Mara, Mogor that traverse the county from Mau region through to Kenya-border and into Tanzania draining into Lake Victoria and River Ewaso Ng'iro rising from the Mau Escarpment, draining into Lake Natron respectively. However, due to continuous deforestation over a couple of years, the volume of water in the rivers has been decreasing. To address this challenge, the county has introduced programs to construct water reservoirs, water pans, dams, shallow wells and, boreholes especially in the lowlands and denser settlements of urban and market centres of Narok town, Kilgoris, Lolgorian, E/Enkare and Ololulung'a to provide water for domestic and livestock use.

Maasai Mara Game reserve is a home to the country's highest wildlife density and as such is Africa premium wildlife destination. The reserve is home to a variety of wildlife including Wildebeests, Gazelles, Zebras, Warthogs, Hyenas, Giraffes, Elephants, Lions, Leopards and Elands. With increasing human encroachment activities to the reserve, cases of human wildlife conflict have been on the rise and thus threatening sustainability of the reserve and the tourism sector at large.

1.2.3. Climatic conditions

The climatic condition of Narok County is strongly influenced by the altitude and physical features. The county has four agro-climatic zones namely: humid, sub-humid, semi-humid to arid and semi-arid. Two-thirds of the county is classified as semi-arid (Narok DEAP

2009-2013). Temperatures range from 20⁰C (January- March) to 10⁰C (June- September) with an average of 18⁰C. Rainfalls amounts are influenced by the passage of inter tropical convergence zones giving rise to bi-modal rainfall pattern. Long rains are experienced between the months of February and June while the short rains are experienced between August and November. Rainfall ranges from 2,500 mm in wet season to 500 mm during the dry season.

The March to June season receives high intensity rainfalls that support growth of vegetation which is food for wild animals. This climatic characteristic has been influencing the migration of wildebeest into Kenya from Serengeti in June in search of vegetative food and return migration to Serengeti in November after the vegetation diminishes. The seasons are also important to farmers in planning for planting and harvesting.

Climate change – Projected temperature and rainfall changes in Narok County:

Pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and agriculturalists in Narok County will be amongst the most vulnerable due to the impacts of climate change. Increasing climate variability (changes duration, seasonality and increase in temperature) and extreme events (droughts and floods) will affect livestock and agriculture production, incomes, and food security of these communities in the County. It is projected that temperatures in the Africa are likely to increase more rapidly than the other parts of the world, which might surpass 2⁰C by midway of the 21st century and 4⁰C by the close of the 21st century (¹Niang et al., 2014; ²World Bank 2013). Recent national studies by ³Ogutu et al., (2016) indicate striking temperature rises in the ASALs of Kenya with annual average maximum temperature increases between 0.7 to 1.9 ⁰C between 1960 and 2013. The mean annual minimum temperature rose from 0.6⁰C to 1.7⁰C between the same periods displaying a more country wide warming. In Narok the maximum average temperature increased by 1.75⁰C and minimum average temperature by 1.48⁰C between 1960 and 2013 (⁴Said et al., 2018).

Further projections on rainfall and temperature by 2030s indicate Narok County is among the few counties in Kenya that will observe slight increase in rainfall for both long March-

¹ Niang, I., Ruppel, O. C., Abdrabo, M. A., Essel, A., Lennard, C., Padgham, J., Urquhart, P., (2014) Africa. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Barros VR, Field CB, Dokken DJ and 13 others (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1199-1265

² World Bank. (2013) Turn Down Heat. The Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, and the Case for Resilience. Washington, DC.

³ Ogutu, J.O., Piepho, Hans-P, Said, M.Y., Ojwang, G.O., Njino, L.W., Kifugo, S.C., and Wargute, P.W. (2016) Extreme wildlife declines and concurrent increase in livestock numbers in Kenya: What are the causes? PLoS ONE 11(9):e0163249.doi:10.1371/ journal.pone.0163249

⁴Said, M.Y., Muhwanga, J., Bedelian, C., Moiko, S., Ateino, F., and Abuya, R. (2018). Climate projections for Arid and Semi-arid lands of Kenya based on RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. PRISE Report.

April-May (MAM) and short rains October-November-December (OND) but with increasing dry spell for the months of June-July-August-September (JJAS).

Agricultural and livestock production is likely to be affected in the near-term, as warming shifts the climatic conditions that are conducive to current agricultural production. The area of land suitable for agriculture, length of growing seasons and yield potential are expected to shrink-- particularly along the margins of semi-arid and arid areas. These changes in temperature and rainfall will have a huge impact in the planning for crop and livestock production in the county in the next 10 years and beyond.

1.3. Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1. Administrative Subdivision

Administratively, Narok County is divided into six sub- counties namely; Transmara West, Transmara East, Narok North, Narok South, Narok West and Narok East. The sub-counties are further sub- divided into 16 divisions. Table 1 shows six administrative sub-counties with areas in Kilometres square.

Table 1: Sub-counties and Areas in Kilometres

S/NO	Sub-County	Area in Kilometres
1	Transmara West	2,526
2	Transmara East	320.5
3	Narok South	2,603.3
4	Narok West	5,452.7
5	Narok North	2,603.3
6	Narok East	2,059.5

Source: IEBC 2012

1.4. Political units (Constituencies and Wards)

Politically, the county has six political constituencies and 30 electoral wards. The constituencies are Narok North, Narok South, Narok East, Narok West, Kilgoris and Emurua Dikirr as shown in Table 1.2

Table 2: Administrative Units in Narok County.

Administrative Units in Narok County.

Constituency	Number of Wards	Wards	Area (KM ²)	Area (Km2)
		Name		
Kilgoris	6	Kiligoris Central	305.8	
		Keyian	270.3	
		Angata Barikoi	315.2	
		Shankoe	220.5	
		Kimintet	813.5	

		Lolgrian	600.7	
Emurua Dikirr	4	Ilkerian	96.7	320.5
		Ololmasani	83	
		Mogondo	62.4	
		Kapsasian	78.4	
Narok North	6	Olposimoru	270.2	2,603.3
		Olokurto	527.6	
		Narok Town	373.7	
		Nkareta	462.9	
		Olorropil	412.2	
		Melili Ward	556.7	
Narok East	4	Mosiro	867.9	2059.5
		Ildamat	474.8	
		Keekonyokie	408.2	
		Suswa	308.6	
Narok South	6	Maji Moto	2139.2	4,959.2
		Ololulung'a	444.6	
		Melelo	214.4	
		Loita	1675.6	
		Sogoo	84.1	
		Sagamian	401.3	
Narok West	4	Ilmotiook	279.1	5,452.7
		Mara	1318.2	
		Siana	2802.8	
		Naikarra	1052.6	
Total	30			17,921.2

Source: IEBC Report (2012)

1.4 Demographic Features

The 2018 projected population in the county stands at 1,130,703 consisting of 570,963 males and 559,740 female. This is an increase from 850,920 persons as per the 2009 by Kenya National Population and Housing Census, of whom 429,026 were male while 421,894 were female. Table 3 shows population by age cohorts in 2009 and projections for the years 2018, 2020 and 2022.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)			2020 (Projections)			2022 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	85,158	82,412	167,570	99,004	96,288	195,292	104,813	101,896	206,709	110,970	107,842	218,812
5-9	74,001	71,034	145,035	84,125	81,294	165,419	87,693	84,897	172,590	92,719	89,727	182,446
10-14	59,117	56,668	115,785	80,551	77,665	158,216	80,316	77,170	157,486	80,110	76,931	157,041
15-19	44,501	42,327	86,828	72,238	69,197	141,435	76,731	73,994	150,725	81,810	79,182	160,992
20-24	36,682	42,949	79,631	52,754	50,049	102,803	60,401	57,924	118,325	64,463	62,612	127,075
25-29	31,700	32,036	63,736	43,216	45,134	88,350	46,802	43,504	90,306	52,482	48,461	100,943
30-34	24,096	23,121	47,217	35,126	38,752	73,878	35,307	41,420	76,727	39,428	42,602	82,030
35-39	19,866	19,234	39,100	29,506	29,409	58,915	32,783	33,702	66,485	34,309	37,190	71,499
40-44	13,660	13,083	26,743	21,715	20,053	41,768	23,636	22,815	46,451	27,041	26,545	53,586

45-49	11,408	11,263	22,671	17,369	17,449	34,818	19,274	18,519	37,793	20,584	19,429	40,013
50-54	7,920	7,295	15,215	10,536	9,842	20,378	13,356	13,014	26,370	15,240	15,348	30,588
55-59	5,729	4,850	10,579	9,596	9,914	19,510	9,731	9,934	19,665	9,707	9,464	19,171
60-64	4,746	4,555	9,301	5,342	4,733	10,075	6,817	6,583	13,400	8,002	8,353	16,355
65-69	3,023	2,900	5,923	4,474	4,346	8,820	4,392	3,950	8,342	4,513	4,069	8,582
70-74	2,590	2,679	5,269	2,448	2,331	4,779	3,015	3,160	6,175	3,303	3,336	6,639
75-79	1,498	1,470	2,968	1,667	1,885	3,552	1,608	1,653	3,261	1,576	1,633	3,209
80+	3,331	4,018	7,349	1,296	1,399	2,695	1,549	1,838	3,387	1,457	1,659	3,116
Total	429,026	421,894	850,920	570,963	559,740	1,130,703	608,224	595,973	1,204,197	647,714	634,383	1,282,097

Source: NCPD 2017

The County annual population growth rate stands at 4.7 per cent as compared to 2.7 (NCPD, 2017) per cent at the national level. Besides, the high population growth rate, the county has reported high external migration into the county from the neighboring counties such as Bomet, Kisii, Nyamira and Nairobi. The population is cosmopolitan with Maasai and Kalenjin being the dominant ethnic groups. The county is also home to the minority and marginalized communities such as Ogiek and Oromo ethnic groups.

1.5.1 Population Projections by Urban Centers

There are two urban centers in the county namely; Kilgoris town and Narok town. The two urban areas are highly cosmopolitan and are fairly developed in terms of socio-economic infrastructure. As a result, population in the urban centers is high and is growing at a relatively higher rate as compared to the other areas in the county.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centers

Urban centres	2009 census			2018 (Projections)			2020 (Projections)			2022(Projections)		
	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total
Kilgori	4,926	4,939	9,865	6546	6563	13109	6971	6990	13961	7422	7442	14864
Narok	19,860	18,793	38,653	26390	24972	51362	28105	26595	54701	29923	28316	58239
Total	24,786	23,732	48,518	32,936	31,535	64,471	35,076	33,585	68,661	37,346	35,757	73,103

Source: KNBS (2009) and County Development Planning Office Reports.

1.5.2 Population density and distribution

Population density in the county is varies across the six sub-counties. The density for the county as at 2018 stands at 63 persons per square kilometer, an increase from 47 persons per square kilometer recorded during the 2009 housing and population census. Densities are influenced by among other things climatic condition, availability of social amenities and altitude. Comparing sub-counties densities, Emurrua Dikirr has the highest of 390 while Narok West has the lowest of 34 person per square kilometers.

Table 5: Population distribution and density by Sub-county

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)		2020(Projections)		2022 (Projections)	
	Area(KM ²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kilgoris	2,538	180,417	71	239,738	94	255321	101	271838	107
Emurua Dikirr	321	94,115	294	125,060	390	133189	415	141805	442
Narok North	2,446	175,588	72	233,321	95	248487	102	264562	108
Narok East	2,217	82,956	37	110,232	50	117397	53	124991	56
Narok South	4,959	176,764	36	234,884	47	250151	50	266334	54
Narok West	5,453	141,080	26	187,467	34	199652	37	212568	39
Aggregate	17,933	850,920	47	1,130,703	63	1,204,197	67	1,282,097	71

Source: KNBS (2009) and County Development Planning Office Reports.

1.5.3. Population projection for special age groups.

The population distribution across different age groups is pyramid structured with the population decreasing with increase in age groups. Table 6 shows the population projections by selected age-groups of under-five, primary school going age of (6-13 yrs.), Secondary School Going Age Group (14-17 years), Age Group 15 – 29 (Youth), reproductive age (female 15-49), and Labor Force Age Group (15-49) and age 65 and above. These age-groups are of great importance because of their potential contribution and impact on socio-economic development of the county.

Table 6: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Groups	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projection)			2020 (Projection)			2022 (Projection)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 Year and Below	18,924	18,228	37,152	20,284	19,801	40,085	21,464	20,943	42,407	22733	22172	44905
< 5 Year	85,158	82,412	167,570	99,004	96,288	195,292	104,813	101,896	206,709	110970	107842	218812
Pre-School Age 3-5	50,028	48,788	98,816	54,432	52,784	107,216	57,571	55,804	113,375	60975	59077	120052
Primary School Age 6-13	106,419	102,203	208,622	131,029	126,380	257,409	133,141	128,185	261,326	139080	134397	273477
Secondary School Age 14-17	38,383	34,979	73,362	60,151	57,869	118,020	64,823	62,847	127,670	64215	61850	126065
Youth Population 15- 29	112,883	117,312	230,195	168,208	164,380	332,588	183,934	175,422	359,356	198755	190255	389010
Labour Force 15- 64	200,308	200,713	401,021	271,924	270,043	541,967	294,934	291,878	586,812	320117	316021	636138
Reproductive Age (Female) 15-49		184,013	184,013		270043	270043		291878	291878		316021	316021
Aged population 65+	10,054	10,827	20,881	9,885	9,961	19,846	10,564	10,601	21,165	10849	10697	21546

Source: KNBS (2009) and County Development Planning Office Reports.

Under 1: The population in this age-group increased from 37,152 in 2009 to 40,085 in 2018 representing 7.9 per cent growth. Over the period the population of the age-group is projected to reach 44,905. This age group is the most vulnerable to attacks from various diseases and infections at times resulting to high mortality. Comparing the infant mortality rate in the county with the nation rate, the county rate is higher, 5.2 per cent than the national rate of 3.9 per cent. The most common causes of mortality are diarrhea, upper respiratory infections and phenemonia. To combat the rate the county government and other partners will have to design strategic intervention programmes to combat the high rate.

Pre-Primary School Going Age Group (3-5) years: This includes the pre-school going children, the age group population was projected to be 107,216 in 2018 and was expected to rise to 113,375 in 2020, 378,872 in 2020 and 120,052 in 2022. This being the foundation of education there is need to have quality Early Childhood Education (ECD) and therefore the county government needs play a key role in ensuring that the education at this level is improved. This would mean investment in recruitment of more ECD teachers, building more ECD centers and providing enough learning and teaching materials.

The Under Five Years: The population for the pre-primary age group in 2018 stands at 195,292, comprising of 99,004 males and 96,288 females. This is 17 per cent of the total county population. The under – five mortality rate at the county is at par with national levels of 52/1000, which is an improvement from 82/1000 in 2010. To reduce this high rate there is need for an increase in the number of health facilities to address child welfare and ECD facilities to promote education services.

Primary School Going Age Group (6-13 years): This group consists of the primary school going children whose population was projected to be 257,409 in 2018 of whom 131029 are male and 126,360. Out of this population only 123,252 boys and 116 girls are in school. The size of the age group is projected to rise to 261,326 in 2020 and 273,477 in 2022. Most

of these children live in rural areas where the provision of basic education is really a big challenge, this may be due to long distances to the nearest schools and the existing facilities have improper infrastructure. To address this challenge the government should focus on providing high quality primary school education through building of more schools in the rural areas, advocating and facilitating recruitment of more teachers and improving the learning facilities to ensure rural schools also enjoy free primary education like other schools across the country.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary School age group). The age bracket has a projected population of 118,030 persons in the year 2018, an increase of 60 per cent from 73, 362 in the year 2009. The age group population is further projected to increase to 127,670 and 126,065. Although the ratio of male to female in this age group is 1:1, the number of male is slightly higher than that of female. This can be attributed to many factors among them influx of migration experienced in the county. Comparing the age group with the secondary school enrollment of 31,252 it can be concluded that most of persons in the age group are either out of school or are schooling outside the county. On performance, in 2017 KCPE results most of these pupils did not qualify to join national and county schools. To increase transition rate from primary to secondary school the county government and national government will need to focus on building sub-county secondary schools, this is to boost enrolment in secondary education.

Age Group 15 – 29: This is the youth group, a very productive group which is important to the county's economic growth. The population was projected to be 332,588 in 2018 constituting 29.4 % of the population in the county. The age group population is projected to increase 359,956 in 2020 and 389,010 in 2022. Despite being a critical constituent of the labour force, the age group encounter a number of challenges including unemployment, lack of necessary skills, unwanted pregnancies, and high risks associated to HIV/AIDS. To cushion the age group from the afore-mentioned realities, there is need to create a conducive for the youth potential to be harnessed through creation of more polytechnics for skills enhancement and job opportunities for the groups.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years): The population of female within this child- bearing age group is projected to be 270043 in 2018, representing an increase of approximately 47 per cent from the figured recorded in 2009 Census. The population of the female is further projected to increase and reach 291,878 in 2020 and 316021 in 2022. With a Total Fertility Rate of 4.7 which is higher than the national TFR of the 3.1, the age group will be critical in determining the county population growth. To manage population growth and child illness the government will be coming up with programmes on enhancing family planning uptake and build more health facilities with enough equipment to ensure safe delivery and avoid maternal mortality.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64 years): This is the labor force and the most productive age group. The population is projected to be 541,967 in 2018 and is expected to rise to 586,812 in 2020, 636,138 in 2022. The county and national government should create self-

employment opportunities to ensure this group is occupied. To reap benefits of demographic dividend the two levels of the government should focus on offering incentives and subsidies to massive population within this age group and entrepreneurs so that they in turn create more job opportunities.

Age Population (65+): Population above 65 year currently projected to be 19,846 constituting two cent of the total population. This is projected to grow to 21,165 in 2020 and 21,546 in 2022. With the population being less active, the higher the population of persons in this age-group depicts the level of economic burden for the county in terms of social net programmes. Moving forward, there is need to introduce more social safety net programmes for the aged, improve the accessibility to health care, integrate the aged in development activities and build their capacity in peace making process.

1.5.4. Population of persons with disabilities

The types of disability affecting most of the county residents are hearing, speech and physical disability. The most affected age-group with disability include are children less than 14 years. Table 7 shows the population of persons in the county living with disability across different age-groups.

Table 7: People living with disabilities by type, sex and age

Particulars	0 – 14		15 - 24		25 – 34		35 – 34		55+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hearing	1366	1675	963	703	522	794	557	364	320	296
Speech	618	1025	614	829	426	717	496	447	540	503
Visual	329	537	360	426	323	383	430	256	213	423
Mental	127	256	196	187	98	115	108	215	114	183
Physical	336	383	338	561	438	371	283	446	391	398
Self-care	70	235	167	188	133	172	100	155	118	87
Others										

Source: The Kenya National Survey Report for persons with Disability (2018)

1.5.5. Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. It results to accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county’s residents.

By the end of the MTP III period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 5.13 from the average of 6.0 in 2014, before declining further to 4.3 in 2030. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 48.1% in 2014 to 43.5% in 2022 and 42.3% in 2030. This will result in a corresponding increase in

proportion of of the population in working ages (15-64years) from 49.8% in 2014 to 54.7% in 2022 and 55.7% in 2030 over the same period, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at about 2% or almost 2%.

Table 8: Narok County Demographic Dividend Indicators

Indicator	2009	2014	2017	2022	2030
Population Size	850,291	996,296	1,095,572	1,282,097	1,629,935
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	50.38	48.11	46.6	43.55	42.28
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (%)	2.45	2.03	1.81	1.68	2.001
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	47.16	49.85	51.59	54.77	55.71
Dependency Ratio	112.03	100.6	93.83	82.57	79.71
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)		6.0	5.68	5.13	4.27

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census.

Table 8 shows the key demographic indicators for Narok County. By the end of the MPT III period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 5.13 from the average of 6.0 in 2014, before declining further to 4.3 in 2030. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 48.1% in 2014 to 43.5% in 2022 and 42.3% in 2030. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages (15-64years) from 49.8% in 2014 to 54.7% in 2022 and 55.7% in 2030 over the same period, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at about 2% or almost 2%. On the other hand, the dependency ratio will be gradually reducing to reach 82.57 in 2022 and 79.71 in 2030.

1.6. Human Development Approach

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

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

The County Development Index (CDI) is a reliable measure of marginalization since it exposes the relative ease of accessing basic goods and services, normally used in measuring the quality of life. The level of county development can be determined by comparing the disparities between various regions using standard indicators, such as life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality and literacy levels. Using this criteria, Narok County was classified position 8 among the most marginalized counties; with CDI of 0.4377 which is below the

national average of 0.5204. The criterion is used by Commission on Revenue Allocation to determine the counties which are eligible for allocation of equalizations funds established in CoK 2010.

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

1.7.1. Roads and Rail Network

Narok County has a road network of 4,602 KM out of which the national government is in charge of 1,348km and the county government takes 3,254 KM. From the network, approximately 185 Km is tarmacked, 1,510 KM is graveled and 2, 907 KM is earth road. The main challenge has been that during the rainy season some of the murrum roads are rendered impassable. This has hindered most of highly agricultural areas from reaching their potential.



Figure 2: A section of Mai- Narok road destroyed by heavy rains

The county has four air strips located at the Maasai Mara game reserve: - Serena, Keekorok, Olkiombo and Musiara and all of them are murramed. The air strips play a crucial role in tourism sector by increasing mobility of the tourist visiting the Maasai Mara game reserve.

Phase 2B of the Standard Gauge Railway traversing Naivasha- Narok- Bomet- Nyamira - Kisumu (262 KM) is expected to ease pressure on Mai- Mahiu Narok road. The standard gauge railway will be critical in increasing productivity in the county by enhancing access to markets and easing mobility.

1.7.2. Information, Communication Technology

The county has a total of six post offices which are distributed across the six sub-countries with a total of 2700 letter boxes installed. On mobile telephony, over 88,000 households in the county which is approximately 52 per cent own mobile telephone. Despite Narok town being connected with fibre optic cables to enhance access to internet services only less than three per cent of the population use internet services which implies low level technology penetration. On access to government information and government service the county of Narok has one huduma center which is not adequate to serve the entire county effectively. With less than 10 per cent of the population having access to radio and television services

at their homes there is need to increase access to information to the larger population without access to aforementioned technology.

1.7.3. Energy access (Main sources of energy, electricity coverage, solar, biogas, wind, etc.)

Electricity connectivity in 2018 stands at 20% of households which is an increase from 6% of household connections in 2009 (KPLC, 2018). Firewood and charcoal are however still the most common sources of energy accounting for 80% of total energy used in the county. Approximately 51% of households are using lanterns for lighting despite the high cost of kerosene. Most of the bigger facilities in the rural areas including the hotels and lodges around the Mara continue to use generators to meet their energy needs.

Just 1% of residents in Narok County use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and 2% use paraffin. 80% use firewood and 17% use charcoal. A further 29% use lanterns, and 54% use tin lamps. 8% use fuel wood. Electricity use is mostly common in male headed households at 7% as compared with female headed households at 4%. Narok North constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 16%.

To increase access to electricity, a mini solar grid serving over 2,000 people was established at Talek centre. Exploration of geo-thermal is



set to start in the Suswa area with **Figure 3: A mini solar power grid at Talek Centre** both local and international players investing in the sector. KETRACO is undertaking several transmission line projects in the county including the Olkaria – Narok project and the Loiyangalani – Suswa project which is expected to transmit the energy generated from the Lake Turkana Wind Power Project to the Suswa sub-station. The increase in electricity will be integral in increasing street lighting to the areas from the current ten towns and centers across the county with the street lighting.

1.7.4. Housing: Types

Housing types in the county are influenced mainly by culture. In the rural areas where there are higher incidences of poverty, the houses are mainly temporary structures made of mud and cow dug. According to the 2009 housing and population census only less than 10 per cent of residents have permanent houses (stone and bricks). Majority of the brick and stone wall houses are found mainly in urban centres. This is because of enforcement of the

building code and other regulations which provide a framework on the type of houses that should be built within urban centres.

Using floor as indicator of housing type, 15% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 84% have earth floors. Less than 1% has tile and 1% has wood floors. Narok North constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 27%. That is nine times Emurua Dikirr constituency, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Narok North constituency is 12 percentage points above the county average. Narok Town ward has the highest share of cement floors at 70%. That is 35 times Mogondo ward has the lowest share of cement floors.

1.8. Land and Land Use

1.8.1. Land ownership categories/ classification

Land ownership in Narok can be categorized into three main categories namely; community land, trust land and private land. Figure 1.2 shows map with different land categories in the county.

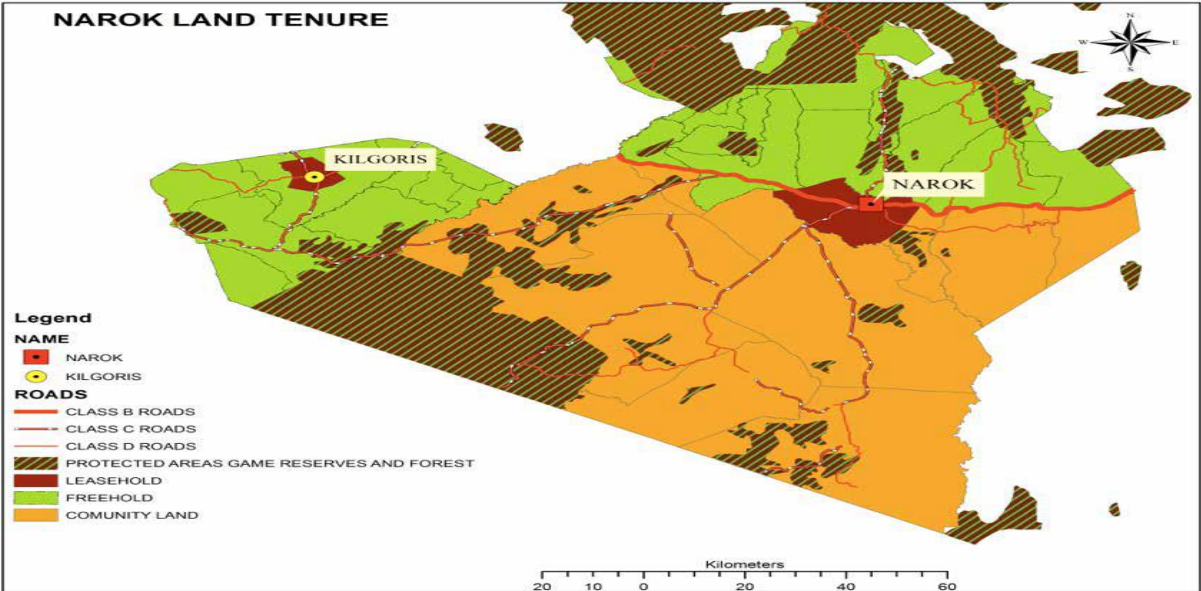


Figure 4: Map of land tenure in Narok

Community land refers the proportion of land held communally and registered as a group ranch. Due to population growth, this type of land ownership is rapidly diminishing. Group members are championing the subdivision of these group ranches resulting into individual land ownership – free hold titles. The areas, which are under communal land ownership, are parts of Loita and Olorurto wards.

Trust land is held by the county government on behalf of the people of Narok. This type of land is mainly in urban centres, forest reserve and in Maasai Mara game reserve.

Private land is emerging as a result of disbandment of group ranches and community land. In urban centres, private ownership is in the form of lease hold titles while in the rural areas, people have freehold titles. Private land ownership has led to the land owners leasing out

their land to investors. This is mainly happening in the wheat producing areas and within the Mara ecosystem.

1.8.2. Mean holding size

The average land holding size in the county is approximately 16 acres. This is not uniform throughout the county. There are individuals who own thousands of acres, especially in the wheat producing areas. Land within the conservancies which is owned by members of the conservancies has bigger acreages. This is basically because these areas are conservation zones.



Figure 5: Narok Governor issuing title deeds to residents of the county.

1.8.3. Percentage of land with title deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds is greatly influenced by the subdivision of group ranches and adjudication sections. With the disbandment of the group ranches, the number of freehold titles has increased to about 80%.

1.8.4. Incidence of landlessness

The county does not have any serious cases of landlessness. However, there are limited cases of people from outside the county who are mainly job seekers who end living in deplorable conditions in upcoming slum in Narok Town. The other landless people are those found encroaching into Mau forest.

1.8.5. Settlement patterns (Urban centers, informal settlement, etc.)

Settlement patterns in Narok are not evenly distributed. Human settlement pattern in the county is influenced by among other things; agricultural potential, development, land ownership tenure and the ecosystem. This can be explained by the fact that some areas are densely populated while some others are not. The densely populated areas are the major towns (Narok, Kilgoris, Lolgorian, Ololulunga etc) and areas with high agricultural productivity including Mau, Parts of Transmara East and West. Areas with high agricultural

potential like the Mau and parts of Transmara have high concentration of human settlements which are at times associated with informal settlements. Land ownership influences settlement patterns because each clan/family resides in a particular ancestral land. Generally, the bigger percentage of the County's population can be found in the rural areas.

1.8.6. Type and size of land

Land in the county can be classified into four broad categories based on land use. These are: Urban land, Conservancies, Maasai Mara Game reserve and Arable.

Urban land is spread across several urban areas in six sub-counties including; Narok Town, Kilgoris Town, Lolgorian, Nairegie Enkare, Ololulunga. The approximately area under urban land use is about 178.17km².

Conservancies are found mainly around Maasai Mara ecosystem. These conservancies serve as dispersal and migratory corridors for wildlife from the Maasai Mara game Reserve. In total there is more than 352, 000 hectares of land under conservancies in the county, comprising more than ten conservancies. Among the biggest conservancies are Pardamat, Mara North, Mara Naboisho and Siana conservancies.

Maasai Mara Game reserve on other hand accounts to approximately 1,510KM². The game reserve is home to the big five: elephants, buffaloes, rhinos, lions and cheetahs.

The arable land where most agricultural activity take place is approximately 8,495.5km². This land is mainly in Mau region, Narok North areas, Nairege enkare in Narok East, bigger part of Emurrua Dikirr sub-county and Narok South and pockets of land in Northern part of Narok West sub-county.

1.9. Employment

1.9.1. Main Employment Opportunities in Narok County

The main employment and income opportunities available in the county are agriculture (crop farming and livestock rearing), trade and tourism. The three sectors dominate the economy of the county and have created income and employment opportunities for majority of youth in Narok.

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

1.9.2. Self-employed

Self-employment is the main form of employment in county accounting for more than 60 per cent of all form of employments. One of the determining factors of employment in the county is education level: 8 per cent of the residents with no formal education, 10 per cent of those with a primary education and per cent of those with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Table 9 shows distribution of different sources of earning for different categories of persons classified with education level.

Table 9: Distribution of different sources of earning

Education Level	Work for pay	Family business	Family agric. holding	Intern volunteer	Retired/homemaker	Fulltime student	Incapacitated	No work	No. of individuals
Total	12.7	16.3	45.5	1.1	10.7	9.7	0.3	3.7	393,871
None	7.8	18.3	48.7	1.4	18.3	0.2	0.6	4.8	120,098
Primary	10.3	15.2	49.6	0.9	8.0	13.0	0.2	3.0	196,117
Secondary	26.1	16.0	30.5	1.1	5.9	16.4	0.1	4.0	77,656

1.9.3. Labour force by sector

The projected labour force population is 541,967 in 2018 and is expected to rise to 636,138 in 2022. The huge labor force in the county presents an opportunity for the county to develop by tapping on their potential energy and technical skills. To reap benefits of demographic dividend, the two levels of the government should focus on offering incentives and subsidies to massive population within this age group and entrepreneurs, so that they in turn create more job opportunities.

1.9.4. Unemployment levels

Youth unemployment in the county poses a serious threat to the economy. According to Analytical report on Labour Force Dynamics (KNBS, 2012), Narok North (including Narok East), Narok South (including Narok West) and Trans Mara Sub-counties have unemployment rates of 3.8, 3.4 and 2.8 per cent respectively. The county government aims at reducing the unemployment rate in the country by creating income and employment opportunities for the youth through the youth targeted employment creation framework. The private and civil society sectors have also enhanced employment creation for young people and invested in their skills development.

1.10. Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1. Irrigation potential

Narok County has a huge irrigation potential of 12,400 Ha while only 3,160 Ha are currently under irrigation. There are several permanent rivers flowing through the County from the highlands to the low and dry areas. The rainfall ranges between 500mm – 1800mm, which is unreliable both in time and space. The predominant soils are sandy loam with black cotton soils being prevalent in Transmara East. Noteworthy, is the big acreage of arable land totalling 164,730 km² out of which only 69,000 Ha is under cultivation. The irrigable land

is distributed across the six sub-counties; Narok South/Narok West 9,000 Ha out of which 3,000 is irrigated, Narok North/East 400Ha, out of which 160 is irrigated, Transmara East 2,700Ha none is irrigated, Transmara West 300Ha, none is irrigated.

1.10.2. Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)

The county currently has eight irrigation schemes: three large schemes namely; Naroosura 600 Ha, Mosiro covering 325 Ha, Polonga covering 200 Ha, and five small schemes: Oletukat 120 Ha, Olopito 100 Ha, Ewaso Nyiro 100 Ha, Meeyu A 25 Ha, and Meeyu B (shulakino) 25 Ha. These schemes are currently benefitting 1,370 households.

1.11. Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.11.1. Main crops produced

The main crops grown in the county are wheat, barley, maize, beans, sugarcane and horticultural crops. The main horticultural crops include; tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, French beans,



onions and indigenous vegetables. Maize, wheat, barley, tea, coffee, pyrethrum and sugarcane are grown as cash crops.

Maize and wheat are the highest income earning cash crops in the county. On average the county produces about 200,000MT of maize and 135,000 MT of wheat each year. However, production of these crops has been fluctuating as a result of erratic rains and emergence of the devastating diseases such as [Figure 6: Wheat Harvesting in Mau area of Narok North Sub-county.](#)

Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND). The area under maize also declined from 116,605 ha in 2012 to 110,079 ha in 2016. The total production fell from 462,981 tons, valued at 9.6 billion shillings, in 2013 to 271,158 tons, valued at 7.5 billion shillings, in 2015. Production of wheat declined in the last three years from 2.8 tons/ ha in 2014 to 1.9tons/ha in 2016. Production declined from 226,662 tons, valued at 6.9 billion shillings, in 2013 to 195,489 tons, valued at 5.6 billion shillings, in 2014, 135,776 tons valued at 4.1 billion shillings, in

2015 and 132172 tons valued at 4.622 billion. The maize and wheat production has limited value addition which is limited to flour milling and ceaning?? and packaging for WFP.

Other crops in the county which are increasingly being grown include sugarcane due to the construction of a new factory in Transmara West Sub County. Approximately, 200,000 hectares of land in high and medium potential areas is put under various crops annually. Others are are beans, finger millets, pigeon peas, cowpeas and small scale production of cassava and sweet potatoes.

1.11.2. Acreage under food and cash crops

Acreage under food crop represent approximate 252,880 Hectares whilst cash crops occupy an area approximately 69,339 Hectares

1.11.3. Average farm sizes

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

1.11.4. Main storage facilities

The main storage facilities in the county stores owned are by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPD). The total capacity of these facilities is approximately 640,000 bags. The major facilities includes Kiligoris NCPB stores with a capacity of 120,000 bags, Kirindon stores with a capacity of 160,000 bags, Narok stores with a capacity of 160,000 bags, Mulot, Engata Miguara and Enegetia NCPB stores with a capacity of 40,000 bags each, Enoosaen stores with 40,000 bags angata grain stores in Angata with a capacity 30,000 bags.

1.11.5. Agricultural extension, training, research and information services

The county agricultural sector extension service plays a key role in disseminating knowledge, technologies and agricultural information, and in linking farmers with other actors in the economy. Currently there are 128 technical staff and 47 support staff. The staff are distributed in the various sub counties. In the recent past there has been entry of private extension service providers in the county. The county has an operational Agricultural Mechanization Services station (AMS) and the Narok Pastoral Areas Training Centre (NPATC) institutions that provide specialized training to clients (farmers and extension personnel) and act as demonstration centers for improved technologies. The AMS has since been devolved while the NPATC is still under control of the national government. The Maasai Mara University is another training institution in the county that offers degree programs, diploma, certificate and short courses in agriculture, environment and enterprise management.

1.11.6. Main livestock breeds and facilities

Livestock production

Livestock rearing is one of the main economic activities supporting the majority of rural household livelihoods in food security, employment and income generation. Livestock

species reared comprise of cattle, sheep and goats, poultry, bees, rabbits, donkeys and other emerging livestock.

The population of major livestock species is approximately 1.4 million Cattle, 1.2 million sheep and 0.8 million goats. Previously cattle comprised of indigenous zebu for meat, milk and other cultural purposes. However, owing to increase in human population and competition from other agricultural enterprises (mainly crop farming) local communities have opted to diversify into keeping high quality breeds. Thus Boran, Sahiwal, exotic dairy breeds and their crosses are progressively becoming popular. Dairy value chain is growing faster under intensive and semi-intensive production systems.

1.11.7 Main livestock breeds and facilities

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

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

1.11.8 Aquaculture

The total number of fish farmers in the county stands at 467 currently and the figure is expected to increase with the continued interest in fish farming and appreciation of fish as a healthy alternative source of protein. There are approximately 425 fish ponds in the county, out of which 366 are in Transmara West and East sub-counties. The aquaculture production trend has been steadily increasing for the past five years growing from 8,078 Kg in 2011 through 9,722 kg in 2012, 12,642kg in 2013, and 21,336 kg in 2014 to 31,352 kg in

2015. A total of 2,345,000 and 7,000 tilapia and cat fish respectively were stocked in fish ponds. The total value of fish harvested was Ksh. 10,973,200.

1.11.9 Ranching (number, ownerships and activities)

The county has 156 ranches, which are all classified as group ranches (NCDP, 2013). However the number has been decreasing as a result of increased land demarcation and adjudication. There also a few large-scale commercial farms keeping dual-purpose and beef cattle, goat and sheep, with milk, meat, hide and skin, wool and mutton as the main products

1.11.10 Apiculture (bee keeping)

Promotion of bee keeping has successfully culminated in formalisation through formation of Bee products marketing hub in Narok County with maximum capacity of 10 tonnes with current operating capacity of 3.5 tonnes per month during harvesting season. There is cooperative society (Maasai Mara bee keepers association) in collaboration with the Hive Limited- Christian Aid co –implementer to safeguard producers. There are 48,917 hives for honey production and its by-products (Bee wax use in industrial protection of fruits, Honey liquid for consumption, Queen Jelly, Combs, Bee venom, Propolis) in the county.

1.12. Oil and Other Mineral Resources

1.12.1. Mineral and Oil potential

The County is endowed with a few mineral resources that are a valuable to the economy of the county and critical input in construction industry. The main minerals are gold deposits found in Lolgorian division in Transmara West sub-county while sand, ballast, talek decorative stone and building stones are mostly extracted in Narok South and Narok East sub-counties.

Exploration for oil reserves is on-going in the Mt Suswa area and is expected to yield promising results. Other mineral deposits in the county include guano, copper, iron, kyanite, magnetite, quartzite and tourmaline. There is need for a key strategic initiative to confirm the commercial viability of the existing mineral resources. The extent and impacts of quarrying activities in the County need to be investigated and addressed to ensure that ecosystem integrity is maintained.

1.12.2. Ongoing mining and extraction activities

Gold mining and processing by carbon leaching in Lolgorian by Kilimapesa Gold Limited is one of the main mining activities in the county. According to the EIA report for Kilimapesa Gold II (Pty) Limited, the gold reserves are estimated to be in excess of 650,000 oozes. This gold mining potential is what informs the proposed expansion programme by Kilimapesa Gold Ltd to a production capacity of at least 100tonnes/day. The company currently has a 25 tonne per day capacity carbon leaching gold processing plant. It is envisaged that this facility will remain active for the next 10 years.

Quarrying activities for sand, ballast and building stones is also a rapidly growing industry across the county. The tonnage that is extracted is however not well documented. There is need for regulation and mapping of the quarrying sites so as to ensure that the social and environmental impacts of mining are well understood and mitigated.

Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1. Main tourist attractions and activities

The main tourism attraction scenes in the county include: Maasai Mara National Reserve and the rich Maasai culture. Maasai Mara reserve is one of the most popular tourism destinations in Kenya, and indeed Africa. The wildlife



Figure 7: Maasai Moran entertaining tourists

in the reserve tends to be most concentrated on the reserve’s western escarpment. The Maasai Mara is regarded as the jewel of Kenya’s wildlife viewing areas. The annual wildebeest’s migration alone involves over 1.5 million animals arriving in July and departing in November.

Maasai rich culture is unique and attraction to tourism. Despite education, civilization and western cultural influences, the Maasai people have clung to their traditional way of life,

making them a symbol of Kenyan culture. Maasai's distinctive culture, dress style and strategic territory along the game parks of Kenya and Tanzania have made them one of East Africa's most internationally famous tourist attractions.

Other tourism attraction activities include game drives, nature walks and hot air balloons in the mara game reserve. The activities provide a perfect opportunity to view a wide range of animals in the park. Balloon safaris help to see wild animals from the bird's eye view and when you add the ride itself, it is double thrill .. There are also Maasai village sites and Narok Museum which also attraction sites both for domestic and international visitors.

The county also has potential for enhancing tourism in the following areas which remains unexploited; Sport tourism, Ecotourism and Cultural tourism.

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

Within the game reserve, there are different types of hotels/lodges; 2⁵ five star hotels with a total of 86 rooms and a bed capacity of 165. There eight four star hotels with a of 376 rooms and 779 beds. There is one two star lodge with a bed capacity of 46 (Tourism regulatory authority, 2014). Within the town there are nine classified hotels with more than 323 beds and over 264 rooms.

1.13.3. Main wildlife

There are about 95 species of mammals, amphibians and reptiles and over 420 birds species recorded on the reserve The main wild animals in the park are the big five (buffalo, elephant, leopard, lion, and rhino). Other game include wildebeests, hippopotamus, cheetah, impala, topi, coke's hartebeest, giraffe, roan antelope, zebras, spotted hyenas, waterbucks, Thompson's and grants gazelles. The main birdlife include the vulture, marabou stork, secretary bird, hornbill, crowned crane, ostrich, long-crested eagle, and pygmy falcon. Nowhere in Africa is wildlife more abundant than in Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

⁵ Mara Serena and Olare Mara Kempinski



Figure 8: A herd of wildbeest grazing in Maasai Mara game reserve.

1.13.4 Wildlife conservation areas

There are six registered wildlife conservancies in Narok namely: Ennonkishu, Mara Naboisho, Mara North, Olare Motoroki, Olkinyei and Pardamat. The the size of the land under conservancies is cumulatively more than 192,000 hectares. The conservancies are a partnership of different private landowners and communal land owners.

1.14. Industry and Trade

1.14.1. Markets

There are various markets and trading centers, with some having shades and other facilities. Continuous refurbishment of the markets is necessary to improve the levels and ease of doing business within the county. Some of the markets and trading centers include: Kilgoris market, Olmeli market, Uhuru market (fenced), Rehabilitation of the Esoit market and cattle sale yard, Ogwedhi sale yard, Shartuk market and sale yard, Endonyo Onkopit market and sale yard and Duka Moja market and sale yard.

1.14.2. Industrial parks (including *Jua Kali* sheds)

Narok Town does not have a clearly designated industrial zone/park. However, *Juakali* sheds are spread across the County. There are seven *Jua kali* associations and 3574 *Jua Kali* artisans involved in various income generating activities. However, their output has remained low due to lack of adequate capital arising from unavailability of cheap credit facilities. With adequate support, they can indeed invest in the unexploited industrial potential, including factories for handling crop, livestock and forest by products and value-addition which remains largely untapped. Handicrafts have a big untapped potential too.

1.14.4. Types and number of businesses

Trade in Narok County is predominantly based in Urban Centers. There are 2 Major Urban Centers:-Kilgoris and Narok Town. There other Urban Centers that are growing fast, including Lolgorian in Transmara West and Nairagie Enkare in Narok North There are 198 other smaller urban shopping centers, and more than 25 markets in the county..

These Towns, Urban Centers and Markets serve mainly as trading hubs for farm produce and supply-chain to trade with other parts of the country. The centers also serve as the county's retail and whole sale trading hubs. The county has 198 registered retail trades and 600 registered whole sale traders. In general there are: 198 shopping Centers, 6000 Registered Retail Traders, 198 Registered Wholesale, 1 Bakery, 497 Bar and Restaurants, 131 Unclassified Hotels, 39 Classified Hotels, 3574 *Jua kali* artisans 3574 and 7 *Jua kali* associations.

1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

The Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises is sub-divided into four areas namely: - retail trade, agri-business, services and manufacturing. In Narok County the sub-sector is grossly

under-developed. There are inadequate infrastructure for use by entrepreneurs. Support to the small and micro- enterprise there are limited financial support from both the county and national government. The national government has put in place several intervention measures to assist the sub-sector to grow and create employment opportunities for the youth. These include training and capacity building, organizing exhibitions and building Jua kali sheds. These efforts are largely inadequate and therefore the County government needs to intervene and compliment the programs.

In terms of economic output, these enterprises contribute a big percentage to the County of Narok output. They offer direct livelihood to an estimated 17,900 people and indirectly to over 100,000 people. If supported with well-targeted interventions such as funding, training, technology transfer, marketing and provision of infrastructure, the potential economic value of these enterprises is enormous.

1.15. Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.15.1. Main Forest types and size of forests

The county's forest cover is estimated at about 16% which is higher than the national average that is 7%. The county's forest reserves have however reduced in the past five years due to encroachment, clearing of land for agriculture, charcoal burning, illegal logging, financial challenges and political interference.

There are 8 main forests in the county categorized into Trust Land and indigenous/Gazetted forests namely: Nyangores, Nairotia, Olenguruone and Olposimoru classified as indigenous and Maasai Mau, , Loita, Nyakweri and Enoosupukia as trust land forests. The Mau ecosystem in Narok County is made up of three blocks with a total acreage of 98,381 hectares according to the Narok County Integrated Resource Mapping Report prepared by Two EMS Associated Ltd in conjunction with the Narok County Government. Private/individually owned forests account for 7% of the county's forest reserves.

1.15.2. Main Forest products

The activities permitted in the forest reserves under the Participatory Forest Management Plan (PMFP) between the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Community Forest Associations (CFAs) is regulated grazing, bee-keeping, fuel-wood collection, medicinal collection and access to water resources. Other forest products include timber, poles and posts. The Department of Environment is currently drafting the Forest Produce Bill that is

aimed at regulating the charcoal industry which would in turn positively impact forest protection and conservation activities.

1.15.3. Agro-forestry

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

There are 88 registered agro-forestry nurseries in the county with 56% of the registered nurseries being in Transmara East sub-county. Over 103,000 tree seedlings have been planted across the county most of which were planted in Narok East sub-county (70,240). About 80% of the farmers buy or grow their own seedlings and the survival rate for the planted seedlings is 93%.

1.15.4. Value chain development of forestry products

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

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

Charcoal burning is extensively carried out in the county and has contributed to environmental degradation. A study carried out in 2014 revealed that at least 1,440tonnes of charcoal are produced every year in Narok County (Tesot, 2014). In order to effectively regulate the industry, there is need for a forest produce policy.

1.16. Financial services

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

The County is served by different by financial institutions able to supply finances and capital for businesses. A total of 15 National commercial banks have branches in Narok and there

are 8 Micro-finance institutions and 15 SACCOs. These institutions offer a variety of credit products to the residents of the County for investment. In addition, some of the institutions undertake trainings to traders, including the youth and women groups, on financial management skills and investment opportunities available in the County.

1.17.2. Distribution /coverage of financial services by sub-county

Although there seems to be a relatively good number of financial institutions operating in the County, distribution is uneven across the six sub-counties. Narok north and Transmara West sub-counties where Narok town and Kilogoris town are based contain more than 95 per cent of all financial institutions. Emurrua Dikirr and Narok West have the lowest number of financial institutions.

1.17. Environment and Climate Change

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

Environmental degradation in the county is mainly as a result of unsuitable farming methods, effects of climate change, poor solid waste management, soil erosion, inadequate sanitary facilities, massive deforestation for charcoal, timber and firewood; land clearing for agricultural use; poor physical planning in urban areas; quarrying activities; pollution from agro-chemicals and alien and invasive species.

Land degradation due to poor agricultural activities, overstocking and deforestation in Narok East, Narok West and parts of Narok South have resulted in the destruction of the upper catchment areas and the rangelands. Sand harvesting in the Suswa area and sections of the Greater Mara region has resulted in overexploitation; leaving the land bare and further exacerbating soil erosion, low water retention and incidences of flash floods. The forest reserves in the county especially Nyakweri Forest and the Maasai Mau are also degraded due to charcoal burning and illegal logging activities.

1.17.2. Environmental threats

Drought and famine is one of the main environmental threats currently faced in Narok County. Over 30% of the population in the county resides in the semi-arid areas. Environmental shocks and stresses brought about by droughts compound poverty and affect the poor disproportionately because the poor are found in marginal and vulnerable areas. Loss of livestock and wildlife as well as displacement of communities in search of water and pasture further worsens the quality of life for the local communities. Adverse change in the weather pattern has resulted in reduced yields; which in turn have discouraged investors in the agricultural sector and would be adversely affected hindering the realization of Vision 2030 development goals.

Narok County and Narok Town in particular has experienced increased frequency of flooding in the past decade with flash floods being experienced every rainy season (twice a year) , unlike in the past when the frequency was every five years. The flooding events lead to loss of lives and destruction of property which affects the livelihoods of the business community especially in town.

Other hazards include windstorms which are known to cause havoc in areas such as Olokurto, Mau and Ololunga divisions especially in open spaces. Fire hazards are frequent and normally occur during the dry spells (September – December and January – March). Areas prone to fire outbreaks include Masai Mara and Masai Mau forest where they are reported to cause serious ecological damage. Forest fires have been reported to cause serious deforestation in parts of Masai Mara and parts of Masai Mau where they razed important ecosystems endemic to lions. Irreparable damage has also been caused to homesteads and other establishment as a result of fire outbreaks.

1.17.3. High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

The rainfall amount and distribution in Narok County are governed by altitudinal variations, giving rise to a bimodal rainfall pattern of wet and short rains. The North-South and East-West rainfall gradients are very sharp. The mean annual rainfall varies from between 1,000mm to 1,750mm in the Mau Hills, supplemented by mountain mist, to 300-800mm in the south. The northern and the western parts of the Mara Basin are the wettest, recording 1200mm to 1800mm per annum. The rainfall at Narok Town, which has one of the oldest rainfall stations, is 1,016mm per annum. The long rains start in mid-March to June with a peak in April while the short rains occur between the months of September and December.

1.17.5. Solid waste management facilities

Pollution of the environment and water sources because of improper waste management has had adverse effects on human, wildlife and livestock health. Improper solid waste management has led to clogging of drainage systems; death of livestock and wildlife from consuming plastics; and general poor ecosystem health. The use of agro-chemicals for farming coupled with inadequate water treatment has resulted in the contamination of ground and surface waters leading to disease outbreaks. The County is however in the process of constructing a sewer system to serve the residents of Narok Town. An integrated Waste Management Plan is crucial in determining the most appropriate collection, segregation, and transportation and treatment systems for both solid and liquid waste in the county and would be beneficial in providing a long term waste management strategy for the coming years.

1.18. Water and Sanitation

1.18.1. Water resources

Rivers, springs, ground water and surface runoff are the major sources of water in the county. Major rivers are Mara and Ewaso Nyiro. Ewaso Nyiro drains into Lake Natron while

Mara River which passes through Maasai Mara Game Reserve drains into Lake Victoria. Ground water resource which is developed into boreholes and shallow wells provides water for domestic and livestock use. Dams and water pans are on the other hand used for livestock drinking. In the lowlands, such as Suswa and Osupuko, which are semi-arid, there is scarcity of water. Suswa area specifically has challenges as it has poor ground water potential. The soils are also poor for water pans construction. Supply of water to Suswa Town and environs is expected to commence once the ongoing Suswa water supply project works with water from a borehole in Naivasha is complete. The works are expected to be completed in 2018/19.

With regard to water quality in the county, water provided by the three water supplies (Narok w/s, Olololunga w/s, Kilgoris w/s) is quality assured as the water supplied is treated water. Spring Water drawn at the source (natural springs) is clean and can be used without treatment. Water from boreholes is considered free from contamination, except for dissolved minerals which unless otherwise advised is considered safe for domestic use. However, water downstream is unsafe for raw consumption due to pollution which is mainly from agricultural farm chemicals and human feces due to high levels of open defecation in the county.

1.19.2. Water supply schemes

The main water supply schemes in Narok County comprise of conventional water supplies from surface water and boreholes water supplies from ground water sources. Major water supply schemes include Narok water supply, Ololunga water supply, Kilgoris water supply, Mulot water supply, Enaibelbel water supply, Ilmashariani water supply, Iolgorian water supply, Mosiro water supply, Lemek water supply, Oletukat water supply and Rotian water supply.

Ground water source is also a major contributor in water supply schemes, with the county having an estimated total number of boreholes at 207, both public and private, with an average yield of 6 M³/hr.

The water is supplied by Rift Valley Water Service Board through the local water service provider (Narok Water and Sewerage Company). Water tariffs by Narok Water Company is at Kshs 420 per 6,000 Litres (Minimum) as guided by WASREB through the Water Act 2002, mainly in urban areas, while in rural areas a 20 Litres jerry can of water costs averages at Kshs 10.00

Government agencies including Water Sector Trust Fund, Rift Valley Water Service Board, Lake Victoria South Water Service Board, National Water Conservation & Pipeline Corporation, National Draught Management, Ewasongiro South Development Authority, NGOs and Donors including World Bank, have greatly supported in water infrastructure development especially in the areas of boreholes, water pans and water supplies.

Water tariffs by Narok Water Company is at Kshs 420 per 6,000 Litres (Minimum) as guided by WASREB through the Water Act 2002, mainly in urban areas, while in rural areas a 20- litre jerrycan of water costs averages at Kshs 5.00.

1.18.3. Water sources and access (distance to the nearest water points by sub-county)

There is an estimated 1,684 water sources in the county among them dams, rivers, water pans, springs and boreholes which are community and private owned. In the whole county only an estimated 8.6 % of households were benefitting from piped water (KNBS 2009). In 2017, about 1,600 households were estimated to have roof catchments systems for harvesting rain water. The average distance people travel in search of water is approximately 2Km in wet seasons. The distance increases to 10 Km during the dry seasons. The areas with the longest distance to the water points are in rural areas where only 7,760 households accessed tap water mainly from protected springs and boreholes.

Low flows in rivers and springs have continued to be recorded in the county mainly due to water sources and catchments degradation.

1.18.4. Water management (Institutions, measures for sustainable use etc.)

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

Rift Valley Water Service Board and Lake Victoria Water Service Board are the licensed water service Board in the county. They have subsequently issued WSP licenses to Narok Water and Sewerage Company. Rural water schemes are managed by water management committees whose officials are elected from the water utilities.

It is recognized that water is a limited resource subject to competing uses. An approach to managing water systems is crucial for maintaining normal stream flows in rivers and springs and groundwater recharge by water towers and catchment conservations.

Sustainability of water schemes entails professional management by the local water service provider, reduction of non-revenue water and upgrading of borehole schemes from generator powered to solar powered, hence reducing the costs of operations and maintenance and making water affordable. Conservation and protection of water catchment and riparian areas coordinated by the County water department in conjunction with partners is one of the many efforts applied towards water sustainability.

The community manages the rural water schemes, thereby enhancing water schemes security against theft and vandalism.

1.18.5. Sanitation

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

In 2017, approximately 97,010 of the households in the county used latrines (covered and uncovered) for waste disposal while about 65,360 households relieved themselves in the bush, resulting to outbreaks of water borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea especially during the rainy seasons. Households in urban areas use pit latrines and septic tanks, which are emptied by by Narok Water and Sewerage Company exhauster and private owned exhausters. This has been necessitated by lack of a sewer system, which is a major sanitation problem.

1.19. Health Access and Nutrition

1.19.1. Health Access (Health Facilities, Health personnel and their distribution)

Health services are offered in three tiers namely :tier one which is composed of community, tier two composed of primary health care facilities i.e. dispensaries and health centers and tier three comprises of hospitals. In total, there is one county referral hospital, three sub-county hospitals, 6 mission hospitals, 2 nursing homes, 36 health centers, 110 dispensaries and 47 clinics. The services offered are regulated by boards and councils such as Pharmacy and Poisons Board, Nursing Council, Clinical Officers' Council, Public Health Officers and Public Health Technicians Council, Nutrition and Dieticians Council, among others.

The total bed capacity in all health facilities in the county is 839, of which 300 is provided by NGOs/missions, 110 by the private sector while 429 are county health facilities. The average distance to a health facility is fifteen kilometres (km). In total there is more than 788 technical health personnel among them 36 medical doctors, 347 nurses and 105 clinical officers and 10 dentists. The doctor/ population ratio is 1:40000, nurse/population ratio is 1:15000

1.20.2. Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence

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

1.20.3. Nutritional status (prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years: height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age)

The nutritional status of the children under 5 years in the county is as follows: The Underweight 11.9%, (National 11.0%) Stunting 32.9% (National 26%), and Wasting 2.4% (National 4%) The county has serious health challenges resulting from malnutrition especially in Transmara East, Narok South and some parts of Narok North. Therefore, strategies will need to be put in place to promote sustainable community-based activities. These strategies will aim at promoting sustainable community-based activities in the areas of agriculture, nutrition, and health education, in order to minimize malnutrition among children aged below 5 years. Adult malnutrition especially that expectant mothers is also on the rise contributing to high incidences of low birth weight, premature birth, congenital abnormalities, among others due to malnutrition during fetal development. This requires diet modification.

1.20.4. Immunization coverage

Immunization coverage in the county is relatively low with fully immunised children at 48%. There is a considerable drop from 58% in 2013. The drop-out rate between pentavalent 1 and 3 is relatively high as compared to acceptable level of below 10%, while the dropout rate between Pentavalent 1 and measles is also on the rise.

The success of the program largely depends on adequate funding and materials for the proposed interventions. The county is working with other sectors and partners in the following areas: Procurement and distribution of EPI logistics, conducting MLM and operational level trainings on EPI operations, ACSM activities on EPI, implementation of RED/REC strategy, conducting immunisation defaulter tracing, Provision of services to hard to reach areas including conducting regular preventive cold chain maintenance.

Infant mortality rate stands at 39/1000 live births and children under five mortality rate is 52/1000 which are national average figure.

1.20.5. Maternal health care (maternal deaths, number of mothers delivering in hospitals, ante-natal and post-natal care)

Maternal health services are available in all the health facilities in the county. Mothers attending first ANC clinic are at 95% (National 95.5%) while the mothers attending the fourth ANC clinic are 22% (National 57.6%). The attrition between first ANC and the Fourth ANC visits is attributed to delay in attending first ANC. To address the challenge of low ANC visits, the department of health and sanitation is working with other partners to establish and strengthen mother to mother initiatives.

Teenage pregnancies in Narok county stands at 40%. This figure is quite high. The county is putting up strategies to address teenage pregnancies which have impacted negatively on teenage health and education. These strategies include: engagement with the stakeholders including the community in advocacy, establishment and strengthening of youth friendly services, reactivation and strengthening of department of health and department of education ASRH-RWG and carrying out integrated school health out-reach services (sexual health education, treatment of minor ailments and screening).

Deliveries conducted by a skilled birth attendant are at 32% (National level is 61.8%). This is far below the recommended where all the deliveries are to be conducted by skilled birth attendants. This is being addressed through offering of incentives to mothers who deliver in

the health facilities under a skilled birth attendant, improving community-based referrals by the community health volunteers, improving skills of health workers to handle emergency maternal obstetric neonatal issues, holding maternity open days, incentivizing mother companions and re-orientation of traditional birth attendants.

Several other initiatives have been put in place to enable mothers access the maternal health services. These are; *Linda Mama Initiative* through NHIF and the Beyond Zero Campaign. Hospital based maternal mortality is 30/100,000 (National 362/100,000). To reduce maternal mortality the department is establishing and strengthening maternal, perinatal, neonatal death committees in all health facilities. (Source DHIS2 and KDHS)

1.20.6. Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Family planning services are available in all hospitals, medical centres and most dispensaries. However, the proportion of the population using contraceptives is relatively low as compared to the national (approximately 33% National 58.0%). Low uptake of FP services is attributed to low literacy levels, and negative cultural beliefs and practices.

To address the shortfall in family planning uptake, the county through the department of health and sanitation in conjunction with the partners have initiated community based short term contraceptive distribution through the community health volunteers and improving skills on provision of long term contraceptive methods by the health workers. (Source DHIS2 and KDHS)

1.20.7. HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services

The HIV prevalence in Narok County is at 3.1% compared to National level of 5.6%. HIV counselling and testing stands at 58% (National 76%) and PMTCT coverage is 77% (National 69%). There is a remarkable gap when the figures are compared with the national figures. To address these gaps, several programs have been initiated within the county on HIV and AIDS. These are done by the county government, National government through NACC, and other partners. Partners in health, dealing with HIV and AIDS include; PEPFAR (WALTEREED) and Aphia plus. Major activities include, care and treatment, counselling and testing and advocacy (Source DHIS2 and KDHS).

1.21. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.21.1. Pre- School Education (Early Childhood Development Education)

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

1.21.2. Primary Education

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

1.21.3. Non formal Education

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

1.21.4. Youth polytechnics

Youth polytechnics are Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions that offer training below diploma levels. In total there are nine youth polytechnics in the county; 2 in Narok north and south sub-counties, four in Transmara West and one in Transmara sub-county, The centres are manned by 99 instructors against an enrolment of 600 trainees giving an instructor: student ratio of 1:6. The philosophy of TVET training is “education for the work place” and focuses on providing skills that meet the needs of the work place and self-employment. Youth Polytechnics have since been rebranded by TVET act of 2013 as vocational training centres (VTCs).

1.21.5. Secondary Education

There is a total of 138 secondary schools; 28 schools in Narok north sub-county, 53 Narok South, 31 in Transmara East and 26 in Transmara West sub-county. The gross enrolment enrolment stands at 31,252 against a teaching force of 775. The teacher: pupil ratio stands at 1:40. Transition rate from secondary schools to university is very low at 7%.

Despite the government continued improvement of infrastructure and provision of bursary funds to needy children in secondary schools, performance in national examinations remains very low in the County. For instance in 2017, out of 6,459 candidates who sat KCSE examinations in the county, only 459 managed the minimum university entry grade of C+. Therefore about 6000 secondary graduates can only continue with further education pursuing diploma and certificates courses available majorly in TVET institutions.

1.21.6. Tertiary Education

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

1.21.7. Adult and continuing Education

Adult and continuing education remains an important component of education in this county. There is a total of 111 centres; 28 in Narok North, 35 in Narok South, 34 in Transmara West and 14 in Transmara East. The number of centres dropped from 117 in 2013 to 111 in 2018; which can be attributed to improved level of literacy.

1.21.8. Technical, Vocational Education and Training

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

1.22.1. Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

The county currently has museums and heritage sites which play a crucial role in socio-economic advancement.

1.22.2. Talent Academies

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

1.22.3. Sports facilities

The County has only one stadium, namely Narok County Stadium which was funded by the Department of urban development upon request of the local authority. This was done in line

with the Vision 2030 and under the specific objective of enhancing and sustaining revenue collection for the County Government, thus creating opportunities for poverty reduction and improved service delivery.

The facility has a 5000 sitting capacity, with other amenities befitting a modern stadium facility. Currently, the stadium hosts Kenya premier league matches and has been host to the Rift Valley trials of Safaricom's Chapa *Dimba*, a Presidential visit; among other high profile events.

1.22.4. Libraries /information documentation centres/ Citizen Service centres

There is one library facility in the entire county, which is located in Narok town. To enhance literacy level and promote the Learning culture in the county, there is need for construction of more facilities across the county.

1.22.5. Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men

There are 60 registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men spread across the County.

1.23. Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

The county has few Non-Governmental Organizations which support development of the area. The main NGOs in the county include World Vision, World Concern, and Action Aid among others. The NGOs are mainly involved in water and sanitation, health, education and social protection.

1.23.1. Cooperative Societies

There are 213 co-operative societies with a membership of 76,269 people in the county. However, only 101 cooperative societies are active. The main objectives of these co-operative societies are to market members' farm produce, provide credit facilities and farm inputs to members. However, the co-operative organizations are faced with serious challenges in management, low co-operative education absorption and lack of adequate markets among other issues.

1.23.2. Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

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

1.23.3. Development Partners e.g. UN Agencies, USAID, World Bank, etc. and the sectors they support

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

1.23.4. Youth empowerment and social inclusion (Youth empowerment centres)

There are four youth empowerment centres in the county distributed in four sub-counties. To enhance youth empowerment and social inclusion the county government in collaboration with other development have designed various programmes initiating income generating activities (IGAs) for the vulnerable populations. These include boda boda driving courses, jua kali and training on various technical courses among others. In employment in the county government youth and women have been mainstreamed. The county has also implemented Access to Government Procurement Opportunity (AGPO) that has seen youth get government contracts.

1.24. Security, Law and Order

1.24.1. Number of police stations and posts by Sub County

Police officers and stations are categorized into two: administration and regular. . The former has a total of 718 police officers who are distributed across the six sub-counties as follows: Transmara west 71; Narok West 87; Narok East 58; Narok South 121 and Narok north 161. In total there 89 administration police stations/ wards in the county which are spread across the county.

There are a total of regular police 378 officers working in the county. The officers are distributed in across 11 stations in four former districts, 160 in Narok North, 82 in Narok South, 95 in Transmara West and 31 in Transmara East.

In general the ratio of police to civilians in the county is 1:1032 which is bad compared to national ratio of 1:500..

1.24.2. Types, trends and crime prone areas

The number of crimes reported to police by command station has been declining of the years since 2014 when it was 1,626 to 1,308 in 2016 (KNBS 2017). The decline can be attributed to increase number of police men in the area, high uptake of community policing initiatives among other initiatives by national and county governments. The common types of crimes in the county include breaking into built-up areas, defilement this is common in outskirts in villages, stealing, cyber-crimes mainly in M-pesa built-up areas and murder cases.

1.24.3. Types and number of courts

There are a total of seven courts in the county; one high court, a chief magistrate and senior principal magistrate's courts, two senior residents and two resident courts. The seven courts are only in two urban areas: 5 in Narok County and 2 in Kiligoris. With vastness of the county, the number of courts and magistrates in the county are inadequate and this has adversely affected administration of justice. Among the common cases presented in the courts are criminal cases, traffic cases and civil cases touching mainly on lands.

1.24.4. Prisons and probation services

There are two prisons in Narok County: Narok main prison and Kiligoris medium prison. The Narok main prison has a carrying capacity of 287 convicts and 200 remandees, while Kiligoris has a capacity of 200 prisoners. To manage prisons there are 217 and 120 prison personnel in Narok and Kiligoris respectively. The main challenge affecting the department includes congestion of inmates in the prison, inadequate housing for the staff and inadequate of social amenities such as schools for inmates.

1.24.5. Number of public prosecution offices

Public prosecution office is mandated to institute and undertake prosecution of criminal matters and all other related incidents. There are two public prosecution offices in Narok County, the main office is situated in Narok town and a relatively smaller office is based in Kiligoris town. With vastness of the county, high population and bad terrain on the way to the prosecution offices, the two prosecution offices are not adequate and remains a challenge towards successful prosecution of cases. To administer prosecution cases, there are six

(prosecution counsels; four based in Narok town and two are stationed in Kiligoris. To enhance access to justice, there is need for more prosecution offices in the county.

1.24.6. Number of prosecutions over the years

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

1.24.7. Community policing activities

The uptake of community policing in the county is above average especially in built-up areas. Community policing activities within the county ranges from dissemination of government policies, directives and programs; solving of domestic cases; providing information about crimes to the government; identification of residents; and witnessing in solving criminal cases. Cooperation between the community members and peace initiative elders based in every location.. Every Officer Commanding Station (OCS) is coordinates his area security through the cluster groupings headed by village headmen.

1.25. Social Protection

1.25.1. Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

There are a number of of Orphans and Vulnerable Children(OVCs). To cushion the vulnerable from poverty the County government and National government are undertaking cash transfer for OVCs.. The programmes is implemented per household, currently there are 1248 households in Narok North, 585 in Narok East, 1067 in Narok South, 1 138 in Narok West, 1924 in Transmara East and 2681 in Transmara West.

1.25.2. Cases of Street children

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

1.25.3. Child care facilities and Institutions by sub-county

The county has a number of child care facilities and institutions spread across the various Sub-Counties. There are two registered children homes namely Siyapei in Narok East and Trans-Mara children home; and six unregistered children homes namely: Home for physically challenged, Ootua girls rescue centre, OCEA boys centres, Blessed pastures, Sherlys children home and AIC Upendo children home. The total capacity of these centres is 238 children(103 boys and 135 girls).

1.24.4. Social net programmes in the county

Social Transfer Programme gives a helping hand to caretakers of the most vulnerable, ultra –poor children promoting their physical and mental welfare. Narok County benefits at least 8943 households from the OVCs cash transfer programme ..

Narok County has a bursary entity tthat identifies and administers bursaries to the most need persons particularly the Orphans and Vulnerable children. The main objective is to increase the number of orphans and Vulnerable Children enrolled, retained and transiting from secondary school. Currently, the programme manages a kitty of approximately Ksh 220million per year. .

CHAPTER TWO: LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.0 Overview

This chapter covers the legal framework of preparing the CIDP and linkage of the CIDP with other development plans and legislations that have been developed to support integrated development planning in the country. These include; the Kenya Vision 2030, the 3rd Medium Term Plan 2018-2022: including a highlight of the National flagship projects within the county, integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into County Planning process, The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other guiding legislations and the Sectoral Plans. It also highlights the crosscutting projects and programmes between the counties.

2.1 Legal Framework for County Planning

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

The County Government Act 2012: According to Article 102(H), county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A county planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012: The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, Part IV Article (126) (1)) requires counties to have both a long-term and medium

term plans. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

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

Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011: The Act is also emphatic on the need for 5 year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions

2.2 Linkage of CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030 and other development Plans

2.2.1 Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

Kenya’s Vision 2030 is an economic blueprint that seeks to create “a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030”. The Vision aims to transform the country into a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five years Medium Term Plans (MTP) at the national level while the CIDPs implement it at the county level. The first MTP covered the period 2008-2012 while the second was between 2013-2017. The Ministry of devolution and Planning is in the process of finalization of the third MTP 2018-2022 which seeks to implement projects and programs identified under Vision 2030 in the medium term.

County governments are thus envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties and further identify specific projects and programmes for implementation towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.

2.2.2 CIDP 2018-2022 linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan III

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national economic blueprint guiding the country's development agenda. The document was launched in 2008 and entrenched as a policy development plan through sessional paper no 10 Of 2012. The Vision 2030 itself was built on a strong foundation laid by the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS). The broad-based results achieved under the ERS in the three main target areas included: governance reforms and accountability particularly in the public sector; reducing social economic inequalities and poverty reduction; and stabilisation of the macroeconomic variability. The aim of Kenya Vision 2030 is to transform the country into a newly-industrialising, middle-income that is "a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030". The vision 2030 is comprised of three main pillars namely: economic, social and political governance, with an underlying foundation for national transformation.

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

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

The social pillar aspires to achieve a "just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment". This pillar targets key social sectors that directly affects social economic well-being. These include: Education and Training; Health; Water and Sanitation; the Environment; Housing and Urbanisation; as well as in Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture.

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

The strategy for achievement of Vision 2030 aspirations are therefore synthesised into the five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs). The implementation of the MTP I (2008-2012) and the MTP II (2013-2017) has laid a firm foundation for national transformation through

execution of selected flagship projects as well as other sectoral programmes and projects. Going forward, emerging issues observed at the national scene and gains made during the implementation of the MTP II 2013-2017 as well as the first CIDP 2013-2017 are expected to inform the strategies adopted by the County Government.

The MTP III 2018-2022 County consultative forums were carried out and sought to gather data, collect views and priorities of the people at the sub national level for the next medium-term period. Based on the outcome of the MTP consultations, the County Government will further assess and take into consideration the data gathered to enrich the CIDP preparation process. Further the CIDP 2018-2022 formulation will ride on major national flagship projects as well as other national policy implementation within the County in order to benefit from positive externalities. The National sectoral goals and objectives and general policy framework will guide the programme formulation under the devolved county functions. The County Government has also built its transformative agenda within the national planning framework that seek to transform the Country through implementation of the flagship projects.

The emerging issues considered in the MTP III 2018-2022 plan and observations noted in implementation of the 1st CIDP 2013-2017 plan will also guide the next CIDP 2018-2022. These include issues such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, crosscutting issues including gender, HIV/AIDs and youth, the blue economy and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063.

2.2.3 Linkage with Sectoral Plans

Part XI of the CGA 2012 has provided the broad framework and procedure for county planning. To this end section 109 of the CGA 2012 requires that a County department “shall develop a ten-year county sectoral plan as component parts of the county integrated development plan”. Additionally, the sectoral plans shall contain programmes, costs and yardsticks for performance measures and management. In compliance with the legal requirements, the department of Finance and Economic planning shall guide respective county departments in formulating expanded long term sectoral plans and in line with the National Sectoral Vision, goals and objectives.

2.2.4 The National Spatial Plan (NSP) Framework

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

The National Spatial Plan has eight thematic areas namely:

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

It is therefore espoused that for the Narok County to realize a balanced development and high quality of life for all county citizens, the CIDP will take key considerations on provisions in the various pieces of legislation as well strategies developed across the various thematic areas. For effective and efficient implementation of the county spatial plan, the County Physical Planning Unit will play a pivotal role in articulating the NSP policies in county plans. It is expected the proposed National Technical Committee will provide technical support to the county Physical Planning Unit. The Unit will put in place proper M, E and R to ensure attainment of plan's objectives.

2.2.5 The Integrated Green Economy Implementation Programme (IGEIP)

The IGEISP lays emphasis on mitigating the socio-economic challenges facing the achievement of the Kenya vision 2030. These are: food insecurity, poverty, inequalities, unemployment, poor infrastructure, environmental degradation, climate change and variability.

The plan seeks to guide Kenya's transformational path way in five key areas namely: sustainable infrastructure development, building resilience, sustainable natural resources management, resource efficiency, social inclusion and sustainable livelihood.

Implementation of this plan is guided by: Equity and social inclusion, resource efficiency, Polluter-Pays-Principle, precautionary principle, good governance and public participation. This CIDP 2018-2022 borrows greatly from these principles as it has integrated them and measures put in place to provide adequate resources towards its achievement.

2.2.6 African Agenda 2063

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

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

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

2.2.7 CIDP 2018-2022 linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are a new universal calls to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The new set of 17 Goals builds on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while

including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities.

The sustainable development envisaged under the SDG platform targets three major dimensions namely economic, social and environment. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development. Through the provided platform SDGs will seek to realize the human rights of all and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

Kenya as a country has picked five key areas that matter most from the SDGs to guide its development for the next one and half decades. These are health, agriculture and food security, employment and enterprise, universal education and gender, and environment. These thematic areas together with the other SDGs will be integrated in the third Medium Term Plan of the Vision 2030.

The county government will play a key role in the achievement of SDGs through integrating the SDGs into its development planning process, availing adequate resources to the sectors with

programmes addressing SDGs and monitoring and evaluation of key SDGs indicators. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in the Second County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) and will continue to be mainstreamed in future County Integrated Development Plans. In this context, the County Government of Narok, will be seeking partnership and collaborations with relevant government agencies, key stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations, UN agencies, academia among others in to implement the set targets. The SDGs that have been identified to have the highest linkages with the Narok County Development agenda are:

- Goal No. 1 Ending poverty in all its form ;
- Goal No. 2 Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promote Sustainable agriculture;
- Goal No. 3 Attaining a healthy population;
- Goal No. 4 Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities

for all;

Goal No. 5 Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls;

Goal No. 6 Ensure availability and Sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;

Goal No. 7 Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy all;

Goal No. 9 Build resilient Infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation

and innovation;

Goal No. 10 Reducing inequality in development;

Goal No. 11 Promoting liveable cities and sustainable human settlements;

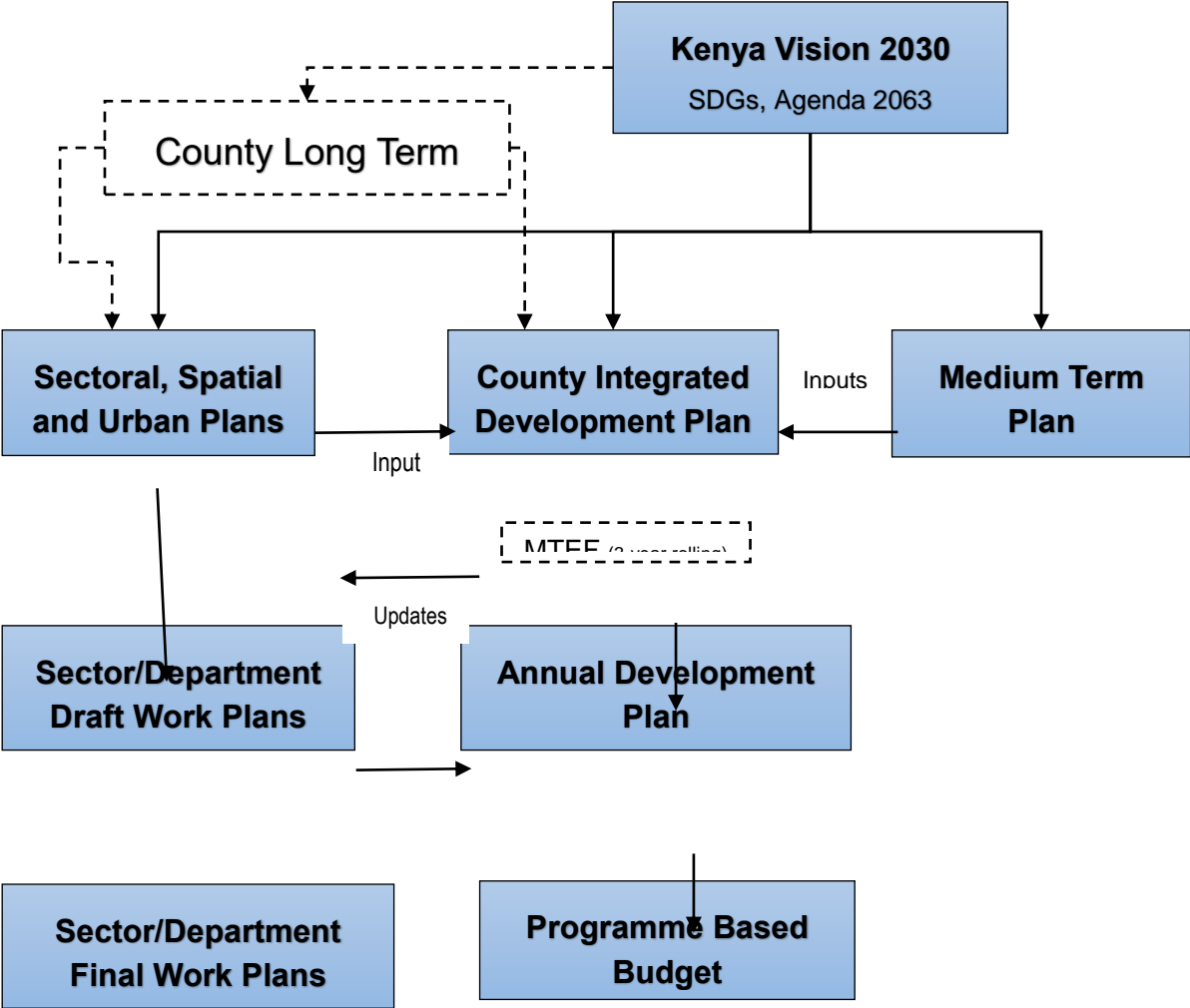
Goal No. 12 Achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns;

Goal No. 13 Combating climate change and its effects;

Goal No 15 Conservation of terrestrial biodiversity;

Goal No 16 Promoting peaceful coexistence, justice and strong institutions.

Figure 1: Summary of CIDP Linkage with Other Plans



Key: Dev=Development Rec= Recurrent MTEF= Medium Term Expenditure Framework

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

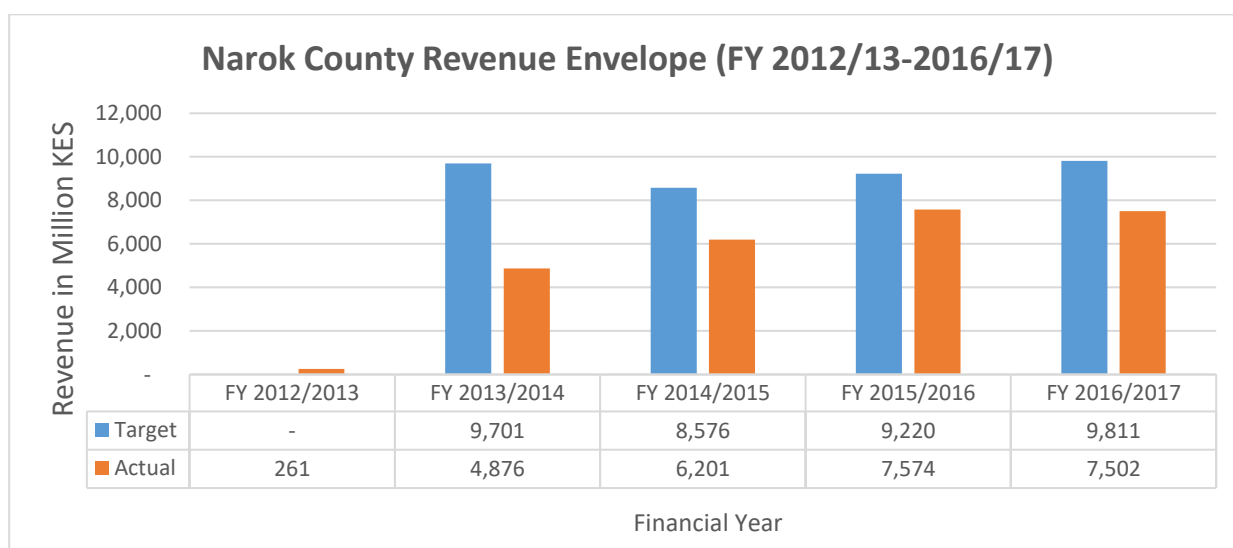
3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the implementation of Narok County CIDPI (2013-2017). In particular, it provides an analysis of the county revenue streams and expenditure per sector for the period 2013-2017, giving an in-depth comparison between the budgeted and actual revenues. It also gives a summary of key achievements and challenges per sector in the afore- mentioned plan period. Lessons learned to guide future decision making have also been outlined.

3.2 Status of Implementation of the Previous CIDP

3.2.1 Analysis of the county Revenue Streams (equitable share, grants, own source revenue)

The law provides for several sources from where county governments can generate revenues. These includes: transfers from national government (Article 202 & 204), local collection and borrowing (Article 209 & 212). The revenue sources for Narok County Government in the past four years have been from the national government (transfers) and from local sources. In total, Narok County has raised/received revenues amounting to KES 26.4 billion against a target of KES 37.3 billion. This is equivalent to 71% overall achievement of revenue targets for the period FY 2012/13 (the last quarter) to the FY 2016/17 as shown in Figure 1. The figure shows the revenue streams comparing targets against actuals.



3.2.2 Revenue performance (2012/13- 2016/17)

The transfers from national government comprise the equitable share (Article 202 (1) and additional conditional resources including grants (Article 202 (2) and Equalization fund (Article 204).

Equitable Share

This is the county allocation from the national government which is equitably shared between national government and the county governments (vertically) and horizontally among the forty-seven counties. The sharing criterion is in accordance to Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) formula with approval of the senate. Narok County has cumulatively received KES 18.9 billion as equitable share since 2013/14 financial year, equivalent to 72% of the total county budget, up to and including the FY 2016/17.

Additional Transfers from National Government

To supplement the equitable share, the County Government has also received conditional grants in form of transfers for free maternal healthcare amounting to KES. 126.5 million; KES. 191.5 million for leasing medical equipment also, KES. 39.9 million as compensation for user fees forgone; and grant for maintenance of roads amounting to KES. 154.8 million. In addition the county has benefited from donor funded programmes valued at KES 473.2 million. A further KES. 45 million had been allocated for Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP) but the funds were yet to be disbursed by the time of completion of the review.

Local collection

Other than the equitable share and additional conditional funds, the County Government generated a total of KES. 6.4 billion from domestic revenues through specific county revenue raising measures provided in the Finance Acts of the respective financial years. Table 1 shows a breakdown of different revenue sources and amounts from which local collections of revenue in Narok County were realized.

Table 10: Performance in Local Revenue Collection

No.	REVENUE SOURCES	TOTAL(KES)
	Single business permits	60,287,444.00
	CESS revenue	173,729,164.40
	Markets and Slaughter Fees	31,057,201.00
	House Rents	3,469,615.00
	Conservancy and Solid Waste Disposal	4,777,185.00
	Vehicle parking	17,192,724.00

No.	REVENUE SOURCES	TOTAL(KES)
	Plot rent	120,451,047.00
	Masai Mara Game Reserve	5,800,400,857.95
	Miscellaneous income	226,704,987.00
	TOTAL LOCAL SOURCES	6,438,070,225.35

Equalization fund

This is the fund established in accordance with article 204 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, into which one half per cent of all the revenue collected by the national government each year is paid. The amount is calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly.

The fund is meant to provide basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalized areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible.

Narok County was allocated a total of Ksh. 809,500,000.00 from equalization fund in FY 2016/17 being the accumulated allocation since the establishment of the fund. The implementation of the fund which is managed through a national steering group, started through the first disbursement in FY 2017/18.

3.2.2.1. Narok County Revenue Analysis by Financial Year

The allocation for financial year 2012/2013 covered three months only(April-June 2013) as reflected in table 11 below ; because that is when county governments came in to being after the 2013 general elections.

In FY2013/14, the cumulative revenue collection including national transfers and local collections amounted to KES. 4.9 billion, compared to the printed estimates of KES. 9.7 billion, (Table 11). The underperformance in local revenue collection was largely on account of rates of local collection by KES. 1.9 billion.

In FY 2014/15, the cumulative revenue - Equitable share and local collections , amounted to Ksh. 6.3 billion against the revised targets of Ksh 8.03 billion, (Table 11). Total allocation from national government as equitable share was Ksh. 4.55 billion while collection from local revenue sources amounted to Ksh. 1.64 billion.

Table 11: County Revenue Resources by Financial Year

Year	Equitable Share	Conditional Grant	Local Collection	Total (KES)
FY 2012/2013	199,147,810	61,592,200	-	260,740,010
FY 2013/2014	3,059,052,126	278,791,611	1,538,519,099	4,876,362,831
FY 2014/2015	4,356,679,951	205,416,618	1,639,214,710	6,201,311,279
FY 2015/2016	5,608,440,940	239,057,325	1,726,402,455	7,573,900,720
FY 2016/2017	5,705,714,796	262,651,973	1,533,933,961	7,502,300,730
Total	18,929,035,623	1,047,509,727	6,438,070,225	26,414,615,575

In FY 2015/2016, the combined revenue comprising the transfers from the central government and collections from local sources, amounted to KES. 7.5 billion, against the printed estimates of KES 9.2 billion, (Table 2). Total transfer from central government was KES. 5.8 billion, while collections from local revenue sources amounted to KES. 1.7 billion.

The total revenue realized in FY 2015/16 missed the targets (printed estimates) by KES. 1.646 billion. However, the cumulative shortfall in local revenue was over KES 2.021,202 billion. The offset came from the surplus transfer from central government over and above the targets by KES. 375 million.

As regards the performance in FY 2016/2017, total revenue amounted to KES. 7.5 billion, against the printed estimates of KES. 9.8 billion, (Table 2). Total transfer from central government was KES. 5.97 billion, while collection from local revenue sources amounted to KES. 1.5 billion. The total revenue realized in FY 2016/17 missed the targets (printed estimates) by KES. 2.3 billion. Transfers from central government – equitable share and grants- fell short of the target by KES. 219 million. The cumulative shortfall in local revenue amounted to KES 2.1 billion.

3.2.3 Key Observation in Revenue Performance (FY 2013/13 - 2016/17)

Revenue flow from national government has increased significantly over the period under consideration compared to the marginal increase in local revenue collection. Fig 10 below shows the difference in the growth of revenue between the transfers from the national government and the revenue generated by the Narok County government through her fiscal measures.

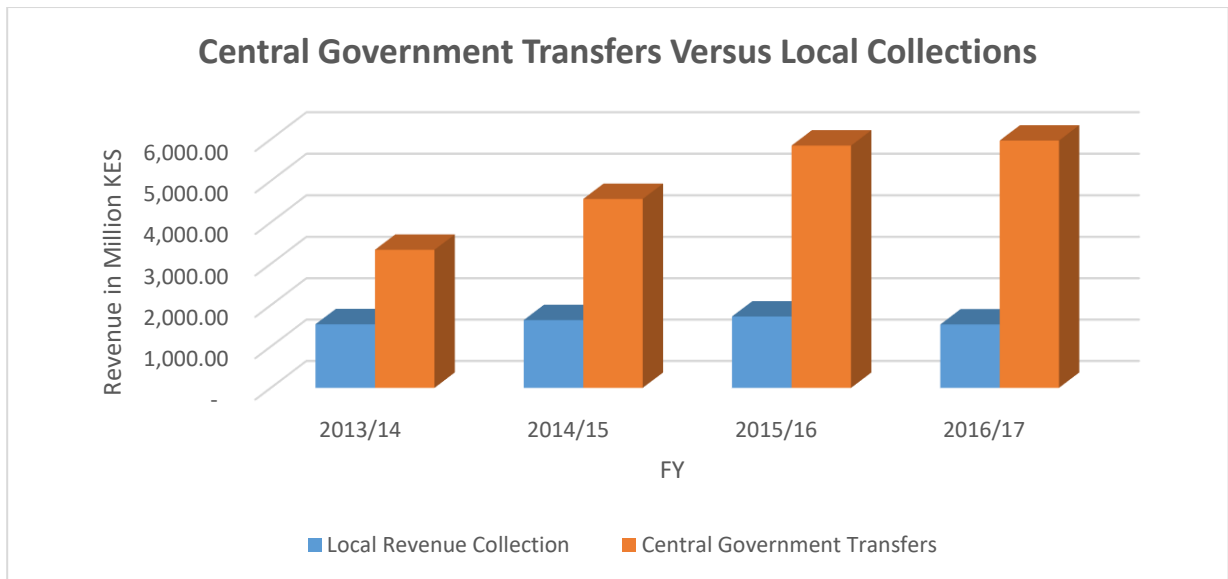


Figure 9: Comparison between Central Government Transfers and Local Collections

The predictability and consistency in flow of revenue from the national government has had a positive fiscal and financial implication to the county. It impacted on the capacity of the county government to implements projects and programmes and to meet its non-discretionary expenses on time. There have, however, been incidences of delayed disbursement from the National treasury with serious expenditure implications. On the other hand, dismal performance from local revenue collection adversely affects implementation of key programmes as well as service delivery.

The analysis of revenue performance further shows that revenue collection from Maasai Mara Game Reserve, despite also falling short of projected targets, faired relatively well compared to the collection form all other local sources. Figure 11 shows the percentage share of the various revenues stream in relation to the local revenue collected.

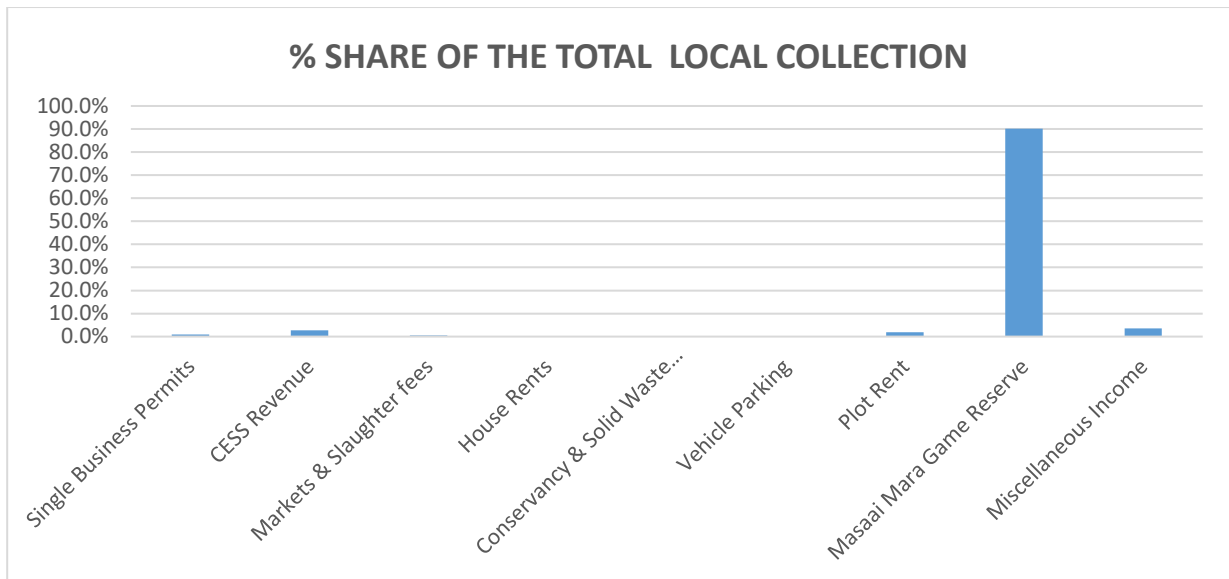


Figure 10: Performance in local revenue collection

The local revenue collection has been highest in the first quarter and lowest in the fourth quarter for all financial years. The first quarter coincides with the Wildebeest Migration which attracts high number of tourists to Maasai Mara Game reserve. On the other hand, the depressed collection in the third and fourth quarters coincides with low arrivals of tourists. This largely explains the variance in quarterly revenue collection. The county government is looking into the performance with a view of establishing the areas that would require intervention for improved performance during the implementation of the second generation CIDP.

Although the CIDP is a county document rather than a county government plan, the first generation of implementation was dogged by poor collaboration and hence some revenue resources from other government institutions such as National Constituency Development Fund (NCDF), Kenya Roads Board (KRB), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), amongst others have not been adequately captured during the review.

3.3.1 County Expenditure Analysis by Sector/ subsector – Compare budgeted versus actual.

The implementation of the Narok County Integrated Development Plan for the period 2013-2017 commenced in September 2013 following the adoption of the plan by the County Assembly. From the onset and considering the limited resources and the competing programmes requiring funding, priorities for funding in the implementation of CIDP I has been on projects/programmes that focused on County strategic interventions. Further, the programmes/projects were those that had integral link to the Second Medium Term Plan of the vision 2030, and other policy provisions for promoting service delivery to support social development, economic growth and transformation of the County.

The analysis covering the last four years shows that total expenditure for Narok County amounts to KES 25.5 billion against an estimated target of KES 36.3 billion, (figure 4). This represents a 70% performance on target. The deviation from the budget estimates is marked by the gap between the two bars in figure 12.

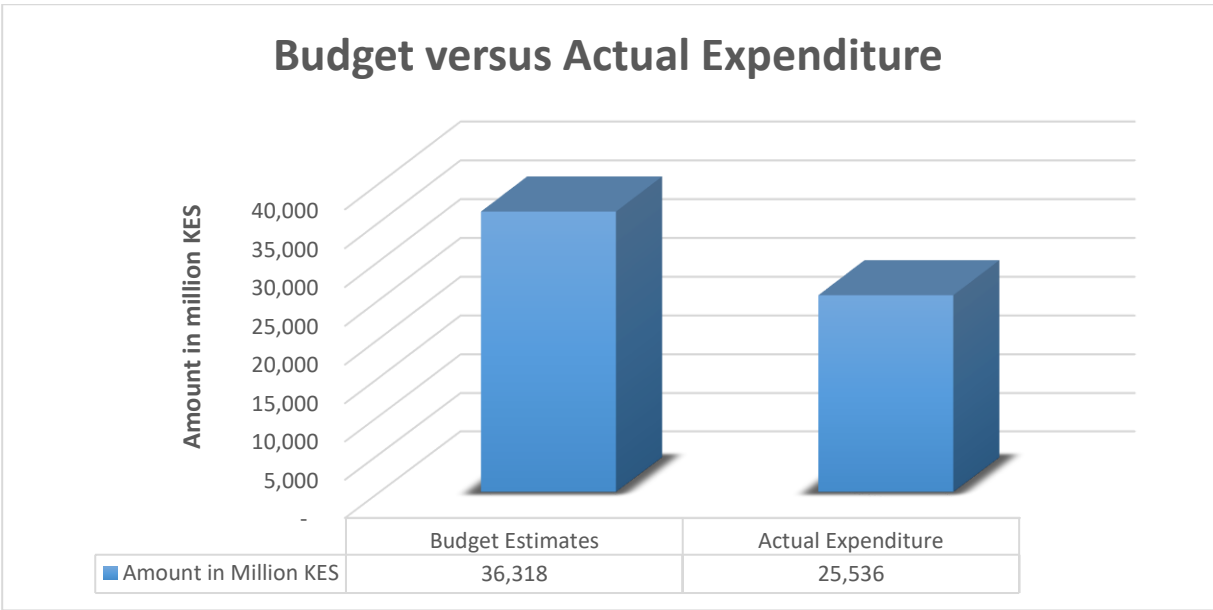


Figure 11: Narok County Budget estimates and Actual expenditure compared

The deviation was occasioned by missed revenue targets as described in section 2.1.2 above. This will be a critical area of consideration particularly in FY 2017/18, the last financial year in the implementation of CIDP I. It will also form a critical baseline in setting priorities and budget for the second generation CIDP.

3.3.2 Expenditure Analysis by Financial Year–budgeted versus actual compared.

The performance in the county expenditure per financial year is as shown in figure 13. From analysis, the deviation from the budget estimates was more significant in FY 2013/14 compared to FY 2016/17. This is attributable to improvement in projections as well as the improved absorption capacity of the county departments.

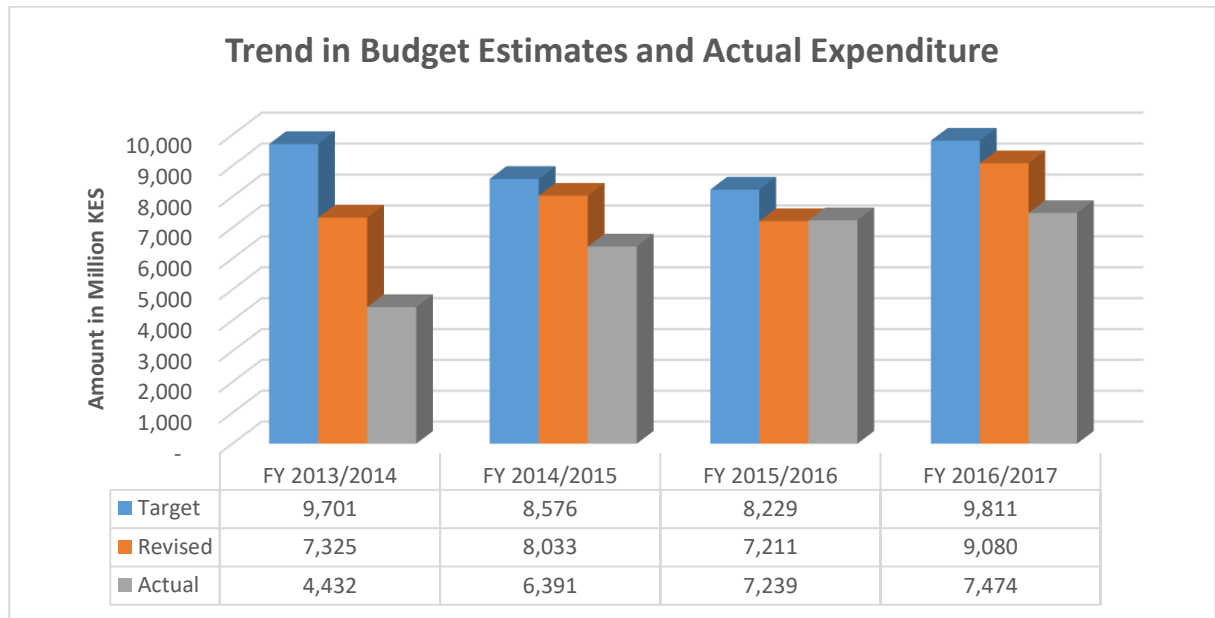


Figure 12: Trend in Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure

Actual expenditure has been on the rise from FY 2013/14 to FY 2016/17. However, the rise in FY 2016/17 was marginal when compared with expenditure figures for FY 2015/16, (Figure 5).

Table three presents a detailed analysis of expenditure by financial year. In FY 2013/14, the cumulative expenditure amounted to KES. 4.4billion, against a target of KES. 7.3 billion, in the revised budget estimates. Recurrent expenditure amounted to KES 3.8 billion against a target of KES 5.2 billion, representing 56.79% deviation from the approved recurrent estimates. The under-spending was in respect to operations and maintenance (KES 751 million), wages and salaries (KES. 733 million). The expenditure on development amounted to KES. 671 million compared to a target of KES. 2.1 billion. In comparison the ratio of recurrent versus development expenditure in terms of percentage was 85:15.

The total expenditure in FY 2014/15 stood at KES 6.4 billion against the revised estimates of KES 8.0 billion, (table 12). Recurrent expenditure amounted to KES 4.4 billion against a target of KES 5 billion, representing 13 per cent deviation from the revised targets for recurrent expenditure. Development expenditure amounted to KES. 2 billion compared to

a target of KES. 3 billion. This represented a deviation of 33 per cent from the revised targets on expenditures for development. Nevertheless, the overall rate of absorption of all receipts in FY 2014/15 was 99.98%. This is indicative of a high absorption by departments attributable to improved implementation structures development programmes in the county in that financial year. The ratio of recurrent versus development expenditure is 2:1.

Table 12: Expenditure Analysis comparing the printed and revised estimates against the actuals by financial year, (Amount in Million KES)

Financial Year		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	Total
Cumulative	Printed Estimates	9,701.41	8,575.85	8,229.40	9,811.31	36,317.96
	Revised Estimates	7,325.22	8,032.73	7,210.83	9,079.55	31,648.34
	Actual Expenditure	4,431.99	6,391.21	7,239.09	7,473.96	25,536.25
Recurrent	Printed Estimates	6,014.08	4,480.96	4,347.47	5,537.70	20,380.22
	Revised Estimates	5,244.98	5,000.85	4,433.67	5,682.88	20,362.38
	Actual Expenditure	3,760.87	4,352.49	5,130.29	5,323.29	18,566.94
Development	Printed Estimates	3,687.33	4,094.88	3,881.92	4,273.61	15,937.74
	Revised Estimates	2,080.24	3,031.88	2,777.17	3,396.67	11,285.96
	Actual Expenditure	671.12	2,038.72	2,108.80	2,150.67	6,969.31

In FY 2015/2016 total payment commitments amounted to KES. 7.2 billion, against a target of KES. 7.2 billion, in the revised estimates, (table 12). Recurrent expenditure amounted to KES 5.1 billion against a target of KES 4.4 billion.

Development expenditure amounted to KES. 2.1 billion, compared to a target of KES. 2.8 billion. This represents 74 per cent rate of performance against the revised targets on development expenditures. In comparison the ratio of recurrent versus development expenditure is 2.4:1.

The performance in FY 2016/17 was a cumulative of KES 7.5 billion against the revised estimates of KES 9.1 billion, (table 12). Recurrent expenditure amounted to KES. 5.3 billion, against a target of KES. 5.5 billion. The actual releases from the exchequer were KES. 5.3 billion. Thus, the total expenditure on recurrent at the close of FY 2016/17 represented 99.99 % rate of absorption against the released funds but 96 percent rate when compared against the printed estimates on recurrent expenditures.

Development expenditure amounted to KES. 2.2 billion, compared to a target of KES. 4.3 billion. The actual releases from the exchequer were KES. 2.2 billion. This represents 100% rate of absorption against the available fund but 50 percent absorption rate when compared against the printed estimates on expenditures for development.

In overall, the performance on the expenditure side of the budget stood at 70% when cast against the printed estimates and 81% when reviewed in terms of revised estimates.

3.4.1 Overall Performance in Recurrent and Development Expenditure

The share of allocation for development expenditure has been 43.9 percent on average. This is consistent with the fiscal requirement to allocate a minimum 30 percent of the county government budget to development expenditure over the medium term, [PFMA 107 (2)(b)]. The highest allocation on development expenditure was in FY 2014/15, at 47.7% and the lowest in FY 2013/14 at 38% as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Share of Recurrent versus Development (Amount in Million KES)

<i>Category</i>		<i>FY 2013/2014</i>	<i>FY 2014/2015</i>	<i>FY 2015/2016</i>	<i>FY 2016/2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Allocation (Printed Estimates)</i>	Recurrent	6,014.08	4,480.96	4,347.47	5,537.70	20,380.22
	Development	3,687.33	4,094.88	3,881.92	4,273.61	15,937.74
	Total	9,701.41	8,575.85	8,229.40	9,811.31	36,317.96
<i>% Share Against total Allocation per FY</i>	Recurrent	62.0%	52.3%	52.8%	56.4%	56.1%
	Development	38.0%	47.7%	47.2%	43.6%	43.9%
<i>Actual Expenditure</i>	Recurrent	3,760.87	4,352.49	5,130.30	5,323.29	18,566.95
	Development	671.12	2,038.72	2,108.79	2,150.67	6,969.30
	Total	4,431.99	6,391.21	7,239.09	7,473.96	25,536.25
<i>% Share against total Actual expenditure per FY</i>	Recurrent	85%	68%	71%	71%	73%
	Development	15%	32%	29%	29%	27%

Comparatively, expenditure on recurrent between the FY 2013/14 and FY 2016/17 has been more than two and half times the average expenditure on development. The approximate 27 percent of expenditure on development is three percent short of the contemplated minimum of 30 percent. Figure 14 is a graphical presentation of the cumulative proportionate expenditure on development vis-à-vis expenditure on recurrent.

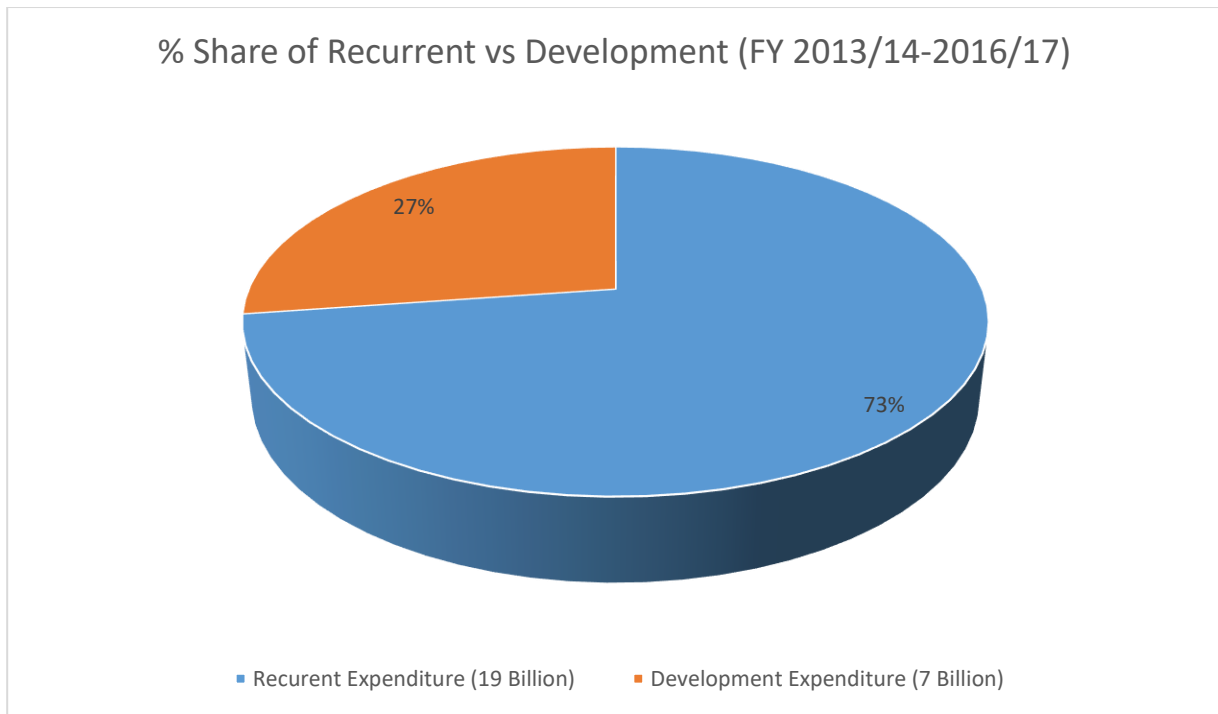


Figure 13: Share of Recurrent vs Development (FY 2013/14-2016/17)

3.4.2 Expenditure Analysis by Sector—budgeted versus Actual compared.

The findings from this review indicate that the allocation of budgetary resources to county departments during the period under review has been on the basis of priorities identified in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP I), the second MTP II of vision 2030 and the strategic policy initiatives of the National Government to accelerate growth, employment creation and poverty reduction.

Specific department’s priorities were based on the departmental reports, sector working groups (SWGs) reports and views from the public gathered during public hearing forums held at different locations in the county over the implementation period. The outcome of the said prioritization is the proportionate allocation for each department versus the actual expenditures for the specific department shown in table 5.

The analysis shows that overall allocation and actual expenditure was highest in the Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR), at 27.8% and 35.2% respectively. The PAIR is followed by: Roads, Transport and Public Works (17.2%, 16.2%); and Health and Sanitation (11.6%, 12.5%). It is however instructive that the Health and sanitation ties at 12.5% actual expenditure with Education, Youth, Sports, Culture & Social Services. These are two sectors that are service oriented and highly intensive in terms of labour. The high

levels of expenditure in the road sector were informed by the initial poor road infrastructures across the county.

Table 14: Expenditure by Sector–Budgeted Versus Actual Compared (Amount in Million KES)

	Sector	FY 2013/14- 2016/17			
		Target	Actual	%	%
1	Country Assembly Services	2,732.82	2,201.51	7.5%	7.0%
2	Public Administration and International Relations	10,097.11	8,358.51	27.8%	35.2%
3	Finance and Economic Planning	2,796.80	2,006.05	7.7%	8.0%
4	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	2,374.66	754.10	6.5%	3.0%
5	Environment Protection, Energy, Water and Natural resources	1,255.75	377.84	3.5%	1.7%
6	Education, Youth, Sports, Culture & Social Services	3,519.08	3,080.74	9.7%	12.5%
7	Health and Sanitation	4,221.22	3,932.80	11.6%	12.5%
8	Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	968.95	296.37	2.7%	0.8%
9	Roads, Transport and Public Works	6,232.90	3,896.96	17.2%	16.2%
10	Tourism, wildlife, Trade, Industry and Cooperative Devt	1,923.93	403.38	5.3%	1.7%
11	County Public Service Board	194.74	228.01	0.5%	0.7%
	GRAND TOTAL-NAROK COUNTY	36,317.96	25,536.25	100.0%	100.0%

The Public Administration and International Relations sector, in the context of the review of CIDP I, comprises the executive arm of the government, county administration, public service management sub-sectors. This is a sector that carried the bulk of operations at the inception of Narok County Government. On the face value the sector would appear to have taken up much of the available revenue resources. However, when analyzed in terms of functionality, the expenditure in this sector is biased towards recurrent. This can be partly explained by the fact that the unit was responsible for remuneration of all county staff at the initial stages of devolution.

For instance, the sector is missing in the representation that provides a snapshot of development expenditure on key priority areas, (Figure 15). The figure shows that road infrastructure was a key priority area of development taking up 75.82% of the budget share for development. It is also notable that although health and Sanitation take up 12.5% share of the actual expenditure, the proportionate expenditure on development is 0.84% ,indicative that much of the resources were to meet expenses that were recurrent in nature.

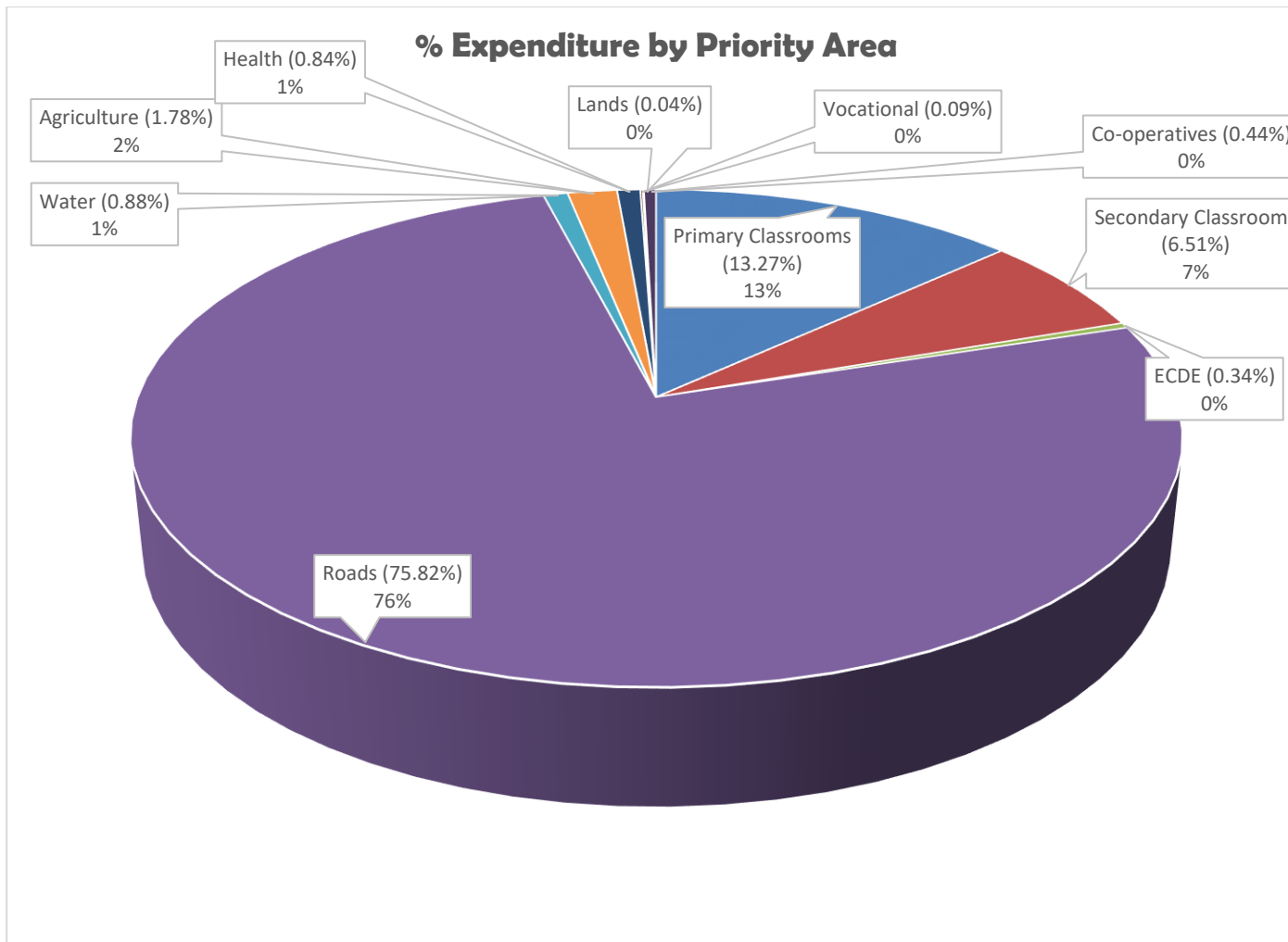


Figure 14: Percentage Share of Expenditure by Priority Area

The detailed analysis of the actual expenditure by sector cast against the printed estimates shows that although PAIR received the highest allocation and expenditure initially, the allocation had reduced significantly, KES 4.5 billion in FY 2013/14 to KES 1.3 billion in FY 2016/17. The higher allocation in the first year was informed by the structure and administrative system of the county government at the time. It is worthy to note that the County Government was still in its formative years and much of the operations were centralized in the department of Public Service and Management.

The change in allocation over time is informed by the change in priorities. While the focus was the establishment of structures and systems initially, the same has transformed to include more allocation towards development. This is expected to continue in the second generation of county integrated development planning.

Although the CIDP is a county document rather than a county government plan, challenges in the implementation particularly collaboration between or implementing organs, is such that not all information on expenditure was available at the time of compiling the report. Hence information on expenditure on projects, plans and programs implemented within the county by other organ of state other than the county government was not adequately capture. This calls for increased collaboration and strengthening of organs in programmes/project management.

3.5.1 Rate of Absorption

The data in table 15 shows the fiscal comparison between performance in revenue and expenditure in Narok County in the last four financial years. In the columns for actuals, the cumulative revenue realized over the period under consideration was KES 26.4 billion. On the other hand, actual expenditure over the same period was KES 25.8 billion. That is the overall uptake of the revenue received from the national government and revenue generated from local sources. The difference is KES 617.6 million. Therefore, the amount of expenditure amounting to KES 25.8 billion represents an absorption rate 98%. From the analysis, in the FY 2013/2014 the county recorded least absorption rate relative to other financial years.

Table 15: Utilization of the Realized Revenue (Amount in Million KES)

Financial Year	Revenue		Expenditure		Deviation	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
FY 2012/2013	-	260.74	-	260.74	-	-
FY 2013/2014	9,701.41	4,876.36	9,701.41	4,431.99	-	444.37
FY 2014/2015	8,575.85	6,201.31	8,575.85	6,391.21	(0.00)	(189.90)
FY 2015/2016	9,220.01	7,573.90	8,229.40	7,239.09	990.61	334.81
FY 2016/2017	9,811.31	7,502.30	9,811.31	7,473.96	-	28.34
Total	37,308.58	26,414.61	36,317.96	25,796.99	990.61	617.63
		100%		98%		2%

The difference between total receipts and total expenditure is KES 617.6 million, (table 15). The missed absorption which is equivalent to two percent of the total revenue received in the county over the period under review. Further, there was overall deficit of KES 189.9 million in FY 2014/2015 which would imply expenditure commitments that had not been honored by close of the financial year. In terms of targeted revenue vis-à-vis the actual collection ,there was a variance of over 29 per cent.

Based on the analysis, there is need for improvement in disbursement, quickening of procurement process, strengthening of structures for the implementation of development programmes and improvement in the degree of predictability with respect to the revenue target in the County. These are amongst the challenges that need to be flagged and addressed in order to create an enabling environment for the implementation of CIDP II.

3.6. Summary of key achievements versus planned targets focusing on outcomes (by sector/ subsector).

The 2013-2017 CIDP aspirations of creating an environment for the county residents to enjoy a high quality of life and increase productivity was anchored on different development projects. Through the set framework, the plan set to design and implement policies, programmes and projects with far reaching effects in enhancing productivity in economic sectors such as agriculture and trade, increase access to social services such as health and education, promote unity and foster development.

These aspirations were only to be achieved with adequate measures to mobilize resources to finance the set projects, and compliance with set fiscal responsibility principles in regard to Public finances. Towards this end , the county automated most of revenue collection system with an objective of sealing leakages, reducing avoidance and facilitating payment process. Towards compliance with Public Finance Management fiscal principles, the county has over the years under review achieved to allocate over 30 per cent of her resources for development; and the recurrent expenditure has not exceed the total county governments total revenue.

Overall, there was an increase of infrastructure development which has had forward linkage with other economic activities through increasing mobility and access. Since inception of devolution, the county has invested more than 75% of county revenue resources allocated for development towards building road infrastructure. Notable projects include paving of roads in Narok town and bitumentation of junction to Nairege Enkare road.

In the education sector the literacy level in county went up through deliberate intervention programmes which have resulted in increase in school enrollment. Specific programmes includes: recruitment of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) teachers and

infrastructural improvement in primary and secondary schools. In the health sector, notable projects includes improved emergence response mechanisms, reduced HIV prevalence from 5 per cent in 2013 to 3.7 per cent in 2017. Other achievements include improved Antenatal care (ANC), improvement in contraceptive acceptance, with a notable setback though being decline in children immunization rate owing to decline in partners support.

3.6.0 Specific sectoral/ departmental achievement

3.6.1. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sector

The priorities for the sector included; Transforming key institutions in the agricultural sector to promote agricultural growth; increasing productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries; improvement of land use policies for better utilization of land resources; Opening up more land in drier zones for improved agricultural production and productivity; and improving market access for farm produce through better supply chain management.

The specific achievements include: Provision of subsidy farm inputs as a key intervention toward sustaining crop production and crop yields. Specifically, over 50,000 MT of subsidized fertilizer were provided, 200 Kg of Nerica rice, 4 MT of beans, 4 MT of sorghum, 100MT of potato seed, 200 Pyrethrum split, 1000 bamboo seedlings and over 3000 Fruit tree seedlings were provided.

On livestock production, the county government procured and distributed a total of 19 milk coolers across the county. The 19 milk coolers were part of the targeted 30 milk coolers and are aimed at improving milk production and subsequently household incomes. On breed improvement, approximately 10 per cent of number of Artificial Insemination (AI) services targeted were achieved. More than 100,000 heads of cattle were inseminated, 1000 breeding bulls, 5000 breeding rams and 10,000 cockerels.

To increase the availability of livestock feeds and resilience of livestock farmers the county undertook pasture production and conservation projects as well of training of farmer groups in animal husbandry. In total, 7 tonnes of improved napier grass variety was procured and distributed to farmers. A range of pasture seeds were also distributed to farmers across the county. However, due financial scarcity, procurement of 6 feed formulation machines and 6 tractors with hay choppers and baling machines were not realized.

On promotion of apiculture and bee keeping as part of diversifying and promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods, 2 honey processing plants were established.

On fish farming, out of a target of 300 fish ponds a total of 4 fish ponds were constructed and to increase extension services, one officer was employed. However, establishment of county fish hatchery/bulking sites, stocking and restocking dams/water pans and renovation of existing fish ponds and provision of sub sized fish seeds were not implemented due to lack of budgetary allocation for the projects.

Towards prevention of diseases through routine vaccination, 30 per cent of targeted livestock population for vaccination were reached. This was made possible through procurement of vaccines and cold chain equipment. On the same note, 8 cattle dips and 20 cattle crushes were rehabilitated with an objective of reducing vector borne disease incidences. To improve trans-boundary disease control, 30% coverage of targeted livestock population was achieved.

To strengthen the capacity of department of livestock in delivering services, 1 animal health officer, 3 livestock officers and 13 animal health technicians were recruited during the period.

3.6.2 Department of Health and Sanitation

The health priorities in the 2013-2017 CIDP were; reduction of high HIV prevalence in the county, increase access and uptake of Family Planning (FP) commodities among the population, improve access to immunization among the children, increase skilled deliveries, reduction of all levels malnutrition, halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable diseases as well accelerate reduction of burden of communicable conditions. During the period under review the department performance in terms of meeting set target were varied.

The specific achievements were as follows: On access to health services at ease, the percentage of the population who can access health facility within a radius of less than one Kilometer (KM) increased from 5% to approximately 10%. On the other hand, the proportion of population travelling for more than 5 KM to access health facility reduced from 70% to 65% between 2013 :and 2017. This has been achieved through deliberate intervention towards improving physical infrastructure of health facilities across the county.

Towards reducing high HIV prevalence, over the review period the HIV prevalence rate in the country reduced from 5.0% to 3.7%. Among interventions contributing to this were increased number of HTS Counselors, Outreach, and Integration of HTS in different services. Increase in percentage of the skilled deliveries from 18 per cent to 40 per cent between 2013- 2017 also had a bearing in reducing mother to child HIV transmission.

To improve emergency referral systems, the county procured 11 ambulances through a lease agreement with Kenya RedCross Society. The ambulances stationed in the six sub-counties have been critical in responding to emergencies which has subsequently reduced deaths related slow and weak emergency and referral system.

On improving access to curative and preventive healthcare and service delivery at the facilities, 48 nurses and 11 public health officers were recruited and deployed from the of 50 nurses and public health officers. However, despite employment of the new medical staff, the ratio of doctors and nurses to patients remains unfavorable; 1: 40000 and 1:15000 respectively. In terms of bed capacities , in public health facilities this increased by 68 while that of private health facilities increased by 52 beds.

To prevent diseases and promotion of healthy lifestyles; 1 measles, rubella, neonatal tetanus campaign and 5 polio campaigns were conducted; 176 villages were delivered and certified ODF from a target of 1800 villages as part of community led total sanitation. In addition 39 health promotion campaigns were done and over 30 community units were established. In addition, 20 new ART/PMTCT sites were activated 15 TB diagnostic and treatment sites activated from a set target of 50 for each.

Towards infrastructural improvement from a target of upgrading five health facilities to level 4, only one (Emrua Dikirr) work is in progress with construction currently on-going. Other infrastructural projects undertaken/ in progress include; Iladoru dispensary, Erusiai dispensary, re-construction of OPD in Takitech dispensary, Chemamit dispensary, construction of maternity ward in Ilkerin ward, Mogondo dispensary, Romosha dispensary, Angata Barikoi health facility, Oldonyo-orok and Kpndamet dispensary. Improving staff morale was also done through remunerations, promotions, career development, housing and safe working environment.

3.6.3 Education, Social Services Gender and Youth Affairs Department.

The department has six units namely; Education, Social Services, Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs.

Education Sub- sector: The main achievements in the unit during period under review include: Increase in literacy level from 63% to 67% within the period under review; Increase in ECDE enrolment from 52, 84 to 69,030 as a result of recruitment of ECDE caregivers from 475 to 1,387; improvement of teacher: pupil ratio from 1: 110 to 1:53 due to the recruitment of 912 ECDE caregivers; Improvement of ECDE transition and retention rate from 82% to 89% due to improved infrastructural facilities and construction of additional ECDE centers. Beyond the ECDE level, there was an improvement in transition rate from primary to secondary school attributed to among other factors, the increase in number of secondary schools from 77 to 110.

Vocational training: Achievements in this sub- sector included; employment and deployment of instructors of an additional 71 instructors leading to increase in enrolment and retention; Infrastructural improvement- two classrooms in two VTCs (Ilmotiok and Oldonyo orok), two dormitories in Enelerai VTC leading to improved quality of training and increased enrolment; Provision of scholarships to 50 trainers in collaboration with KCB foundation which enabled disadvantaged youth attain quality training; Supply of equipment to Ilmotiok VTC worth Kshs.16 million in collaboration with National Government, which has improved practical training.

Sports: Notable achievement included completion of the construction of Narok Stadium in collaboration with the National Government at a cost of Kshs.313,676,678.80 ,which has enabled the county host Kenya Premier league matches. Other achievements includes: hosting of National Cross Country Championships at Kiligoris, South Rift Athletic Championship in Narok, hosting of the safaricom chapa Dimba Rift Valley finals and Maisha Football league in collaboration with Ministry of Health.

Culture: The department successfully organized the UNESCO workshop on safeguarding intangible and tangible heritage. The department also organized ceremonies on rites of passage which has been critical in preservation of indigenous culture. 60 cultural groups

were registered including herbal actioners, musicians and dramatists , which has enabled smooth operations of the groups.

Social Services: Key achievement includes bursary allocation to people with disabilities (PWDs) and children with humble background which has increased access to education; and provision of assistive devices to PWDs to improve their mobility and remove stigma.

Gender and Youth affairs: The department trained 1,000 youth on *Boda Boda* riding safety; Trained 6,040 Women on Income Generating Activities (IGAS) which is critical in improving living standards. The department also created FGM awareness in Narok East and West aimed at reducing FGM prevalence and early child marriages.

3.6.4. Department of Roads, Transport and Public Works

The sectors priority was to improve the status of roads in the county. In partnership with other stakeholders the department achieved tremendous results towards improvement of the roads and transport network which includes tarmacking of 300km of roads up from 260km in 2013. The department graveled and graded 3000 km of roads during the same period. Some of the major roads projects are: tarmacking of 500m of roads in Narok town, tarmacking of 12km in OlolulungaW- Olmekenyu road, 4.5 km tarmacking of Junction to N/Enkare, 20KM of grading of Ngendalel- Mashangwa road, 20 KM of grading and gravelling of Oldonyo-orok-Kondamet road among others.

Other achievements included renovation and maintenance of three airstrips at the Maasai Mara game reserve, acquisition of a wide range of new plant and machinery in the FY2016/2017. Street lights and flash lights erected in the major town centers within the county. Through these programmes transportation and people's mobility has been enhanced , thus easing accessibility to public utilities like hospitals, schools, markets and others. Overall, improvement of roads has helped in improving ease of doing business, better access to social amenities, enhanced security and boosted performance of other economic sectors.

3.6.5. Department of water and Irrigation

The overall targets for the department were reduction of time taken to fetch water and trekking distance, provision of clean and portable drinking water for both human and water access to livestock.

These targets have been achieved through a number of interventions water supply connection in urban areas which stood at 3,800 in 2013 has increased to 6,085 after the construction of new water supply in urban areas and rehabilitation of existing water supplies in rural and other urban areas. Significantly, rural water access increased by 30% through increased water infrastructure improvement and development. The number of households with access to piped water has also increased from 11,642 to approximately 34,000. This impacted positively by increasing water coverage, thereby reducing trekking distances to water points.

Notable water projects include Narok water and sewerage JIKA project availing an additional 4000m³ of water per day, rehabilitation of old Narok water supply which is availing an additional 1000m³ per day, extension of Nailogulogi Duka moja water project pipeline for 13 KM, extension of suswa centre pipeline project for 14km, installation of new pipeline at Sosian water project, extension of Mulot water project pipeline for 5.5 KM.

Other new projects include Lolgorian water Supply supplying 3000 residents with clean water, Abosi water project serving 300 residents with clean water, Kapweria Kiletien water project serving 3,000 residents among other projects. Other projects include construction of an additional 79 boreholes and 51 new waterpans/dams since 2013.

3.6.6. Tourism and Wildlife Department

The priority for the department during 2013-2017 CIDP implementation period included roads Infrastructural developments within the Maasai Mara game reserve; reviewing and signing of Maasai Mara National Reserve (MMNR) Plan; marketing and promotions; human wildlife conflict mitigation; establishment of an information Centre and management and operation of the Maasai Mara game reserve. Among the key achievements in the sector are:

- Enhanced security within Mara Ecosystem due to employment of over 300 security rangers. This has led to reduction of poaching and reduced human wildlife conflict. Collaring and ear notching which was done in collaboration with World Wide Fund (WWF) and KWS. This has enhanced continuous monitoring of rhinos and elephants.

- Reduction of grazing in the park which has reduced the cases of human wildlife conflict and increasing the number of wildlife in the game reserve.
- Improvement of infrastructure in the Maasai Mara game reserve by grading of roads and airstrips has reduced off-road driving
- Maasai Mara was voted the best in Africa for the 5th time in a row ,as the leading National game reserve at the world travel awards in Kigali-Rwanda on the global arena gala.
- Improvement of housing for the rangers this have helped boost the morale of the rangers hence making them work more efficiently.

3.6.7. Administration, Coordination of Decentralized Services and Disaster Management Department

The primary objective of the department is to support the county governments in the transformation of the county public service for better quality service delivery. The broad achievement of the department was actualization and operationalizing of devolution particularly from devolved units. The specific achievements include:

- Operationalization of decentralized units at the Sub County and ward levels. The sub County and ward administrators offices have brought services closer to the citizenry as envisaged in the constitution;
- Carried out recruitment & deployment of county staff and completed 3 Staff Heads Counts /Audit which facilitated cleansing of the payroll system. Also conducted Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and skills inventory analysis;
- Successful integration of all employees into a single Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database (IPPD) and complement , thus ensuring the County is compliant with the Government Human Resources Information System (GHRIS);
- Formation of the County Human Resources Management Advisory Committee (CHRMAC) to deal with various Human Resources issues including among others: discipline, training, administration of medical ex-gratia and workmen's compensation and promotions;
- Successfully negotiated for 2012 CBA and the payments are being done as per the agreed upon formula:

- Prepared county disaster preparedness and mitigation plans;
- The department through the office of the Deputy Governor was able to procure and donate assistive devices to Educational assessment center of Ole Sankale to provide crucial health, education and livelihood support to children with disabilities;
- The department also worked collaboratively with Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Management Unit and the National Youth Service (NYS) during the flash floods disaster that affected Narok town residents in April, 2015.
- Disaster Mitigation through dam construction- the National government in partnership with the county constructed 3 check dams that reduced the floods in town by almost 85% from the previous experience.

3.6.8. Department of Trade, Industrialization and Co-operative Development

The sector priorities for the 2013-2017 CIDP implementation period included facilitating fair trade & consumer protection, business support services, construction of modern markets/stalls /Jua Kali sheds and upgrading existing markets, promote business producer groups & co-operatives, investment promotion, capacity building, audit & advisory services, investment & marketing and sensitization & awareness.

Notable achievements for the department over the period 2013-2017 include: successfully organising an inaugural Narok investment summit where more than Sh.53billion investment worth ventures were agreed upon; the department was also crucial in increasing the number of cooperatives to 213; automation of the licensing process; acquisition of weighbridge and establishing a one stop shop for businesses registration.

3.2.9. Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources

The key priorities for the department were: forest conservation, waste management, enacting and enforcing legislations aimed at fostering environmental conservation and exploration of geothermal energy and solar energy.

Key achievements in the department during the period under review include:

- Enactment of Narok County Environment Act 2017 which is expected to play a key role in environmental regulation and conservation in the county. On the same note, the Executive order banning forest produce movement in Narok County has reduced destruction of forests.

- Regarding forest conservation and rehabilitation, 167,000 seedlings were planted in Enoosupukia forest, resulting in increased forest cover.
- Domestication of the Charcoal Regulations is expected to enhance forest conservation by regulating the charcoal industry in the county.
- In energy sector. more households were connected to the national grid, leading to reduction in expenditure on energy. In addition, the established solar powered grid of 0.25 KW at Talek has contributed significantly to the well-being of the community in the area.
- In conjunction with national government, the county implemented street lighting program in 10 urban centers, thereby enhancing both economic opportunities and safety..
- Formation of the Narok County Research and Information Hub has led to better knowledge management in regard to environment conservation and is expected to enhance conservation measures.
- Formation of strategic partnerships with key stakeholders including FPFK, MMWCA, WWF, MMU, and other multilaterals was key in ensuring that the sector goals were met.

3.6.10. Department of Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Management.

The priority needs and planned targets for the department for the period 2013-2017 included: Housing for all, establishment and gazettment of urban areas, development of municipal charter and appointment of municipal boards and towns committees.

Notable achievement in the sector included: renovation of more than 90 houses, security fencing of 15 houses to reduce encroachment of government quarters, increased monthly collection of rent to Ksh.500, 000, commencement of preparation of Narok Town Zoning Plan, development of Narok Town Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (2011-2030), completion of Narok town storm water drainage phase 1 system and rehabilitation of Narok town Slaughter House to ensure production and consumption of healthy meat.

In the land and Survey section, 6 land adjudication sections were completed and title deeds issued out; while 500 sub plots were created at Ratia A and Ole Waubari Suswa-Kitet Naikarra.

3.7 Challenges Encountered in Implementation of the Plan.

This section highlights the key challenges encountered in implementation of the initiatives and projects during the period under review . Key lessons learnt are also briefly highlighted. du.

The overall challenges experienced across virtually all sectors and departments include the following:

3.7.1 Inadequate Funding and Late Disbursements .

A significant number of programmes and projects in all the departments reported to have experienced inadequate or no funding for the planned activities. This adversely affected departments in terms of operations- including lack of necessary office equipment and utilities such electricity, water, office furniture compromised service delivery. Overall, the county treasury reported late disbursement of funding from the national treasury. This meant that very little could be absorbed in execution of planned activities. As a result of lack and inadequate financial support critical programmes in some of the department such as health, Agriculture and Water were left for the partners which is not only unsustainable but also unpredictable.

This implied that very little could be absorbed and utilized in the execution of planned activities.

3.7.2. Inadequate and Poorly Developed Infrastructure

Most of the areas in the county have inadequate and poorly developed infrastructure, including road networks, electricity and water which are critical for effective project implementation. This necessitated suspension of implementation of some of the planned and targeted projects in some instances, to wait for development of requisite infrastructure. For instance, most of roads in rural areas where agriculture is the main economic stay are impassable during rainy seasons .

Target of having milk coolers in every ward had to be shelved given most of wards were not connected with electricity. In sum, these factors have adversely affected sector performance in terms of production and commercialisation.

Similarly in Health department most of county health facilities still lack basic infrastructure such staff housing, office space, specialized equipment, incinerators, cold rooms and modern body preservation facilities , which together directly affect quality and efficiency in service delivery. The county also lacks an organized and coordinated healthcare waste management system.

3.7.3. Inadequate Human Resources.

In the county there are three categories of staff: devolved personnel, those from defunct local authority and the newly recruited ,whose remunerations and other privileges have not been fully harmonized. This has affected organizational structure and inner morale of staff which has a direct effect on service delivery.

In addition, most departments reported to have experienced inadequate staffing for the planned activities. Where the staffing level was adequate, there were more subordinate personnel and not the technical staff who are more critical in service delivery.

3.8.4. Inadequate or Lack of Policy and Legislation Framework

With devolution at its infancy stage, most departments required policies and acts to be passed by the County Assembly for their effective operations. However, this did not happen thus negatively affecting operations .. For instance, there was no comprehensive and integrated ECDE policy to operationalize delivery of all ECDE programs and services as planned..

Other departments that were adversely affected by inadequate or lack of necessary policies include among others : Culture, policy on development of the culture and arts industry, road infrastructure, policy on roads and transport department on county roads, disaster management unit, , lands and physical planning policies regarding spatial planning, Education department, policy on vocational training ..

3.8.5. Limited Cooperation between County Government Departments and Overlap of Functions

Inadequate cooperation between the various government agencies may also have slowed down the pace of progress made towards achieving set targets. There were overlap of

mandates among departments. This resulted in duplication and at times omission of key projects when it come implementation. The problem was more pronounced in departments of environment, water and national resources and tourism where different development partners were competing to provide support.

3.8.6. Climatic change and Pro-longed Drought

Changes in climatic conditions resulted in fluctuations in agricultural and livestock production in the county. There were also recurrent livestock and crop diseases as a result of climatic changes which resulted in significant reduction of yields.. This effect had spill-over effects across other departments in terms of budgetary allocation given most of county revenue comes from tourism and agriculture which are worst hit by climate change. At the national level, pro-longed drought had a far reaching macro-economic effects which had a spill-over to counties.

3.8.7. Weak Monitoring and Evaluation System

The county lacks an efficiency monitoring and evaluation system. There is no requisite capacity to track progress, both at outcome level and programme and project implementation. Where the departments have constituted an internal monitoring and reporting system such functions have not been adequately facilitated to carry out the functions effectively. The county has also not customised most of performance indicators to track the county's progress/performance against national targets ; for instance there is no such customised indicator in macroeconomics . The current institutional M&E framework will thus need to be revamped, including capacities of departments for M&E and Reporting.

3.8.8. Lack of Harmonised plans

With slow implementation of devolution, the county still lacks harmonised plans in critical areas such as spatial planning. Consequently, the county has not been able to plan and control developments resulting in myriad of challenges such congestions and traffic in urban areas, pollutions, environmental and health hazards, floods among others. Additionally, , lack of a spatial plan has led to conflict of interest among different partners which has resulted delayed and skewed development in some areas of the county.

Other specific sectoral challenges experienced during the CIDP 2013-2017 implementation period include:

Agriculture Sector: Severe land degradation and decrease in productive land sizes due to poor land systems and subdivisions respectively has made commercial farming less profitable and viable. Weak farmers' organisations have inhibited on access to financial credit, investment and insurance of agricultural enterprise especially among small holders.

Health Sector: Despite the recruitment of new personnel, health department is still characterized by a huge technical staff deficit with a current doctor to population of 1:40000 and nurse to population ratio of 1: 15000. Besides human capacity, industrial actions among employed staff have also hampered operations. The department also faces regular stock out for essential commodities. Moving forward, there is need for forecasting and timely requisition of essential commodities to inform procurement.

Education, Social Services Gender and Youth Affairs Department. The department is faced with myriad of challenges including; Low motivational levels of ECDE caregivers due to poor remuneration and lack of appropriate instructional or learning/teaching materials; poor attitudes towards vocational training and poor facilities in vocational training centres; inadequate sporting facilities and the existing ones do not march expected international standards ; poor and negative attitudes towards the development and preservation of cultural values and practices which are perceived as outdated and of no value. .

Department of Roads, Transport and Public Works. There huge maintenance backlog of the roads networks implying that the scarce resources allocated to the county cannot meet the target for new roads. Related to this challenge is high cost/delays in the relocation of utilities and services along road transport corridors adversely affecting execution of road plans. There is also lack of proper classification of roads between the county and the national government and numerous reported cases of encroachments of roads reserves all of which have delayed implementation of some of the programmes.

Department of water and Irrigation. Inability to conduct public participation for the projects has resulted in failure of implementation of projects because the community needs and priorities were not captured. Another major problem in the department is lack of

coordination among stake holders in the water sector which has resulted in, some cases, to duplication of project activities..

Tourism and Wildlife Department. Among the key challenges in the department are; Human-Wildlife Conflicts as a result of increased competition for pasture and loss of biodiversity within the Maasai Mara National Reserve and the surroundings; coupled with deforestation, and rampant land subdivision and fencing of wildlife corridors, thus restricting the free movement of wildlife ..

Department of Administration, Coordination of Decentralized Services and Disaster Management.

Besides human resources and policy related challenges, the department dispute resolution mechanisms have not been properly addressed leading into many litigation cases. Another major challenge relates to improper job description, lack of performance contract and staff appraisals. On disaster management lack of policy and legislative structures have been a big challenge to the department. In addition, the unit is not been fully constituted and lacks the requisite autonomy, structures, transport, office space and equipment.

Department of trade, Industrialization and Co-operative Development. Key challenges included inadequate research information for policy development and project implementation and lack of capacity building and exposure for co-operative members leading to inadequate extension service and inability of most cooperatives to comply with the cooperative legislation.

Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. Among the challenges included competing interest among the sector stakeholders and development partners which has led to changes in priorities based on socio and political climate and demands prevailing at one particular time; low levels of awareness on environmental matters in relation to other developmental concerns; growing population which has continued to insert pressure on environment.

Department of Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Management. In housing sub-sector, high interest rate of mortgage is adversely affecting the house ownership plans. Other factors includes poorly developed infrastructure and scarcity of land. In urban development, there are no established and gazetted urban areas within the county which is also affecting development. Municipal Boards and Town committees have not yet also been

established. Lack of a G.I.S expert has inhibited plans of having all local physical development digitized as per the requirements of the County Government Act. 2012.

3.9 Lessons Learnt.

3.9.1 Introduction

On the basis of the review undertaken, there are a number of both general and specific recommendations that can be made to strengthen the general process of execution and implementation, and which, hopefully should inform the process during both the planning and implementation during the 2018-2022CIDP; as summarized below::

3.9.2 Adequate Funding of Programmes

There is need for increased funding to implement the programmes and projects as outlined in the county development plan. To ensure there are additional resources, the county should endeavor to have a comprehensive resources mobilization strategy and work closely with national treasury for timely disbursement of resources. The county should also consider revising costing and prioritization criteria when it comes to allocation. With numerous projects being abandoned midway or not getting any budgetary allocation it implies there is challenge in allocation.

In addition to internal financing mechanism, the county government should consider alternative financing mechanism such as Public Private Partnership among other others. This will be particularly necessary in financing capital intensive projects which would exhaust the county kit. Sectors that should consider such projects in particular include Health, Roads, Agriculture and Water.

3.9.3 Enactment of Legislation and Policies

There is urgent need to have the requisite legislations and policies which are holding back effective operations in some critical departments passed. Specifically , the county needs specific timelines for development and passing of the legislations necessary for implementation of the county functions. The enacted legislations also need to have supporting regulation enacted and be implemented in supporting administrative.

Of particular interest, the country needs to fast track completion and enactment of County Spatial Plan as reference document to guide development in the county. In agriculture sector there is also an urgent need for legislation to regulate agricultural land sub division and leasing in the county.

3.9.4. Infrastructure Improvement

There are significant benefits to bridging the infrastructure gap as soon as practicable and spare no efforts to maintain and even grow the county as a logistics and transit hub. Key infrastructure that the county government should quickly fix include office space and office equipment. All the subsectors need to make further progress, including: upgrading of key roads in the county, expansion and rehabilitation of water sources, equipping of health facilities with machinery, school infrastructural improvements, Information Communication Technology infrastructure, irrigation dams and other related infrastructure.

3.9.5. Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Fully resolve the issues hindering county M&E reporting as soon as possible; further improve indicators in terms of structure, number and quality for the CIDP 2018-2022. This includes restructuring and customizing the outcome indicators into county and sectoral; further refine the quality and consistency of the CIDP planning documents including the MTP itself, handbook of indicators and sector plans; further improve reporting particularly against outcomes, programmes and projects in the new plan; consider reviewing the institutional framework for monitoring and reporting to improve on efficiency, reduce duplication and establish a complimentary network providing progress on the achievement of the county aspirations.

3.9.6 Leveraging on Technology

Technology provides the county with the opportunity to optimize on the benefits of the prioritized projects and programmes. Technology can be used to increase efficiency in resource allocation and utilization, minimize corruption, and increase productivity. Related to technology is automation, moving forward the county should consider automated services such as in all revenue collections, appraisal systems, monitoring and evaluations among others.

3.9.5 Other Specific Sectoral Recommendations

Agriculture: In addition to afore- mentioned recommendations, there is need for continuous surveillance, vaccinations and control coupled with capacity building. There is also need to develop and adopt climate smart agricultural programmes. To ensure sustainable financing for small scale farmers, there is need for the county and national governments to work closely with financial and insurance service providers.

Health: To effectively discharge its mandate the department needs to be equipped with more technical staff, relevant equipment according to the level of service offered by different facilities, ensure regular and adequate supply of health commodities both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceuticals. In addition, all health facilities should have access to electricity and necessary amenities such as piped water for effective operations as well as ensuring the land where the facilities are situated are secured and title deeds provided.

Roads, Transport and Public Works: To cut costs on repair and maintenance of the vehicles, plant and machinery, there is need for a well-equipped modern workshop. Towards reducing encroachment on the road reserves, the department should develop a clear roads reserve marking. In addition, there should be clearly identified bus/ matatu stages and parking areas to foster decongestion in Narok town and other urban areas.

Water and Irrigation: Actors who are currently engaged in the development of water projects in the county to harmonize their plans with the water department playing the key role of coordination to prevent duplication and overlaps of resources allocation. To promote sustainability of water projects, the department should also increase public participation with the relevant stakeholders in water projects cycle.

Adequate allocation of funds and technical resources is crucial if the department is to fully realize its planned targets

Tourism and Wildlife Sector. There is need for research and monitoring center to help in gathering more information on tourism and have accurate data of the things going on all the time. The department is also to come up diversification of tourism products in county such as heritage programme, home stay programme, Agro-tourism and Eco- tourism projects. Lastly, strategies on exploiting of underutilized tourism attraction site through programmes such as marketing the underutilized parks and providing incentives such as concessionary land leases and tax incentives.

Department of Administration, Coordination of Decentralized Services and Disaster Management. To avoid unnecessary litigations arising, labour disputes should be resolved in accordance with the laid down procedures. In addition all pending negotiations especially on the workers medical cover should be expeditiously completed and a proper scheme put in place. The pending benevolent fund should also be harmonized and finalized for urgent adoption to avoid inconveniences that occasionally face the county due to labour unrests. On a similar note, the gratuity scheme for staff on contract should also be put in place in accordance with the existing labor laws.

Trade, Industrialization and Co-operative Development Department. To mitigate challenges related to implementation ,the department should actively embark on public participation on development of county plans and budget proposals. To scale up access to affordable loans, there is need for a Co-operative enterprise Development Revolving Fund and operationalization of the already existing Joint Loans Board Kitty. For effective implementation of the set projects, the department’s annual budgetary allocation needs to be increased. In addition, there is need for optimal utilization of recurrent and operational expenditure.

Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources: County and National Governments need to work closely and harmonize mandates to avoid duplication of efforts. Integration of environmental concerns and environmental education among the various actors groups should be promoted to enhance environmental stewardship.

Department of Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Management. There is need to explore alternative financing models for affordable housing such as Public Private Partnership and mortgage strategies. The department should engage in sensitization and awareness creation for adaption of new building codes and technologies which are cost effective and affordable. The department also needs to acquire modern survey equipment and train the staff on modern skills such as use of GIS technologies.

Department of Education, Sports, Culture, Social services and Gender and Youth Affairs. There is need to have a policy framework to further operationalize delivery of the sector’s programs and services seamlessly.. Also need to partner with private sector in order to fast track flagship projects like Talent Academies, Cultural Cenres, amongst others.

CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a highlight of the spatial development framework for Narok County for the period 2018-2022. The chapter further provides an analysis of key development priorities, strategies, programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders in the county during public forums. The priorities are also aligned to Governors manifesto, the development focus elucidated in the vision 2030, the agenda of the Jubilee Government, the objective of the agenda 2030 as well as capturing the key tenets of among others SDGs, EDE, DRR, Climate change.

The information in this chapter is organized in such a manner to enable all stakeholders grasp the content and intent of the development agenda of the county government for the five years period. The chapter starts by providing spatial development framework to guide the siting or placement of programmes and projects on land. Thereafter, a schedule of the county resource endowment is shown followed by the county development priorities and Strategies.

The section on county development priorities and Strategies starts with an introduction of sectors organized according to vision, mission, goals and development priorities and strategies. This is followed by a summary and detailed schedule of programmes highlighting the objectives, sub-programme, expected outcome measured by key performance indicators. Targets for each year are shown set against an indicative budget for over five years.

Also included in this chapter are cross-sectoral implementation considerations that provide the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. The chapter concludes by detailing the county's transformative projects which are considered to be of high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation.

4.2 Spatial Development Framework

Narok County is in the process of developing a spatial plan for the primary purpose of enhancing county competitiveness and efficiency in utilization of resources. In absence of any plan, the spatial development framework is prepared in cognizant of the fact that the county is required to have a ten year county spatial plan. The framework will set the general direction of spatial plan of the county and indicates the areas within the county where different economic and social activities will be located once the plan is completed. The framework is to ensure that land and natural resources of the county are used optimally. Further, the plan will promote equitable, inclusive planned development and conservation of the environment.

In the absence of the spatial plan, the county spatial development strategies by thematic areas forms the basis for the preparation of county plans and sectoral policies in the areas of tourism development, Agricultural development, industry, transportation and infrastructure and environmental management. The framework is to complement the county integrated development plans by providing a spatial perspective on thematic areas for different geographical regions. Table 16 provides an illustration of county spatial development strategies by the relevant thematic areas.

Table 16: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Enhancing County Competitiveness	Inadequate and poorly developed infrastructural for competitiveness Time taken for investor to start business is long Low level of innovation Low levels of skills amongst the employees	Infrastructural development; road network, ICT and energy development. One stop shop for business regulation. Business innovation hub and research centres. Upgrade business environment	Roads Development County wide. Electricity and ICT Connectivity County wide. All major towns and trading centers	Office of the governor. State department of trade and industrialization County departments, trade, ICT and roads.
Economic and Industrialization Development.	Lack of industrial parks. Increasing number of SMEs in the county Inadequate framework of supporting SMEs. Non-vibrant Jua kali sector	Develop framework for establishment of special industrial zones with supporting infrastructures (water, electricity, road network)	Narok North sub-county Kilgoris sub-county Narok East Sub-county Narok South sub-county.	County department of lands and physical planning County department of trade and industrialization.
Promotion of Agricultural Development	Adequate land for commercial agricultural farming Conducive wealth for crop farming and agricultural farming. Increased land demarcations reducing available land. Dependence on rainfall in crop farming.	Development and enactment of land use plan. Zoning land for extensive farming and irrigation schemes. Collaboration and partnership with agricultural development agencies Development of storage reserve.	County wide expect in Mara ward. Mosiro and Narosura wards for extensive irrigation farming.	County department of Agriculture Ministry in charge of irrigation Ministry incharge of lands and physical planning.
Tourism Promotion	Existence of top niche tourism attraction scenes. Encroachment of Maasai mara reserve, poaching, human wildlife conflict.	Policies on conservation and protection of Maasai Mara game reserve. Human wildlife conflict resolution mechanism	Maasai Mara reserve, Catchment areas in the upstream All conservancies within and without Mara ecosystem	County department of tourism Ministry of Tourism Kenya Tourism Board.
Urban Areas Development	There are no urban development plan. There are unending congestions in Urban areas such as Narok and Kiligoris Urbans areas lacks essential services like	Development and implementation of urban development plan. Establishment of town management committees	Narok Town Kiligoris Town Ololulunga urban centre Suswa urban centre Emurrua Dikkir urban centre Nairege Enkare	County government department of physical planning and town management National government ministry of lands and physical planning

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	sewer system and piped water services are inadequate. Uncoordinated development leading to informal settlement			Ministry of infrastructure development. Development partners Kenya urban support programme.
Forestry Protection and Conservation.	There is significant degradation of forested areas in Narok County. Forest cover is fast decreasing as a result human activities. Inadequate policies on protection and conservation of forest.	Drafting of a forest produce bill to legislate logging and charcoal production activities in the county	Nyagores forest Nairotia Forests Olenguruone forest Maasai Mau Olposimoru Forest Loita Forest Nyakweri forests Enoosupukia forests.	Ministry of environment County department of environment and natural resources. Development partners such UNEP
Mining and extractive Economic Activities	There is potential of minerals in the county; gold, sand, geothermal power quarry stone among others. There is no county policy on mining and extraction Dilapidated land after mining,	Operationalization and implementation of a mining policy, Zooning areas of mining.	Suswa ward. Siana ward Naikarra Ward Lolgorian Ward	State department of mining.
Environmental Protection and Conservation	Inappropriate agricultural activities, Improper waste management, destruction of vegetation. Unregulated mining activities and encroachment has led to significant environmental destruction across	Operationalizing of the Narok County Environment Act 2017 and capacity building on environmental conservation	Across the county	Department of environment
Economic and Industrialization Development.	Lack of industrial parks. Increasing number of SMEs in the county Inadequate framework of supporting SMEs. Non-vibrant Jua kali sector	Develop framework for establishment of special industrial zones with supporting infrastructures (water, electricity, road network)	Narok North sub-county Kilgoris sub-county Narok East Sub-county Narok South sub-county.	County department of lands and physical planning County department of trade and industrialization.
County Transport Network Development.	The transport network traversing the county is not well developed. Accessing government services in most areas is difficult.	Upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads.	County wide with preference in rural areas.	County departments of roads and transport. National government agencies: KERRA, KURA and KENHA.

4.3 Natural Resource Assessment

Narok County is endowed with vast natural resources which are spread across the sub-counties. The major natural resources includes the iconic Maasai Mara game reserve, the Africa's most visited national reserve which also hosts the famous annual wildebeest migration. The county is also a home to the Mau forest one of the most important water towers in Kenya and an important source of water and livelihood to the growing population and the Maasai Mara Ecosystem, in addition to other forest block. Other forests in Maasai Mau, Enoosupukia, Loita forest, Nyakweri, Nyangores, Nairotia, Olposimoru, Olenguruone and many private forests.

Water resources include rivers, springs, and wetlands. The main water catchments in this county are Ewaso Nyiro South drainage area, and Lake Victoria South drainage area. Ewaso Nyiro South is the drainage system of rivers emerging from part of Mau towers and draining into Lake Natron. The Main River in this catchment is Ewaso Nyiro River with main tributaries including Enkare Narok River, Siyapei River and Enkare Ngoshor River.

The main River in Lake Victoria South drainage area is Mara River also originating from Mau forest draining into Lake Victoria. The main tributaries includes Amala, Nyangores, Talek, and Sand River,

There are also deposits of minerals in the county among them gold, which is exploited in Lolgorian ward. There exist two major gold companies: Kilimapesa PTY Limited (subsidiary of the international Gold Pat Company) both of which have provided employment opportunities to the locals. In the county there also huge deposit of sands in suswa ward, Naikkara ward, Siana ward among others areas. Illustration of an assessment of Natural resource is shown in Table 17 . The increased use of natural resources like forest without replenishment has led to exhaustion of their capacity which is a major threat to their sustainability.

Table 17: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal Utilization	Constraints to Optimal Utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
Maasai Mara Game Reserve	Tourism and Wildlife Trade	The reserve is a major source of revenue. Declining of number of wildlife due climate change. Declining water levels of Mara River becoming a threat to the sustainability of the reserve. Reduction in foliage due to adverse weather conditions Human activity affecting wildlife migratory corridors	Creation of conservancies to protect the wildlife from extinction Establishment of a wildlife protection unit	Diminished migratory corridors due to land demarcations Change in Climate that reduces water levels Human conflict due to encroachment	Enact land use policy to prevent further demarcations. Extension services to cover waste water treatment management Nutrient enrichment Conserve mara water tower catchment
3 Permanent River and a number of tributaries	Ewaso Ngiro River Agriculture Trade & commercial Households	There is overutilization as demand for water for irrigation from the river is very high resulting in low flows leading to conflicts	Establishment of irrigation schemes Establishment of industries which requires a lot of water. Construction of Water infrastructures for more water supply schemes.	Huge water levels fluctuation in the year. Inadequate Fundings. Unsustainable river flows due to catchment degradation Deforestation in the river catchment areas.	Legal policy on protection and conservation catchments. Construction to store adequate water for irrigation. Controlled water abstractions.
	<u>River Mara</u> Tourism and Wildlife Households Agriculture and Livestock	Support large irrigation Dependent on survival of wildlife With declining of water levels the sustainability of the river is in doubt.	The river provides opportunity to increase tourism. Existence of many conservation agencies. Water harvesting dams to conserve water down streams.	Mau catchment destruction. Water abstraction for irrigation upstream. Chemical deposits polluting the river and adversely affecting animals. Inadequate protection to reduce siltation.	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme Controlled irrigation upstream.

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal Utilization	Constraints to Optimal Utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
	<p><u>Mugor River</u></p> <p>Domestic Households Agriculture and Livestock</p> <p>Trade and commercial</p>	<p>There is overutilization as demand for domestic water and water for irrigation.</p> <p>The future of the river depends on upstream protection</p>	<p>Establishment of industries which requires a lot of water.</p> <p>Construction of Water infrastructure for more water supply schemes.</p>	<p>Deforestation in the river catchment areas.</p> <p>Inadequate Findings for protection and conservation</p> <p>Unsustainable river flows due to upstream water abstraction.</p>	<p>Legal policy on protection and conservation catchments.</p> <p>Control water abstractions in the upstream.</p>
Vast Agricultural Land	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>Physical Planning and Housing</p> <p>Environment, water and Natural resources.</p>	<p>Approximately 8297 KM² of arable land.</p> <p>The weather conditions in the county is favorable for farming.</p> <p>With on-going destruction of the catchment areas sustainability of farming is reducing.</p> <p>Increasing human population and demarcation of land is a threat to large scale farming.</p>	<p>Gazettement of the catchment areas.</p> <p>Developing and adoption of land use policy.</p> <p>Existence of development partners and investors supporting agriculture.</p> <p>Collaboration with national government and neighbouring counties.</p>	<p>Lack of county land use Act and policies.</p> <p>Climate change has rendered some sections of the county not viable for farming.</p> <p>The freehold and communal land tenure system makes it difficult to control development.</p>	<p>Development and enactment of County land use.</p> <p>Training of the county residents on modern farming methods.</p> <p>Adoption of PPP framework in agriculture to increase investment in the sector.</p>
Minerals –Gold	<p>Trade and Industrialization.</p> <p>Finance-Revenue department.</p>	<p>Mining is still in small scales and an opportunity for revenue</p> <p>High demand for minerals making the venture a viable business.</p> <p>Uncontrolled mining leading to depleted land.</p>	<p>PPP endorsement and private investor's engagement.</p> <p>Partnership with international companies</p>	<p>Land degradation after periods of exploitation.</p> <p>Lack of policy on revenue sharing between national, county governments and the community.</p>	<p>Policy formulation on mineral mining and revenue sharing formula</p> <p>Rehabilitation of sites after mining activities.</p>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal Utilization	Constraints to Optimal Utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
Forest and Water Catchments	Agriculture Tourisms and Wildlife Water	Forest products in the county are over utilized Forest and catchment area are critical survival of flora and fauna in county. Diminishing size of the forest cover and acreage	Best practices in waste water management and wetland conservation in some farms	Encroachment of human settlement in protected areas. Politics making conservation and protection difficult. Over-reliance on wood fuel for energy	Gazettement of all forests in the county. Formulation of policy on harvesting of forest products. Reforestation programmes and projects in all schools.
Rich Maasai Culture	Tourism Trade and Cooperatives	Maasai has rich culture which is a major tourism attraction globally. Diminishing Maasai culture due to globalization and "civilization".	Establishment of Museums and Cultural centers. Patent the culture and brand the Maasai products.	Lack of legislation on how patent the Maasai culture. Existence of many imitations of the Maasai products. Globalization and westernization eroding out the rich culture.	Policy legislation on conservation and preservation of Maasai culture. Establishment of Museums and cultural centers in the county.
Quarrying (sand, Ballast and stones)	Trade and Industrialization Mining	Over exploitation due to the booming construction industry in the county.	Enactment of legislation on sand and stone quarrying.	Land ownership tenure has make fully exploitation a difficult tasks.	Policy Formulation on sand harvesting Rehabilitation of sites after sand harvesting quarrying activities.
Rain	All sectors	Rainfall ranges from 500mm to 2500mm. Rain underutilized as water conservation structures are inadequate. Flash Floods due to heavy rainfall	Conservation of rain water for domestic, industrial irrigation, and environmental growth	High cost of dams and pans. Lack of communal land for the infrastructures	water conservation structures development prioritization

4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies

This section gives a summary of the development priorities identified in the governor's manifesto, sectors' proposals and inputs from stakeholder's consultative forums. The development priorities, programmes and projects are further linked to the global, national,

and development policies and strategies including the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, MTP, National Sector Plans, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 ,among others.

In particular, the designing and formulation of programmes and sub-programmes in this plan takes into account the following key considerations:

- The proposals contained in this plan have benefited from wide consultations in adherence with principle of openness and inclusivity;
- The programme/project envisage a green economy by mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as climate change; Environmental degradation; HIV/AIDs; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) and the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The targeted beneficiaries from the programme/project set for implementation in the next five years are residents of Narok county, and as well as non-resident persons who by virtue of their temporary presence in Narok County will make use of services or facilities provided by the county.
- The programmes are set in a way to promote equity without of discrimination and as such, the programmes and projects will be located in the most suitable areas as agreed in consultation with the members of the public
The overall budget for implementing the programmes and projects in the next five years is realistic and achievable while providing the highest level of services to the intended beneficiaries.
- Besides the revenue from National Government and collection form own sources, the implementation of the programmes and projects anticipate alternative funding through loans and grants from development partners, investors engaged through a Public-Private Partnership framework and in accordance with the enabling legislative.
- The plan makes recommendation for the establishment of performance management, M&E, and accountability structures and mechanisms required to support implementation of the programme and projects. These structures and mechanisms are to be reviewed from time to time in order to align and respond to emerging issues and changing global, national and regional trends.

4.5 INTRODUCTION TO SECTORS, DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.5.1 HEALTH AND SANITATION

The sector is comprised of County departments of Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development.

Vision

An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Mission

The mission is to promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare services to all.

Sector Goal

The sector aims at providing essential healthcare that is affordable, equitable, accessible and responsive to client needs. The sector will also endeavor to minimize exposure to health risk by strengthening health promoting interventions that address risk factors to health.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

The sector development priorities and programs constitute the statement of intentions and actions of the sector over the period July 2018 to June 2022 based on the assigned functions and responsibilities. The plan's development involved in-depth analyses and stakeholder consultations. The CIDP is an integral component in the overall county planning arrangements. It foundationally emanates from the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Kenya Vision 2030 through the health Policy 2014-2030 and the Medium-Term Plan and will be cascaded through the county Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2018-2023. This plan will guide the MTEF planning and budgeting and will form the basis for annual planning and performance contracting.

Despite immense investments in health sector, global, regional and local challenges still present obstacles to health and human capital development. Regional economic downturn and climatic change continue to adversely impact on health while increased cross-county movement of people and goods place considerable influence on county health risks and

priorities. The county is also striving to meet national and global commitments including the sustainable Development Goals, reorientation towards Universal Health Coverage and commitment to county, national and global partnerships frameworks.

Challenges in the health environment include high maternal, neonatal and child mortalities from preventable conditions, high adolescent pregnancies, emerging and re-emerging diseases, increasing numbers of persons newly infected with HIV, threats from the increasing cases of injuries and non-communicable diseases. Poverty remains a major challenge affecting people's ability to maintain health and seek health when needed. Limited resources, inefficiencies in utilization of available resources and weak regulatory systems have greatly constrained the sector from effectively responding to these challenges.

The development priorities and programs conform to Kenya's social and economic development agenda as outlined below:

1. Recognizes and adheres to the Constitution of Kenya requirement that attainment of the highest attainable standard of health is a Right, among other constitutional provisions related to health;
2. Recognizes and appropriately integrates all the national and international commitments related to health including national Health Regulations, Aid Effectiveness, SDGs among others;
3. Institutes measures to contribute to the Kenya Vision 2030's aim of providing an efficient, integrated, high quality and affordable health care system;
4. Is guided by the Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030 and Kenya Health Sector Strategic plan and has focused in putting up measures to achieve the six policy objectives;
5. Integrates interventions that will contribute to realization of Medium Term Plan (MTP) targets through participating in delivery of county flagship programmes;
6. The interventions also borrow from the implementation of the 8 Strategic Directions of Narok County HIV&AIDS Strategic Plan.

Despite considerable health status improvements over the 2013-2017 period, there are still some diseases and conditions that continue to exert burden on the health. To discharge its mandate and contribute to the county and national health development agenda, the sector

has adopted the vision, mission, goal and the strategic objectives from the Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030.

Specifically, the sector priorities in the period 2018-2022 will include;

- Enhancing health emergency response systems;
- Continuous rehabilitation, up-grading and equipping of the County health facilities;
- Reducing child and maternal mortality rate by equipping health facilities with both equipment and personnel and help in addressing SDGS goal number 3 ;
- Developing systems of attracting, motivating and retaining medical practitioners .

The sector not only seeks to modernize health delivery but also tackle the issues of access and utilization through investment in technology, human resource, service delivery, infrastructure and equipment, Health financing and commodities and technologies. High impact areas like maternal and child health have been adequately prioritized. Some of the partners’ commitments have also been reflected.

Summary of Programme and Objectives

Programme	Objectives
Programme 1: Curative Health Services	To improve health status of the individual, family and community.
Programme 2: Preventive & Promotive Health Services	To reduce incidences of mortality and improve quality of life of individuals, households and community.
Programme 3: General Administration Planning & Support Services	To improve service delivery by providing supportive functions to implementing units under the health services department.

The first Programme focuses on equipping health facilities, provision of curative services, diagnostic services, and management of referral services.

The second Programme encompasses other sub-programs which includes: Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child, Adolescent Health, Disease prevention and Control, Nutrition, Health Promotion, Environmental Health and community health services.

The implementation of the first and the second programmes are enhanced through the supportive services emanating from the implementation of the General Administration Planning & Support Services.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
PROGRAM: CURATIVE AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES									
Programme Objective: To Reduce Incidences of Mortality and Improve Quality of Life of Individuals, Households and Community. Key Outcome: Reduced suffering and mortality and improved quality of life of individuals, households and communities.									
	Key Outcome	Key performance indicator	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total cost BUDGET
				2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	
Sub-program Clinical and diagnostic services.	Improved clinical and diagnostic services.	No of health facilities with functional radiology units	2	1	0	1	0	1	600,000,000
		No. of blood bank expanded at Narok CRH	1	1	0	0	0	0	1,920,000
		No. of Ophthalmic Units established	1	0	1	1	0	1	20,000,000
		No. of Dialysis Centres established	1	0	0	1	0	0	300,000,000
		No of operation theatres completed and equipped	2	0	1	0	0	1	500,000,000
		No of newborn units constructed and equipped	1	1	1	1	1	1	80,000,000
		No of equipped ICUs	0	1	0	0	0	0	200,000,000
		No of Dental units established and equipped	2	0	1	0	1	0	100,000,000
		Mental health unit	0	0	0	1	0	0	60,000,000
		No of hospitals with Accident and Emergency Centre (casualty units)	2	1	0	1		1	60,000,000
		No of facilities stocked with essential commodities and medical supplies within a quarter.	119	119	123	130	135	150	1,914,350,000
		No. of specialized units fully stocked with specialized commodities	11	11	11	18	18	18	762,900,000
		No. of health workers trained on basic life support (BLS)	20	60	35	35	35	35	5,526,000
		No. of functional ambulances	11	11	11	11	11	11	462,500,000
		No. Of facilities with drug revolving funds	0	2	0	0	0	0	49,000,000
		No. of health facilities supplied with non-EPI vaccines.	0	119	123	130	135	150	315,000,000

HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
Infrastructure support services	Improved efficiency in service delivery.	No of new health facilities	115	17	17	17	17	16	731,250,000
		No. of beds provided at Narok county referral hospital	189	144	0	72	0	72	100,000,000
		No of inpatient wards constructed and equipped in primary health facilities	24	8	5	5	5	5	250,000,000
		No of newly constructed sub county hospitals	3	2	0	2	0	1	612,500,000
		No of utility vehicles procured	2	1	2	2	2	0	84,000,000
		No of Motor bikes procured for community health services.	15	6	6	6	6	6	12,000,000
		County Drug store constructed	-	0	1	0	0	0	10,000,000
		No. of sub-counties with commodity stores	2	1	1	1	2	0	50,000,000
		No. of mortuaries renovated and equipped	1	2	1	1	1	1	56,400,000
PROGRAMME 2. PROMOTIVE AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES									
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To Reduce Incidences of Preventable Diseases and Mortality in the County									
Key Outcome: Reduced incidences of preventable diseases and mortality in the county.									
S.P. 1.1: RMNCAH (Reproductive, maternal, neonatal care and adolescent health)	Improved reproductive, maternal, neonatal care and adolescent health.	Proportion of Women between the ages of 15-49years currently using a modern FP method (%)	34	48.8	61.6	74.4	87.2	100	89,952,100
		No of health facilities with new functional laboratories	28	2	2	2	2	3	250,000,000
		No of staff houses constructed at Primary health facilities	29	6	6	6	6	6	52,000,000
		No. of maternity units operational	28	14	14	14	14	14	210,000,000
		Proportion of women of reproductive age screened for cervical cancer	2%	19.6	37.2	54.8	72.4	90	35,427,000
		Pregnant women attending at least four ANC visits (%)	33%	42.4	51.8	61.2	70.6	80	57,314,000
		Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34%	43.2	52.4	61.6	70.8	80	244,521,500
		proportion of maternal, perinatal, neonatal deaths reported & audited	100%	100	100	100	100	100	173,987,900
		Proportion reduction of adolescent pregnancies	40%	32	24	16	8	0	51,526,000
		No. Of advocacy sessions conducted on RMNCAH	8%	8	8	8	8	8	127,458,000

HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
	Increased number of fully immunized children	% of fully Immunized children	48%	56.4	64.8	73.2	81.6	90	388,098,800
		% of fully Immunized children	58%	64.4	70.8	77.2	83.3	90	51,700,000
		Number of people tested for HIV	74%	100	100	100	100	100	48,132,000
		Proportion of people living with HIV who are under care and treatment	48%	56.4	64.8	73.2	81.6	90	953,000
	Halt and Reverse communicable diseases	Proportion of targeted LLITNs distributed to pregnant mothers	46,420	53,574	53,574	53,574	53,574	53,574	420,000
		Proportion of targeted LLITNs distributed to <1	46,420	53,574	53,574	53,574	53,574	53,574	420,000
		No. of nets distributed through mass net campaign.	660,000	0	0	0	700,000	0	70,000,000
		No. of house units covered with indoor residual spray.	0	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	89,970,000
		No. of health personnel trained on malaria case management.	132	260	260	260	260	260	38,015,000
		No. of epidemic preparedness and response (EPR) plan developed	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,500,000
		No. of malaria data audits and supervision done.	8	8	8	8	8	8	35,298,000
		No. of advocacy meetings held	1	31	31	31	31	31	17,185,000
		No. of AFP cases detected and followed up.	88	88	88	88	88	88	2,840,000
		No. of health workers trained on IDSR	-	30	40	40	40	40	7,619,500
		No. of CHVs trained on IDSR	-	30	40	40	40	40	8,420,000
		NO. of 22 AFP specimen collected and shipped from various areas -(i)-From H/F or community	22	22	22	22	22	22	295,000
		No. of weekly IDSR reports from Health Facilities collected and uploaded into the DHIS 2 on weekly 52	52	52	52	52	52	52	420,000
		No. of multi-sectoral meetings conducted on disease outbreaks.	6	6	6	6	6	6	2,210,000
		No. of supportive supervisions conducted on IDSR.	4	4	4	4	4	4	804,000

HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
		No. of TB cases notified	0%	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8,720,000
		No. of patients lost to follow up traced	0%	150	150	150	150	150	3,000,000
		Proportion of people screened for TB	60%	90	90	90	90	90	48,273,000
		% reduction in trachoma prevalence.	21%	16.8	12.6	8.4	4.2	0	25,029,500
		No. avoidable blindness free villages established	0	60	60	60	60	60	144,206,526
		No. of world sight commemoration Days	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,910,000
		The proportion of expectant/ lactating mothers provided with nutrition supplements	47%	90	90	90	90	90	6,030,000
		The proportion of children <5 years provided with nutrition supplements 32.9%	32.9%	90	90	90	90	90	11,070,000
	Minimize Exposure to health risk factors	No. of Healthcare workers and community health volunteers trained on nutrition services	10%	120	120	120	120	120	24,437,500
		Percentage of children attending the growth monitoring	30%	44	58	72	86	100	11,030,000
		proportion of the population screened for NCDs and referred to hospitals	20%	40	55	70	85	100	11,030,000
		No. of Nutritional advocacy forums held	4	126	126	126	126	126	17,191,000
		No. of Information Education Communication(IEC) materials designed, produced and distributed	2000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,887,600
		No. of advocacy sessions/meetings/radio/ tv shows conducted.	4	48	48	48	48	48	49,076,000
		No. of community units established and functionalized	67	32	32	32	32	32	816,337,000
		No of villages triggered and certified Open Defecation Free	273	300	300	300	300	300	156,190,000

HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES										
		No. of health facilities provided with healthcare waste management p facilities	2	20	20	20	20	20	51,829,000	
		No. of food and water samples taken and analyzed.	0	100	100	100	100	100	6,360,000	
		No. of hygiene and sanitation days commemorated	4	4	4	4	4	4	9,410,000	
		No. of environmental health and sanitation plans developed and implemented	0	1	1	1	1	1	6,075,000	
3: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES										
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To Improve Service Delivery by Providing Supportive Functions to Implementing Units Under The Health Services Department										
Key output: Improved support to service delivery units.										
S.P. 1.1: [Policy Development , Financing Planning and Research]	Improved service delivery	Narok county health policy 2018-2030 in place	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,002,500	
		Narok Health Sector Plan	0	1	0	0	0	1	4,832,720	
		County programs Strategic Plan (HIV, Community Health, Nutrition,M&E, HIS) developed	2	5	0	0	0	1	25,000,000	
		No. of county annual work plans developed	1	1	1	1	1	1	24,500,000	
		One County Health Investment and Strategic Plan (CHSSP) developed	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,002,500	
		No. of procurement and financial reports done	4	4	4	4	4	4	361,300,000	
			Number of elderly persons (above 65 years), Disadvantaged and vulnerable persons (DVP) and members benefitting from County Health Insurance Fund	All elderlies,	All elderlies	All Elderlies 70% of DVPs	All elderlies All DVPs	All Elderlies All DVPs 50% of all county households	All eligible county residents	800 Million
	Health service access and efficiency improved		Number of Health workers staff recruited and deployed	931	252	240	250	240	240	233,715,016
			No. of human resource for health capacitated and remunerated.	931	1183	1423	1673	1913	2153	5,842,850,400
			HRH strategy implemented Proportion of complete, accurate, timely submitted health information.	0	1 100	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 100

4.5.2 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

This sector is composed of crop production, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries Development.

Vision.

To be the leading agent in commercializing agriculture, ensuring food security and creation of wealth.

Mission.

To improve livelihoods and economic well-being through agribusiness, appropriate policy environment, effective support services and sustainable natural resource management.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Article 43 on the Bills of Rights under the Constitution of Kenya, provides for accessibility of adequate food of acceptable quality and accessible which is consistent with the aspirations of third MTP (2018- 2022) of Vision 2030. The broad sector aim is to attain food security for all. This will contribute to the addressing of SDG 2 and also the EDE.

The emphasis of the sector be on: increasing market access and adoption of technologies, production and productivity through value addition, commercialization of the sector activities; creating an enabling policy; effective administration and management of land based resources and enhancing urban development

Specific priorities of the sector are:

- Increasing agricultural production by scaling up farm input subsidy of fertilizers and seeds programme;
- Increasing commercialization of the sector by acquiring of more agricultural farm machinery and equipment;
- Increasing productivity of agricultural output through value addition and improving on market access;
- Improved animal genetics and vaccine administration;
- Enhancing County food security through increasing and expanding strategic food reserves, establishing Agriculture and Livestock drought mitigation measures, Livestock and crop farming research.
- Investing in mechanization on Agricultural processing and adoption of technologies;
- In allocating resources to agriculture care will be taken to ensure that recommendations of the minimum 10% allocation to the agricultural to spur

economic growth and development as per the Maputo Declaration of 2003 is adhered to.

Summary of Programme and Objectives

Programme	Objectives
Programme 1: General administration, planning and support service programme	To ensure effective and efficient support to the Agricultural extension services
Programme 2: Sustainable environmental management and social inclusion	Provide a conducive natural resource base for sustainable Agricultural production
Programme 3: Crop Development and management	To increase agricultural productivity and outputs.
Programme 4: Livestock Resources management and development	To promote, regulate and facilitate livestock production for socio-economic development and industrialization
Programme 5: Fisheries development and management	To maximize contribution of fisheries to poverty reduction, food security and creation of wealth
Programme 6: Veterinary services developemnt	To provide effective veterinary services to increase livestock productivity.

The programmes in this sector will seek to improve crop productivity, promote extension services, management of post-harvest losses, and supply of input support to vulnerable farmers. Livestock pests and diseases management and control, dairy Development, beef and small stock improvement, livestock education and extension services, poultry, bees and emerging livestock development will also be prioritized. It will also involve the reviving of AMS building slaughterhouses across the county, investing in more milk coolers across the county and pasture production. In addition, attention will be focused on encouraging investors to add value in livestock sector and related industries such as hide and skin, packed branded meat, among others.

Fish farming consisting of hatcheries fish seed bulking site development has been emphasized. Lastly, programme will also address issue of vaccination, livestock movement controls, diseases and parasite control. The sector also has a plan to introduce the production and planting of fruit and agroforestry trees under the Operation Make Narok Green Again (OMENGA).

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : General administration, planning and support service programme									
Objective: To ensure effective and efficient support to the Agricultural extension services									
Outcome: Improved service delivery in the agricultural sector									
Administration, planning and support services	Improve administrative services	No. of technical staff recruited	376	33	33	33	33	33	10m
		-No. of vehicles and motorbikes purchased	8 Vehicles 9 Motorcycles	15	20	120	110	35	80M 24M
		- No. sub county and ward offices furnished and equipped offices	1 Sub-County 3 wards	0,2	2, 2	0,2	0,2	0,2	36M
		No of offices connected to ICT services	0	2	3	3	3	1	1M
		No of performance surveys carried out	0	1	1	1	1	1	1M
		No. of offices supplied with adequate stationery	5	36	36	36	36	36	1M
		No. of policies and frameworks developed and implemented	1	2	2	2	2	2	10M
Development of Agricutural training center	Agricultural Training center developed	-No. of Office block	0	1					2M
		No. of Training Halls	0		2				5M
		No. of Laboratory	0			1			2M
	ATC demonstration facilities Developed	No. of Water pans	0			1			4M
		No. of Irrigation equipment	0				1		1M
		No. of Green house	0				1		0.5M
		No. of Fish ponds	0					1	0.2M
		No. of hay sheds	0			1			2M

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Services	AMS revitalized	No. of tractors	3	6	6	6	6	6	150M
		-No. of cereal driers	0	0	0	4	0	0	12M
		-No. of bulldozer	3	0	3	4	0	0	70M
		No. of low loaders	1	0	0	3	0	0	30M
		-No. of bailers	0	0	3	3	3	3	24M
		-No. of hay cutters	0	0	3	3	3	3	24M
		-No. of prime movers	0	0	0	4	0	0	40M
Programme 2: Sustainable environmental management and social inclusion Objective: Provide a conducive natural resource base for sustainable Agricultural production. Outcome: To enhance agricultural productivity and incomes									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Maintenance of land and natural resource base	Sustained Agricultural productivity	-No of campaigns done	0	12	12	12	12	12	0.1M
		Percentage of the acreage for conservation mapped	0	10	20	30	30	10	2M
		No. of Ha conserved	0	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	100M
		No of plant more tree campaigns (operation make Narok Green Again)	0	12	12	12	12	12	120M
		No. of tree nurseries established	10	150	150	150	150	150	7.5M
		No of Staff and Farmer seminars/ workshops conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	1M
Develop Climate smart agriculture	A resilient Agricultural sector established	No. of green houses installed	2	6	6	6	6	6	3M

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
and alternative livelihoods		-No. of farmers trained on Biotechnology	0	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	5M
		-No. of farmers trained on High value horticultural crops promoted	0	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	3M
		-No. of linkages between extension and research development	3	5	5	5	5	5	0.5M
		No. of alternative sources of livelihoods promoted	0	2	2	2	2	2	2.5M
Agricultural weather scenario planning and dissemination	Weather informed Agricultural operation	No. of Participatory weather planning and dissemination meetings held	6	12	12	12	12	12	120M
Mainstreaming social inclusiveness in agriculture	Vulnerable groups adequately targeted and supported	-no. of agricultural opportunities flagged to the vulnerable groups	0	2	2	2	2	2	50M
		-No. of the vulnerable groups accessing subsidized agricultural inputs	0	12	12	12	12	12	500M
Nutrition and human ecology extension	Food security Achieved in a in a healthy environment achieved	-No. of food and nutritional campaigns held	0	2	2	2	2	2	1M
		-No. of energy saving devices promoted at the household level	0	500	500	500	500	500	1M
Programme No. 2: Name : Crop Development and management									
Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and outputs.									
Outcome: Increased incomes at household level									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Promote Agricultural Advisory services	Improved farm productivity And income diversification	No for farmers reached per year	1300	20,000	20000	20,000	20,000	20,000	500M
		No of new technologies disseminated	0	2	2	2	2	2	100 M
		No. of staff workshops and seminars held	20, 16 40, 150, ,40 ,0 ,0 ,0	16, 8 ,72, ,72, ,72, ,72, ,24 ,3	16, 8 ,72, ,72, ,72, ,72, ,24 ,3	16, 8 ,72, ,72, ,72, ,72, ,24 ,3	16, 8 ,72, ,72, ,72, ,72, ,24 ,3	16, 8 ,72, ,72, ,72, ,72, ,24 ,3	1 billion

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
		-No. of barazas, field days, demo, trade fairs shows and exhibitions held		24,3	24,3				
Reduce Post-harvest losses and increase income from our cereals	Increased income from cereals	No. of stores rehabilitated	0	0	2	2	0	0	200M
		-No. of stores constructed	1	3	3	4	3	3	800M
		Metric Tonnes of food stuff purchased and stored	0	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	400M
Improvement of Crop Production and Productivity	Increased crop production and productivity	Increased use of fertilizer and certified seeds to 20%	10%	2	2	2	2	2	0.5 billion
		No of routine checks and meetings with stockists made	4	4	4	4	4	4	5M
		No.of auxiliary dams Constructed	0	1	2	1	1	1	1B
		No water pans constructed	0	10	40	40	30	10	480M
		Amount of money in the Farm equipment purchase fund	0	0	0	65M	65M	45M	175M
		No of Farm equipment For hire available	0	0	6	6	6	0	120M
		Amount of money deposited in the revolving fund	0	100m	500m	500m	300m	100m	
Programme Name 4: Livestock Resources management and development									
Objective: To promote, regulate and facilitate livestock production for socio-economic development and industrialization									
Outcome: Improved livestock production and income									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Improve livestock Productivity and income	Improved livestock Production and income for the pastoralists	No. of Pasture land rehabilitated	500 ha	100	200	150	100	50	100M
		No. of dairy cows and goats procured	0	20	400	400	100	80	60M
		No. of AI technician trained and deployed	36		30	30			1M
		No. of breeding Bulls procured and distributed	50	10	100	90	-	-	20M
		No. of breeding rams and bucks	0	50	50	50	50	50	0.5M
		No. of croilers, Kenbro and kari improved cocks	40, 40, 1000	200	200	200	200	200	0.5M

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
Development of the entrepreneur ship skills in staff and farmers	Increased Livestock income	No. of Farmers trained on entrepreneurial skills	1000	1000	1000	1000	800	200	16m
		No. of staffs trained on entrepreneurial skills	5	2	3	3	2	2	4.4m
Development of Pro poor and emerging livestock enterprises	Increased income for the poor livestock keepers 6tonnes pasture seeds,	No. of incubators and (poultry seed) breeding chicks, caliadra fodder tree protein source ,Lucerne seed developed, 60 small cages for 20 birds, brooding equipment (0-8wks)	0	-	30	20	10	-	
		No. of bee harvesting equipment	120	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		No. of kgs of feed, No. of livestock under offtake program	16000, 8000, 25000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	
		No. of kgs pasture distributed	1000	-	200	300	200	-	6m
		No. of machines purchased for total mixed ration	0	6	10	20	20	4	36m
Development of the Dairy and beef Value chain	Improved resilience of the dairy and beef value chain actors	No. of tractors ,baler and grass cutters purchased	2 and 4	1	1	2	1	1	330m
		No. of milk coolers procured and installed	19	6	10	10	4	-	60M
		No. of units constructed No. establish and operationalized.	12	6	10	10	4	-	1billion
		No. of feed processing plant	0	1	1				500m
		No. of meat processing abattoirs	0		1	1			90m
		No. of sale yards constructed, rehab ilated	4	1	1				6m
		No. of stores constructed for strategic feed reserve	0	10	10	10			6.5m

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
		No. of Dams, pans and boreholes constructed or rehabilitated.	0	1	1	1	10	10	396m
		No of Water trucking vehicles(boozer) purchased	0			3			30M
		No. of livestock insured,	0	-	200	300	300	200	20M
Programme Name : Fisheries development and management Objective : To maximize contribution of fisheries to poverty reduction, food security and creation of wealth Outcome: To increase households income									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Fish products promotion	Increased fish production	No of Eat more fish campaigns	2	4	4	4	4	4	2M
		No Of Farmers exchange programme /tours	3	4	4	4	4	4	20M
Improvement of a fish production and productivity		No of fish hatchery/fish farm developed	0					1	20M
		20 Fish ponds development	50	20	20	20	20	20	24M
		No of of existing water bodies Stocked	2	10	10	10	10	10	2.5M
		No of fish feed processing machines procured	0			1	1	-	2M
		No of fish disease and pests surveys done	0	1	-	1	-	-	2M
		No of cold chain facilities developed	0	1	1				3M
		No of fish stock assessment survey Undertake	0	1	1	1	1	1	1M
Programme Name : Veterinary services developmemnt Objective: To provide effective veterinary services to increase livestock productivity.									
Outcome:									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators		Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
Disease Surveillance, reporting and livestock movement control	Narok county to be a disease free zone	No of surveillance Disease surveillance missions conducted	22	5	5	5	5	5	5M
		No. laboratory serological samples Analyzed	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		No of livestock traded and movement permits issued	300,000 cattle, 600000 sheep and goats, 250,000 poultry, 2.4 million litres of milk	500	500	500	500	500	
		No of community disease control committees held	150	30	30	30	30	30	
		No of quarantine notices issued	2	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	15M
Cattle dips, crushes, laboratories rehabilitation , construction and vector management		Number of cattle dips, rehabilitated	10	30	30	45	45	45	150M
		No of livestock dipped	5 Million	100	100	150	150 M	150	
		No of litres of acaricides procured	1500	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	
		No of laboratory facilities rehabilitated and equipped	0	10	10	10	10	10	
		No of treatment and vaccination crushes rehabilitated	50	75	75	100	50	50	
		No of million heads of livestock vaccinated	2.8M	3	3	3	3	3	
No of million Doses of assorted vaccines procured	2.8 M	3	3	3	3	3			
Number of animals branded	1000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
		No of Rabies vaccines procured and administered	10000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Artificial insemination services provision		No of inseminations done	30000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100M
		No of doses of semen straws procured	0	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
		No of cows Embryo transfers done	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	
		No of Vet paraprofessionals sponsored for A.I course	36	10	15	15	10	10	
provision of Clinical services and animal welfare services		No of heads of animals treated	400000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	6+
		Impounding animals facilities constructed	0	2	2	3	3	3	
		No of animal welfare advocacy meetings held	30	12	12	12	12	12	
Development of Slaughterhouses, infrastructure and meat hygiene services	Reduced disease Transmission of zoonotic diseases	No of medium sized slaughterhouse constructed and slaughter slabs constructed	3	12	12	12	12	12	210M
		No of heads of cattle	10000	12,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	
		No of heads of small stocks slaughtered	13000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
		No of hides processed	13000	12,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	
		No of skins processed	13000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
		No of vet paraprofessionals sponsored for meat training course Athi River	0	5	5	5	5	5	
Establishment of county Livestock emergencies contingency	Reduced livestock loss during drought emergency period	No of heads of cattle and sheep treated during drought and flooding	500000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND SUBPROGRAMMES									
		Emergencies							
		No of litres of dewormers procured	2000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
		No of litres of insecticides and doses of antitrypanocidal drugs	500	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	

4.5.3 PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The sector consists of Roads; Public Works; and Transport sub sectors.

Sector Vision

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

Sector Mission

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

Sector Goal

The goal of the sector is to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development. It also aims at boosting sustained economic growth and social development in the County through improvement of communication infrastructure .

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Physical infrastructure and utilities are critical for any modern economy to function. The Kenya Vision 2030 identified physical infrastructure sector as key in achieving rapid and sustainable development; reducing poverty as well as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Vision prioritizes infrastructure development as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly the productive sectors of agriculture, industry and tourism. Key priority projects in this sector are roads and transport. It is envisaged that for the county to realize a stable annual growth rate, major investments must be made in improving the road network and services.

In the county, the sector has been implementing core poverty programmes including the Roads Programme, Rural Electrification Programme and green and reliable supply of energy. The county will continue to invest on road construction works and maintain existing roads and open access roads in rural areas. Further, the county will partner with national government and other key stakeholders to ensure electricity is connected in urban as well

as other market centres in the County. This will help to stimulate economic activities in other sectors.

Summary of Programme and the Objectives

Programme	Objectives
Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services	To develop and maintain an efficient, effective and secure road network in the county,
Programme 2: Roads Construction and Maintenance	To develop and maintain an efficient, effective and secure road network in the county.
Programme 3: Transport Services	To develop and manage an effective, efficient and secure road network.
Programme 4: Public Work Services	To develop and maintain cost effective government buildings and other public works.

The programmes involves the construction of new roads, upgrading of some specific class of roads and airstrips and regular maintenance of existing roads in the wards. It will also involves the construction of bridges. The sector programmes will address all issues to do with transportation including Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), carparks, signages, and create order in the transport industry through formulation of standards, mechanization and maintenance. Further, the sector programmes also aim at providing office accommodation to government officers through construction and rehabilitation.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES									
Objective: To provide Overall management and central administrative support services to the sector.									
Outcome: Efficient service delivery.									
Administrative services	Efficient service delivery	Customer satisfaction and motived human resource	70%	20	20	20	20	20	170M
Recruitment	Increased institution capacity service delivery	No, of officers to be recruited	80%	-	-	45	-	-	68M
Training and development	Improved service delivery	Customer satisfaction	30%	5	5	10	5	5	60M
Programme Name: Roads Construction and Maintenance									
Objective: To develop and maintain an efficient, effective and secure road network in the county.									
Outcome: Improve accessibility in all parts of the county									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
S.P.1 Construction of Roads and bridges	Improve accessibility in all	Kilometers of road graded,	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6.5B

	parts of the county	graveled and tarmacked.							
		No. of Box culverts and Bridges to be designed installed	10	6	8	8	6	-	395M
		No. of km of Roads to be Rehabilitated	1000	500	500	500	500	500	600M
		No. of Km No of Roads to be Maintained	1500	100	100	100	100	100	250M

Programme Name: Transport Services

Objective: To promote standards and improve safety in transportation.

Outcome: Accessibility of Transport Services.

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget	
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
S.P.2.1 Transport Services	To improve accessibility of transport services	Increased Efficiency and effectiveness use of machines	%	44	44	44	46	49	100M	
		Improve Efficiency and effectiveness use of machines	-				2		30M	
		Lesser congestions in of traffic sub-counties					3		10M	
		Improve Efficiency Transport of Machines.	Purchase of Low Loader and backhoe					3		28M
		No. of sheds constructed	Construction of boda boda sheds at ward level	-	10	20	20	10	60M	

Programme Name: Public Work Services

Objective: To facilitate the development and maintenance of cost effective government buildings and other public works

Outcome: Enhanced mobility and hence improved livelihood.

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
S.P.3 Public Works Services	Design of new buildings	Number of new buildings designed	All new Buildingg	20	30	40	50	60	200M
	Supervision of new building	Number of new buildings supervised	All	15	25	35	45	55	175M
	Maintenance of office buildings	Number of office buildings maintained	50	5	10	15	20	20	70M
	Construction of footbridges	Number of footbridges constructed	5	10	10	20	10	10	300M

4.5.4 WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Water, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources.

Vision

A regional leader committed to sustainable utilization, management and development of water resources, energy, natural and mineral resources.

Mission

To facilitate sustainable utilization, management and development of water resources, energy, natural and mineral resources, for county growth and posterity.

Sector goal

The goal of this sector is to protect, conserve, manage and increase access to clean and safe water for socio-economic development; Initiate strategies and development plans relating to conservation, protection and management of environment and natural resources; Safeguard environment, catchment areas and sustainable utilization of basin based resources: and promote the development and use of renewable energy.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

The sector intends to meet this goal by implementing various strategies including investing forest conservation with specific activity of mapping, gazetting and protecting 6 county forests in the next five years.

In the energy sector the intention is to increase clean energy access by at least 10% and establishing waste collection and treatment systems. In the water sub-sector, priority will be to increase access and availability of safe water by investing in water supply infrastructure development and rehabilitation, provision of sanitation services and protecting and conservation of existing water sources.

This will be achieved through construction of dams and pans for water storage, construction of water supplies, drilling and equipping of boreholes, springs protection and development, supporting rain water harvesting in institutions and communities, rehabilitation of water systems, and construction of sanitation and sewerage facilities to improve services in rural and urban areas.

The communities will be able to access safe drinking water within a reasonable distance of 1km, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas within the main urban and rural areas. Protection and enhancement of water, soil and biodiversity conservation will be encouraged to enhance environmental protection and conservation.

Sector Programmes

Summary for programme and Objectives

Programme	Objectives
Programme.1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services.	To provide policy and legal framework for efficient and effective management of the water, energy, environment and natural resources.
Programme.2: Environmental Protection And Conservation.	To ensure ecosystem health and integrity is maintained across the county.
Programme Name 3: Energy Access.	To increase access to affordable, adequate and reliable energy for socio-economic transformation.
Programme.4: Water Resources Management.	To increase access to safe, adequate, sustainable water and sanitation services.

The four programmes under Environment, Energy, Water and Natural Resources sector will essentially address forests conservation and management, environmental rehabilitation and conservation, climate change, increased energy access, and water supply and sanitation services infrastructure.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
PROGRAMME 1: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION									
Objective :To enhance and improve service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
SP 1.1: General administration	Ensure that the department is equied to deliver n its mandate	100% improved and effective service delivery	Remunerate d staff and administrati on services supported	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	700,000,000
PROGRAMME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION									
Objective: To ensure ecosystem health and integrity is maintained across the county									
Outcome: A clean and safe environment for all county residents									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP 2.1 Forest protection and management	6 county forests delineated and gazzetted	No of gazzetted forests	-	2	2	2			120,000,000
	Forest management plans drafted and implemented for all gazzetted county forests	No of forest management plans drafted and implemented	-		2	2	2		60,000,000
	Establishmen t of forest protection bases (rangers camps) for 6	No of fully-functional well-equipped forest protection bases	1	2	2	2			120,000,000

WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	county forests (in: Ngareta, Enoosupukia, Loita, Nyakweri, Pusangi, Esanaankurur i)								
	Forest Protection Policy and Action Plan	A forest protection Act and work plan	-	1					25,000,000
SP 2.2	Reforestation of degraded forested areas	Increased forest cover by 1,800 ha.	25,445 ha	300	400	400	400	300	1,870,000,000
SP 2.3	Agro-forestry	Increase area under agro-forestry by 10%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	120,000,000
SP2.4	Beautification of recreational parks	provide a green, safe public space for residents in at least 10 urban centres	0	2	2	2	2	2	15,000,000
SP 2.5	Solid waste management	A 10-year strategic plan on waste management	-		1				50,000,000
		Development of 30 waste segregation, collection and transportation sub-stations	- No of garbage trucks purchased	-	2	3	3	2	300,000,000 (120 for trucks; 30 for sub-stations; 30 for bins)
		Installation of a waste treatment plant	A waste treatment and recycling plant	-			1		500,000,000
		Decommissioning of existing dumpsite	Restoration of current dumpsite to original state	-					200,000,000
SP 2.6	Clean up of rivers and Protection of riparian land	Increased area of reclaimed riparian land	No. of Kms of riparian land reclaimed	To be determined	50	50	50	50	25,000,000
SP 2.7	Climate change	Drafting and implementation of a climate change policy and work plan including the formation of the Narok County Climate Change Fund	A Narok County Climate Change Act and workplan	-	1				525,000,000
S.P 2.8	Environmental and social impact assessments	Increase compliance with environmental	No of Environmental Audits	To be determined	24	24	24	24	48,000,000

WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
and audits as well a noise zoning	1 regulation by 25%								
SP 2.9 Formulation of the policies and regulations to operationalize the Narok County Environment Act 2017	A policy framework developed and implemented	Policies and regulations to operationalise the Narok County Environment Act	-		1				25,000,000
S.P 2.10 Liquid waste management	A fully operational sewer system serving the residents of Narok County	sewer system serving the residents of Narok County	1				1		1,800,000,000
S.P.2.11 Marking of important world environmental days and awareness creation	Increased awareness on environmental conservation and protection	No of Annual Events and awareness creation campaigns held	-	5	5	5	5	5	60,000,000
S.P 2.12 Establishment of tree nurseries in all sub-counties	Increased access to tree seedlings	No of Tree nurseries established	1	2	2	2			90,000,000
S.P. 2.13 Noise Zoning	Reduced noise pollution	A noise zoning map	0		1				10,000,000
PROGRAMME NAME 3: ENERGY ACCESS									
Objective: To increase access to affordable, adequate and reliable energy for socio-economic transformation									
Outcome: Increased energy access by 20% from the current rate of 20% to 40% by 2022									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP 3.1 Rural electrification	Increased connection to the power grid	% of households connected to the power grid	20%	24%	28%	32%	36%	40%	600,000,000
SP 3.2 Renewable energy	A policy framework developed and implemented	A Narok County renewable energy Act and workplan	-	1					25,000,000
	Installation of solar powered grids in at least 10 facilities	No of facilities fitted with solar power	To be determined	2	3	3	2		30,000,000
	Establishment of a waste-to-energy plant	A waste-to-energy plant	-					1	3,000,000,000
	Exploration of geothermal energy mines	A geo-thermal energy plant	-					1	1,000,000,000
PROGRAMME 4: Water Resources Management									
Objective: To increase access to safe, adequate, sustainable water and sanitation services									
Outcome: Increased access and availability of safe and adequate water resources and sanitation services									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sub Programme 4.1: Dams and Pans	Increased rain Water Storage	123 No of small dams each of capacity 50,000M ³ constructed	30 No water dams	32	35	20	23	13	1,230,000,000
	Increased rain Water Storage	74 No of pans each of capacity 21,000 M ³ constructed	No of water pans estimated at 230	24	14	8	17	11	370,000,000
	Increased rain Water Storage	1,250 No of plastic tanks of each of capacity 10,000 Lts installed with roof harvesting structures	Estimated 200 No plastic of tanks issued and installed to institutions in the last 5 Yrs	250	250	250	250	250	125,000,000
Sub Programme 4.2: Boreholes drilling and equipping	Increase water supply provision services (163 boreholes)	163 No of boreholes successfully drilled and equipped	Estimated 207 Boreholes	26	33	33	42	29	815,000,000
Sub Programme 4.3: Water supplies construction	Increase number of households accessing clean water (18plants)	18 No. of new water supplies plants constructed	No.19 water supplies	2	7	5	2	2	1,720,000,000
Sub Programme 4.4 water supplies infrastructures rehabilitation and expansion	Improved water supply services provision	53 No of water supplies rehabilitated and expanded	177 No of water schemes operational	12	19	5	14	3	122,000,000
	Improved water supply provision (200 generator operated boreholes)	184 No generator operated boreholes upgraded to solar powered	23 No of boreholes equipped with solar power	25	50	77	25	7	282,000,000
	Increase water storage capacity(desilted 36 dams)	36 No of dams desilted	36 No of dams and pans silted	10	6	14	4	2	72,000,000
Sub Programme 4.5: Draught Mitigation	Increase safe water trucking capacity	3No of water bouser procured	2 No serviceable Bowsers in the county	1	1	1	0	0	45,000,000
	Access water to draught hit areas	1,500 No of trips of water trucking to affected areas	1 No Draught season experienced and mitigated annually	300	300	300	300	300	30,000,000
	Floods impact mitigation	10 No Flood controlll structures constructed Check dams, gambions)	20 No flood control pans	3	2	4	0	0	50,000,000
	Disinfected safe drinking water(2.85 Millions tabs)	2.85 Millions No of water tabs distributed	No water tabs distributed during	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	75,000,000

WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			floods seasons						
Sub Programme 4.6: Sanitation	Increase access to sanitation services	39 No of Toilets blocks constructed	39 No of institutions identified for sanitation improvement	6	16	8	9	0	39,000,000
	Provide access to sanitation services and safe disposal of waste water	1 No Sewerage system (Kilgoris Town) constructed	No waste water treatment plants and sewerage system in the county	30% complete	40% No Cont'd	30% No Cont'd	0	0	400,000,000
Sub Programme 4.7: Springs catchment development and protection	Increased water sources protected and improved water access	100 No of springs protected and developed	33 springs protected and developed	25	25	25	25	0	50,000,000

4.5.5 EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE & SOCIAL SERVICES

The Sector is composed of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Vocational Training, Gender, Culture and Arts; Youth Affairs and Sports sub-sectors.

Vision

To achieve a globally competitive quality education, sports and cultural services inclined towards training and research for sustainable development in the county.

Mission

To create an enabling environment through participatory engagement, in the provision of quality education, youth and women empowerment, sports, cultural and social services

Sector goal

Over the medium term period the sector plans are aimed to mitigate challenges experienced during the 2018-2022 development period. The proposal and projects for the period include: provision of quality ECDE training through construction ECDE centres, recruitment of ECDE teachers; promoting the need to embrace vocational training centres at the County through expansion of VTCs and promote vocational trainings; improving access to primary and secondary education; building sporting talent in Narok; empowering talent; and empowerment programmes.

The department will continue to forge partnership in implementation of gender programmes to reduce prevalence of Gender Based Violence. Empower youths, Renovate and rehabilitate Narok Vocational Training Center, Maintenance of stadiums and construction

of an Olympic size swimming pool at Narok Stadium, Create awareness and campaign against female genital mutilation (FGM); and Construction of rehabilitation and girls rescue centres.

The County government will continue to promote youth's talent by sponsoring various Sporting and other talents competitions. The department will also be promoting, conserving, and protecting cultural landscapes, monuments and sites to ensure recognition and respect for different cultural entities and communities in the County.

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

The sector is mandated to among other things: Promote and develop pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centres and childcare facilities; Promotion of equitable socioeconomic development; Community mobilization and development; Women and youth empowerment; Gender mainstreaming in Ministries/Departments/Agencies; Vocational and Technical Training; Social welfare and provision of vocational skills to Persons with Disabilities aimed at empowering them to self-reliance; Enhance inclusion and participation of Persons With Disabilities in terms of facilitating and coordinating disability mainstreaming in all spheres of socio-economic and political development; Enhance economic empowerment through provision of regular and predictable cash transfer to vulnerable members in the community to enable them meet basic human needs to enable them live a life of dignity; Coordination of sports and development of sports facilities; Promote and develop cultural and sports tourism; Promote the exploitation of County's diverse culture for a peaceful co-existence; Regulation, development and promotion of the film industry; research and preservation of music in the county. Naturally, this sector forms the fabric of society and is responsible for socio-economic development.

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

The county will strive to ensure human resource development by imparting skills and knowledge to the people. Education is one of the drivers of economic development. With skills and knowledge people will be able to secure jobs in local industries and begin some enterprises through self employment and therefore reduce poverty. The sector will also empower the community so as to be involved in the national development issues.

Education enhances interaction of people from different ethnic communities, uplifting of social-economic status of the community, linking the county with other counties through competitions in sports, and culture and symposiums. It also helps in enlightening the people against retrogressive cultural practices like FGM which are harmful to the well-being of the

Maasai community. This can be done by emulating alternative rite of passage from other communities during the afore-mentioned events.

Sector Programmes

Summary of Programme and Objectives

Programme	Objective
Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services	To provide Overall management and central administrative support services to the sector.
Programme 2: Manpower Development Services	To expand access, equity and improve the quality of ECDE, Vocational Education and Training.
Programme 3: Sport Development	To promote and develop sports facilities and sports talent.
Programme 4: Culture and Arts Development	To harness, preserve and promote Narok county rich cultural heritage, and the arts.
Programme 5 Social Development and Children Services	To mainstream gender and youth affairs in social and economic development and cultural heritage and arts.

Construction and rehabilitation of Early Childhood Development centres, schools; both primary and secondary and, Technical Vocational Education and Training centres is addressed under the first programme. Also included is the aspects of recruiting, training relating to skills, and impartation of knowledge. Sports Development, Sports Training and competitions, Development and Management of Sports Facilities are catered for in programme number two above

Cultural and Art development is will be handled in the third programme. Finally, under this sector, Social Development and Children Services, Community Empowerment and the mainstreaming of Gender and Youth are to be implemented under the fourth programme.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE & SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme 1: General administration and support services									
Objective: To provide overall management and central administrative support services to the sector									
Outcome: To expand access, equity and improve the quality of ECDE, Vocational Education and Training, Sports, Culture and Social Development and Children Services.									
S.P.1 General administration	Enhance management and supervision	Number of offices constructed in wards	-	6	6	6	6	6	600M
		Number of motor cycles per ward purchased and distributed	-	6	6	6	6	6	0.3M
		Number of vehicles in sub-counties purchased and distributed	-	2	1	1	1	1	48M
		Number of staff recruited and deployed	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2,400M
	Create HIV and Aids awareness	Number of barazas/campaigns held	-	1	1	1	1	1	5.5M
Programme 2: Manpower Development Services									
Objective: To expand access, equity and improve the quality of ECDE, Vocational Education and Training									
Outcome: Enhance access to quality ECDE, education and vocational training education									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
S.P 2. 1 Early Child Development and Education	Increased enrolment of ECDE children in ECDE centres through expansion of infrastructural facilities	Number of new ECDE children enrolled per ward	65,984	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4500M
	Enhance quality of ECDE teaching through employment of additional ECDE teachers	Number of ECDE teachers employed and deployed	1,462	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200M
	Improved quality health and general development of ECDE learners through feeding programme to reach 20% of ECDE centres	Number of ECDE centres provided with health and nutrition services per ward	Currently there is no health and nutrition services to ECDE learners	5	5	5	5	5	510M

EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE & SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Enhance quality of training of ECDE learners through induction and training of ECDE teachers	Number of induction and training sessions organized for ECDE teachers		3	3	3	3	3	0.75M
	Increased access to ECDE training through construction of model ECDE centres	Currently there is no induction or training of ECDE teachers	0	6	6	6	6	6	250M
S.P.2. 2 Schools Infrastructure Development	Increased enrolment in primary schools	Number of new enrolment	Number of ECDE model centres constructed	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	3,750M
	Increased enrolment in secondary schools	Number of new enrolment in the county	31, 252	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	1050M
S.P.2. 3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	Increased enrolment in VTCs by upgrading infrastructure in VTCs	Number of new infrastructure upgraded	-	3	3	3	3	3	52M
	Enhanced quality training in VTCs through employment of qualified instructors	Number of instructors employed on permanent and pensionable terms of service	2	104	-	-	-	-	90M
		Number of new instructors employed	99	16	16	16	16	16	120M
	Enhanced quality training in VTCs through supply of tools and equipment	Number of vocational training centres equipped -	0	9	9	9	9	9	22.5M
	Enhance access to VTC training through establishment of new centres	Number of new VTCs established	9	2	2	2	2	1	50M
	Enhance utilization of technical skills acquired in VTCs through provision of startup kits to graduates	Number of startup kits provided to VTCs graduates	Currently no startup kits provided	150	200	250	300	350	62.5M

EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE & SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Enhance public and youth knowledge on technical skills careers through sensitization meetings	Number of sensitization meetings held	Currently there is scanty information to the public on technical skills careers	10	10	10	10	10	0.5M
	Enhance management and supervision of VTCs training through construction of office and equipping appropriately at the county headquarter	Office constructed	Lack of adequate office space for VET officers	1	0	0	0	0	5M
S.P.2. 3 Bursary fund	Increased enrolment in secondary and tertiary institutions	Number of needy students receiving bursary funds	-	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	1,100M
Programme 3.0: Sports Development									
Objective: To promote and develop sports facilities and sports talent.									
Outcome: Enhanced and nurtured talents									
S.P. 3.1: Sport training and competition	Increased quality sports training in the county by 20%	Number of athletes joining professional sports	3	4	4	4	4	4	5M
	Highly competitive sports persons.	Number of professional athletes nurtured	3	10	10	10	10	20	60M
		Number of professional sports officers employed and deployed	2	12	0	0	0	0	50M
	Improve talents and personal development	Number of sports men and women participating in sports	100	200	400	600	800	500	60M
		Number of inter-county sports held	1	1	1	1	1	1	150M
		Number of sporting clubs supported with sporting equipment and other facilitation in all wards	2	30	30	30	30	30	150M
		Number of PLWDs inter-county sports held	1	1	1	1	1	1	5M

S.P. 3.2: Development and management of sport facilities	Developed and nurtured sport talents in youth.	Number of stadia built	1	1	1	1	0	0	300M
		No. of swimming pools constructed and in use	-	1	1	1	1	1	50M
		Number of functional fully fledged talent academies	-	1	0	0	0	0	200M
		Number of functional gymnasiums built	-	1	1	1	1	0	25M
		Number of stadia perimeter fences constructed	1	1	1	1	1	0	20M
Programme 4.0: Culture and Arts									
Objective: To harness, preserve and promote Narok county rich cultural heritage, and the arts									
Outcome: Enhanced culture and arts									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
S.P. 4.1: Development and promotion of culture	Cultural practitioners and visual artists nurtured/empowered	No. of cultural practitioner and visual artists trained	60	100	100	100	100	100	6M
		Number of professional staff employed	2	12	0	0	0	0	50M
	Enhanced awareness on county cultural heritage	Number of cultural exchange programs held	-	1	1	1	1	1	5M
		No. of cultural exhibition and shows held	-	1	1	1	1	1	5M
		Number of cultural centres	-	6	6	6	6	6	650M
		Number of research done on heritage sites in the county	-	1	1	1	1	1	5M
		Established central data base centre on cultural heritage	Number of fully fledged museums and cultural centres built	-	1	0	0	0	0

	Enhanced alternative health remedies (herbal medicine) for a healthy county	Number of botanical gardens established	-	6	6	6	6	6	10m
Number of herbal practitioners trained and licensed		60	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number of persons using alternative health services		-	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Programme 5: Social Development and Children Services									
Objective: To mainstream gender and youth affairs in social and economic development and cultural heritage and arts.									
Outcome: A mainstreamed society for an economical prosperity									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
S.P. 5.1: Social assistance to vulnerable groups	Inclusive data base for persons with disability (PLWDs)	No. of persons with disabilities profiled per ward	24,424	700	700	700	700	700	5M
	Established welfare support for persons with special needs.	No. of PLWDs with NHIF medical cover per ward	-	700	700	700	700	700	630M
		No. of PLWDs receiving cash transfer	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	3,00M
		No. of elderly persons with NHIF medical cover	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	600M
		Number of elderly receiving cash transfers	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	2,400M
		Number of functional rehabilitation centers and social halls renovated/constructed per ward	-	4	6	6	6	8	750M
		Number of fully fledged and functioning home based cares	-	1	0	0	0	0	50M

		Number of FGM awareness creation seminars held	-	6	6	6	6	6	30M
		Number of school learners provided with sanitary towels	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	122M
		Number of youth sensitized on TVET training AGPOA		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5M
S.P. 5.2: Community development and gender and youth development	Enhanced gender Mainstreaming interventions	Number of women and youth groups trained on income generating activities (IGAs) Number of women and youth groups supported with starter up funds	100	700	700	700	700	700	50M
				700	700	700	700	700	700M
		Number of Home crafts centres promoting women talents and innovations build in ward	-	6	6	6	6	6	340M
	Proactive citizen in public programs and development	Number of civic education programs or barazas held per ward	-	2	2	2	2	2	10M
	Improved economy and road safety	Number of boda boda riders trained and licensed	500	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	300M

4.5.6 TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sector Vision

To be a global premier tourist' destination

Sector Mission

To develop and promote unique and diverse tourism products within a sustainable framework and to facilitate tourism investments by championing enabling legal and policy framework for domestic and export business to thrive.

The main challenges in the Tourism sub sector include the rampant poaching of wild animals especially elephants and rhinos, the high and low season of tourist, human-wildlife conflicts and lack of diversification of the sector. The community conservation awareness is another challenge that needs to be addressed if the rich heritage is to be preserved for posterity.

Other constraints have been lean staff in the sector and also slow release of funds to cater for the day-to-day operations pertaining to the Tourism sub-sector. To address these challenges, the department has resolved to focus on Nature-based Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Community Based Conservancies and Conference Tourism.

Sector programmes

Summary of Programmes and Objectives

Programme	Objectives
Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	To provide overall management and administrative support services to the department, and to control wildlife -human conflicts in the Maasai Mara National Reserve.
Programme 2: Wildlife Conservation and Security	To heighten and promote security of both human and wildlife within the Mara ecosystem for sustainable management and use.
Programme 3: Tourism Development and Promotion	To promote awareness, drive sales, improve branding of the Maasai Mara, gather market and advertised intelligence and disseminate it to cooperative members

Tourism and Wildlife sector being critical in generation of revenue is set to implement two major programmes focused on increased preservation, conservation, facilities for increased conferences and tourism activities and revenue generation. Major activities will include the upgrading of tourist infrastructure (electricity supply and tarmacking the Keekorok airstrip). Other interventions are the development of a policy framework to guide in conservation, guide development in outside parks, standards of camps.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme 1. Tourism development and promotion									
Objective: make Narok county preferred tourism destination									
Outcome: Increased tourism revenues									
SP. 1:1 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Growth in tourism subsector	No. of International tourism arrivals	30002	31400	32000	34500	45000	58000	190m
		No. of domestic tourists							
		Established research & M&E framework	-	2	2	2	2	-	900M
		No. of bed (Hotel bed capacity)	2350	35	50	70	80	100	30m
		% growth in tourism revenue	1.387M	1.739M	1.82M	1.92M	2.42M	2.82M	300m
		No. of establishments inspected/licensed	-	1	1	1	1	1	150
		No. of tourism establishments classified and certified	-	40	85	90	100	150	400,000
		No. of minimum standards developed and implemented	-	1	1	1	1	1	10m
		Establishment of integrated tourism management information (networked information centres)	-	1	1	-	-	-	700M
SP 1.2 Niche Tourism product development & diversification	Growth and consumption of tourism products	No. of cultural festivals held	-	2	2	2	2	2	800M
		No. of artifacts developed							
		% growth in Conference tourism	-	2	2	2	2	2	700
		No. of new agro tourism sensitized/developed	-	40	60	80	90	110	150M
		No. of tourism impact and value chain studies undertaken							
		No. of new tourist sites and brands developed	-	4	4	4	3	3	230m
		No. of travel trade and hospitality benchmarking							20M
		No of trained quality experts from	-	15	15	20	30	50	50M

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5	
		hospitality establishment across the county							
		No. of domestic tourists surveys done		1	1	1	1	1	5M
		No.of inspection done by TRA		2	2	2	2	2	5m
		No. of minimum standards developed and implemented	-	1	1	1	1	1	10m
	Enhanced tourism alternatives	No of community based tourism projects supported		2	2	2	2	2	30M
SP 1.3 tourism Infrastructure development	Competitive tourism destinations	KM of roads graveled/tarmacked							300M
		Airstrips tarmacked and graveled		1	1	1	1		200 M
	Upto date database of tourism infrastructure in maasai mara game reserve	No. of georeferenced existing accomodation facilities No. of traffic nodes within the park established Report on Catagorization of all enterprises No. of ecofriendly infrastructure established		100	100	100	50	50	400M
SP 1.4 development of tourism complementary components	Create a competitive edge for Narok county	a blue print for Narok town becoming a resort city Incentive policy developed for investors No. of recreational facilities to promote sports tourism developed No. of tourism attraction facilities developed Institutional strengthening framework developed							3Bilion

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE SECTOR									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme 2: Wildlife conservation and security									
Objective: to create an enabling environment for the conservation									
Outcome: improved preservation of Narok's rich diversity of species, habitats and ecosystems for the well-being of its people									
Sp 2.1 Wildlife Management and Operations	Enhanced security and protection of tourism brands/sites	Wildlife conservation committee established	-	1					20M
		Maasai mara management plan	-	0	0	1	0	0	200m
		No. of rangers trained and equipped		40	40	40	40	40	100m
		% reduction of poaching in protected areas							
		No. of tourists security measures implemented	480	100	100	100	100	80	250m
		No. of endangered species identified	4	2	2	2	2	2	300m
Sp2.2: human wildlife conflict	Reduction of human wildlife conflict	Operational wildlife committee No. of collaborative community/ county campaigns annually No. of education, extension & public awareness services	-	2	2	2	2	2	404M

Programme 3: General Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To provide overall management and administrative support services to the department									
Outcome: effective and efficient operations									
SP 3.1: development of policy and regulatory framework	Improved administrative services	No. of policies/Regulatory framework developed and implemented No. of capacity building programs undertaken Youth, women & special groups programs developed/implemented % change in customer satisfaction index	-	1	2	2	1	-	100M
SP 3.2: Human resource management and development	Effective and efficient workforce	No. of staff under PAS		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5M
		No. of performance reports		4	4	4	4	4	10M
		% growth in employee satisfaction index		80	80	100	100	100	15 M

4.5.7 LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The sector is composed of Lands, Physical planning, housing and urban development subsectors.

Vision

To be an excellent sector in land and urban planning and management and in provision of quality housing.

Mission

By formulating favorable land resources, housing and physical planning policy for efficient coordination and monitoring of urban development for sustainable, land, housing and physical planning management of the county.

Sector goal

In the coming financial year, the sector seeks to improve and enhance service delivery. This will be done by doing customer awareness campaign. The survey department intends to purchase surveying equipment to enhance services to the public. The housing department seeks to acquire land and build new houses and refurbish the existing houses in order to curb the current staff housing crisis. It also intends to register new and unregistered houses. Lastly, the physical planning department intends to do physical and development plans for different areas of the county.

Sector programmes

Summary of Programmes and Objectives

Programme	Objective
Program 1- Town Management Services	To improve physical and social infrastructure in towns
Program 2- Physical Planning and urban Management	To ensure sustainable land use planning and proper management of urban centres
Program 3- Land Policy	To ensure efficient and effective administration of land resources
Program 4- Housing development and Management	To improvement adequacy, access, security and safety to government housing.
Programme 5: Administration and Support Services	To provide Overall management and central administrative support services to the sector

The programmes will involve physical planning and urban development, land and survey, construction and rehabilitation of government buildings. The main activities to be undertaken in this sector include:, storm water drainage works rehabilitated, refuse collection tools and equipment procured, land registration and issuance of title deeds, street lighting, construction of urban roads, acquisition of land for construction of new houses, establishment of town management boards, building a pedestrian bridge at Kenol area, and establishing recreational facilities.

Detailed Schedule of Sector programmes

PROGRAMME: Physical Planning and Urban Management									
OBJECTIVE: To ensure sustainable land use planning and proper management of our urban centres									
OUTCOME: Sustainable utilization of land resource									
Sub-programme	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned targets					TOTAL BUDGET
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1. County Spatial Plan	Spatial framework to coordinate	Spatial plan	0	-	1	0	0	0	100million
SP 2. Development of Physical plans for the towns and urban areas	Controlled development and urban sprawl	Approved Local Physical Development plans, Maps	5 Approved Local Physical development plans100	20 No.	20No.	20No.	20No.	20No.	350million
SP3. Development Control	Reduced land use conflicts, well-coordinated developments and reduction of urban sprawl	No. of approved development applications,	0	50 No.	50 No.	50No.	50No.	50No.	7,500,000
SP 4. Office space	Office blocks	No of office blocks,	1	1	2	1	1	1	90,000,000
SP 5 Regularization Act	Regularization Act	No. of regularized buildings	0	0	3,000				32million
Programme: Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To provide an overall management and central administrative support services to the sector									
Outcome: Well-coordinated and performing public service									
SP1 Human resource Services	Improved service delivery	No. of staff remunerated	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Cost?????
SP 2. Employment of more technical staff	Additional staff	Number of staff employed,	100	10 No. Physical Planners, 7No. planning assistants (Draftsmen) 1No. Director housing,	0	0	0	0	42,695,132

Programme: Housing development and management									
Objective: To improve adequacy, access, security and safety to government houses									
Outcome: Secure Government houses									
Sp.1 Government Housing	Affordable and sufficient Houses for	New housing blocks for county staff	387	24No	24No.	24No.	24No	24No	300,000,000
SP2. Governor and Deputy Governor's Residence	A befitting residence for the Governor and Deputy	Governor and Deputy Governor residence	0	1	1	0	0	0	80,000,000
SP3. Appropriate building materials and technology	Trained communities	No. of trainings held on community members on how to use appropriate building materials and technology	0	1	1	1	1	2	2,100,000
SP4. County Executive offices,	New office block constructed	Percentage (%) completion of new county office complex	0	40	60				50,000,000
Programme: Land Policy									
Objective: To ensure efficient and effective administration of land resources									
Outcome: Reliable land information management									
SP1. Lands and Survey	A Land Information Management- Topographical Maps	No. of Topographical maps for sub-counties, Reliable land information system	0	1	1	1	1	2	15,000,000
	Cadastral maps	No. of Surveyed plots, lease titles	100	2,000No.	2,000No.	2,000No.	2,000No.	2,000No.	50,000,000
	Land Tenure Security Programme and Land parcel registration	No. of Adjudication sections (not subdivided)	6No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	2No.	2,000,000
	Survey equipment	Number of survey equipment (total stations, hand held GPS)	1No. Total station	Total Station 4no. Hand held GPS 10No.	0	0	0	0	7,000,000

	Land dispute resolution	Resolved land disputes in the affected group ranches and adjudication sections within the county: Ntulele, Nkorienito, Oltepesi, Oloiburlukun y, Olosholepun yua, Olengumei, Reduction in land related curt cases, increased issuance of titles	Resolved disputes	2	2	2			300,000
Programme: Town Management Services Objective: To improve physical and social infrastructure in towns Outcome: Improved physical and social infrastructure in Narok and Kilgoris towns									
SP1. Town management	Gazetted Towns i. e Narok municipality and Kilgoris town	No. of towns gazetted	0	2	0	0	0	0	546,882
	Review and Implemtation of Narok Town Integrated PAn	Percentage of the Narok Town Plan implemented	10%	20%	25%	30%	35%	45%	5 Billion
	Improvement in security of tenure - lease titles for plot owners in Narok Town and Kilgoris Town	Number of lease titles	Less than 2%	24%	20%	20%	20%	14%	262million
	Improvement of social infrastructure	No. of established social infrastructure	Both Narok and Kilgoris have a low level of infrastructure	8	4	2	2	2	278,000,000
	Improvement of economic infrastructure	No. of improved economic infrastructure	Infrastructure in the major towns of Narok and Kilgoris needs major facelift	5No.	5No.	5No.	4No.	2No.	232,000,000
	Improved Solid waste management	Reduced incidences of litter in Narok and Kilgoris towns	Poor solid waste practices	3No.	3No.	3No.	3No.	3No	107,000,000

	Improved liquid waste management	No. of liquid waste treatment plants No. of acres of land acquired	0	100 acres	1No. liquid waste treatment plant	-	-	-	1.3billion
	Improvement of recreation facilities	No. of improved recreation parks	2	Rehabilitation of town recreational park (Koonyo forest in Narok)	Beautification	Equipping recreation parks (purchase of outdoor furniture)			10,000,000
	Improvement in Storm water management	No. of KMs of drainage system done Construction of 7 Flood Mitigation Dams	2KM of drainage	2km 1	2km 2	2km 2	2km 1	2km 1	25,000,000 1.6 Billion
	Improvement in water provision services	Number of new connection in both towns, number of new installed metres	Number of connections in Narok stand 4,100 and 300in Kilgoris.	20No. Kilgoris 30No. Narok	20No. Kilgoris 30No. Narok	20No. Kilgoris 30No. Narok	20No. Kilgoris 30No. Narok	20No. Kilgoris 30No. Narok	5,000,000
	Improvement of emergency services	Number of new fire engines	4No. fire engines	2No. fire engines for Narok town	2No. fire engines for Kilgoris town	-	-	-	40,000,000
	Improvement in logistics	No. of new acquired vehicles	2No. vehicles	Purchase of 2No. double cab pick ups	Purchase of 2No. double cab pick ups	-	-	-	20,000,000
	Improvement in disposal of dead bodies	Acquisition of land for a cemetery	1No.	Acquire 100 acres	0	0	0	0	100,000,000

4.5.8 TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The sector consists of trade, industrialization and cooperative development sub sectors.

Vision

To be a global leader in promoting trade, investment, cooperative and private sector development.

Mission

To facilitate trade and investment by championing an enabling environment and policy frame work for domestic and export business to thrive.

Sector Goal

In the ensuing period the directorate will further strive to build capacities of the officials, staff and members of the co-operative movement and benchmark successful co-operatives in the country and abroad through shows, exhibitions and exposure educational tours, visits and exchange programmes. The objective will be to strengthen the weak co-operatives in management and governance structures. In operational management, the department will train all the newly recruited Assistant Co-operative Officers and Co-operative Auditor. The aim will be to equip the technical officers with co-operative skills to enable them effectively render co-operative extension services and to carry out audit work respectively, so as to earn the county more revenue in audit and supervision fees.

The directorate will also ensure the office is fully furnished and equipped to provide a conducive working environment and effective service delivery. On development, the department will seek to establish a Co-operative Development Enterprise Fund with the assistance of the county assembly to assist young and upcoming viable co-operatives and those with low capital to venture into income generating activities like milk processing, potato plant, maize milling and housing development.

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

The county government will formulate policies to strengthen supervisory and regulatory roles to improve information transmission and facilitate trade and agro-based industries for the rural communities. Deliberate efforts will be made to expand existing trading opportunities and open new trade opportunities in line with the counties productive capacity. The county will deploy ICT to make market information accessible to traders

and farmers. Significant investments will be done to spur growth in the informal sector, especially so to exploit the enormous potential of the Jua-Kali and cottage industry.

The co-operative sub sector will play a crucial role in capacity-building, mobilization of savings and accessing affordable credit for investment. This will lead to urbanization through industrialization and industrialization through co-operatives. The Savings and credit co-operatives will participate in financial deepening as envisaged in Vision 2030.

The county will partner with the private sector to make capital and credit facilities more accessible to traders and entrepreneurs in the county. Deliberate effort will be taken to ensure a conducive environment for doing business and make the county a preferred destination for investments.

Sector Programmes

Summary of Programmes and Objectives

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE
Programme: 1. General Administration and Support Services.	An efficient, effective and service oriented staff and empowered and informed customer.
Programme 2: Fair Trade and Consumer Protection	Ensure fairness in trade transaction by use of accurate measures and trade description
Programme 3: Business Promotion	Vibrant business activities in the county hence improved living standards, creation of jobs for young people and increased revenue sources for the county.
Programme4: Business Regulation and Licensing	Balanced, organized business activities and streamlined revenues.
Programme5:Investment and Marketing	Market investment opportunities available in the county to both local and foreign Investors.
Programme 6: Promotion of Cooperative Education and Capacity building to New and Active Cooperative Societies	Promote quality and sustainable cooperative societies for all SACCOs and societies' members.

The focus for the programmes in this sector is to provide opportunities for showcasing Narok for investors in industries, tourism, agriculture and the service sector through local and international trade activities, exhibitions and exposure educational tours, visits and exchange

programmes. It will also involve the training co-operative officers and co-operative auditor to equip them with co-operative skills to enable them effectively render co-operative extension services and to carry out audit work respectively, so as to earn the county more revenue in audit and supervision fees.

The sector will also give incentives to industries keen on investing in value addition and seek to assist young and upcoming viable co-operatives and those with low capital to venture into income generating activities like milk processing, potato plant, maize milling and housing development.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR									
Sub-Programme	Key outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services Objective: Administrative Support Services to programmes. Outcome: An effective, effective and service oriented staff and empowered customers.									
Administrative Support Services	Improved and Effective service delivery.	No of vehicles and equipment	1	1	1	0	0	0	15 M
Programme 2: Trade Development and Promotion.									
Objective: Create a business environment through legislation and policy for Trade and development & Empower the County Citizen economically.									
Outcome: Improved Incomes and overall Poverty Reduction.									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators.	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
Market Infrastructure Development and Management.	Increased business space	No. of markets constructed	1	4	4	4	4	4	200M
	Improved sanitation in market centers	No of toilets constructed	1	14	8	8	8	8	35M
	Enhanced security at market centers	No of markets fenced	4	5	5	5	5	5	50 M
	Market Rehabilitated	No of markets rehabilitated	1	3	3	3	3	3	30 M
	Mama Mboga Sheds Established	No. of mama mboga sheds established		30	30	30	30	30	5 M
	Sale Yards Fenced	No. of fenced sale yards	4	5	5	5	5	5	20 M
	Market Committees Established, Election Held and Facilitated	Percentage of conflicts Resolved	2	60	70	90	90	90	5 M
2.Traders Capacity Building and awareness Creation	Increased efficiency in business management and Reduction in business failures.	No of Trainings conducted	1	4	4	4	4	4	8 M

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR									
Sub-Programme	Key outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
	Business sensitization Forums for information dissemination and awareness conducted	No. of Business sensitization Forums held	-	4	4	4	4	4	5 M
	International, Regional and local trade fairs Exhibitions Participated	No. trade fairs Exhibitions Participated in	2	3	3	3	3	3	8 M
3. Market access through participation in Trade fairs and exhibitions	International, Regional and local trade Fairs participated	No. of new markets accessed	2	3	3	3	3	3	8 M
4. Business Licensing and regulation	Business Mapping/Profiling done	No. of business mapping exercises conducted	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 M
	Sensitizations and meetings of Licensing processing staff	No. of new markets accessed	1	2	2	2	2	2	3 M
	Business Invoiced and Licensed	Amount of Revenue collection	13000	1200	1500	1800	2000	2300	3 M
	Market Revenue Collection offices constructed and equipped	No. of Revenue collection offices constructed and equip	-	4	4	4	4	4	10 M
5. Affordable Business Finance	Revolving Traders Loan Scheme Board Established	No. of Businesses accessing Loans	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 M
		No. of Businesses accessing Loans	3M	20m	30m	40m	60	10	160 M
	Loan follow ups and amount recovered	No. of loans follow up	20%	20%	20%	25%	25%	20%	5 M
	Develop a Software to aid in credit/Loan management for the Revolving Fund (JLB)	Software developed.	-	1	0	0	0	0	7M
6. Domestic trade development, fair trade practices and consumer protection	Acquire tools and equipment	No. of Tools and equipment acquired	4	5	5	5	5	5	10 M
	Verify Traders weighing and measuring equipments.	No. of equipment Verified	25	100	8,100	8,500	9,000	9,500	3 M

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR									
Sub-Programme	Key outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
	Calibration of weighing and measuring working standards	No. of Times Standards Calibrated	2	2	2	2	2	2	500,000
	Investigations, prosecutions of unfair Trade practices carried out	No. of Investigation and Prosecutions carried out	5	20	25	25	25	25	2 M
	On-site inspection of trade premises to ensure uniformity of weighing and measuring equipment	No. of Premises visited	2	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3 M
	Construct weights and measure office & Equip	2 No. offices Constructed in Narok Town & Kilgoris	-	2	2	2	2	2	20 M
7.Organize county investment Forum to attract investment	Investment Forum organized	No. of investments and employment Increased	-	1	1	1	1	1	100 M
<p>Programme3:Industrial Development and Investment Objective: Formulate Frame work to harness county competitiveness to enhance Industrialization in the county and to maximize utilization of available raw materials through Value Addition. Outcome:More jobs created and citizens empowered economically</p>									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	PLANNED TARGETS					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
1.Develop SMEs Industrial Technology Centres	Industrial Technology Parks and Incubation Centres Established	No. of SMEs Industrial Technology parks and Incubation centres Established	-	2	2	2	2	2	30 M
	Revamped existing CIDCs	No. of Revamped and equipped CIDCs	2	2	2	2	2	2	30 M
2.Promotion of Value Addition	Established Food Processing Plants	No. of utilization of local Raw Materials and Employment Creation	-	2	2	2	2	2	300 M
	Leather Processing Plant	No. of Processing Plants	1	-	-	1	-	-	100 M
3.MSEs Worksite Infrastructure development and Management (Jua Kali Sheds)	Worksites Rehabilitated	No of work sites Jua Kali Sheds Rehabilitated	-	2	2	2	2	2	200M
4.Capacity building of MSEs on	Training Forums on Entrepreneurs hip conducted	No. of New Business Start-Ups and Entrepreneuria	1	2	2	2	2	2	5 M

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR									
Sub-Programme	Key outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
Entrepreneurship and Management		1 Skills Enhanced							
5. Marketing of MSEs Sector Products	International, Regional and Local Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Participated in, by the SMEs	No. of Increased business linkages leading to improved incomes	1	3	3	3	3	3	5 M
		No. of local Trade Fairs and Exhibitions for Market access	-	3	3	3	3	3	5 M
6. Strengthen MSEs Associations	Associations assisted to improve Governance	No. of Associations assisted to improve Governance	1	2	2	2	2	2	4 M
7. Product Development for value addition and competitiveness (Innovative)	New MSEs Products	- No. of New MSEs Products in the Market and Job Creation	-	1	1	1	1	1	3 M
Programme 4: Cooperative Promotion, Marketing and Development of cooperative Societies.									
Objective: Ensure Vibrant cooperative Societies through awareness, Sensitization and capacity building cooperative Societies and Members									
Outcome: Savings, Investment and Marketing among Members.									
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	PLANNED TARGETS					
				2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
1. Cooperative Governance	Well informed Cooperative Members	No. of Cooperative Members Trained on Rights and Obligations	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	7.5 M
	Management Committee exchange visit done	No. of visits done on management committees	2	42	42	42	42	42	21 M
	Cooperative Statutory Audits years carried out	No. of cooperative societies audited	-	120	130	150	180	210	10M
	Improved revenue collection from cooperative audits	Amount of revenue from cooperative audit	-	5M	5.2M	5.5M	6M	6M	5M
	Cooperative Society Inspection done	No. of inspections done on cooperative societies	-	120	130	150	180	210	15M
	Cooperative Members Training –skill development	No. of cooperative members trained on skills	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	20M
	No of Ushirika day Celebration done	No. of awareness campaign conducted on cooperative matters	-	4	4	4	4	4	10M

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR									
Sub-Programme	Key outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
	Book-keeping Centres	No. of book keeping centres	-	1	1	2	1	1	10M
	Arbitration done	Percentage of conflicts Resolved	-	50	60	70	85	90	10M
2.Value Addition and Marketing	Milk Coolers Established	No. of milk coolers established benefiting cooperative members	19	22	24	26	27	29	5M
	Stores for Resale Established	No. of stores established	-	3	3	3	3	3	10M
3.Capitalization and Investment	Established Co-operative enterprise development fund to financially and economic empower cooperatives	Amount of Cooperative Revolving Fund allocated (millions)	-	30M	30M	40M	50M	50M	200M
	Dormant Societies Revived	No. of dormant Societies revived	59	10	10	10	10	10	10M
	New Societies Promoted (Formed)	No. of new societies formed	-	10	10	10	10	10	10M
	Model Cooperative Societies Established	No. of model cooperative societies established	1	2	3	3	3	3	10M
Programme 5:General Administrative, Policy, Planning and Support Services									
Objective :									
Outcome:									
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	PLANNED TARGETS					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget Kshs.
1.Policy and Planning	Compliance with best Management Practices and Regulations	Established Cooperative Revolving Fund Policy	1	1	0	0	0	0	5M
	Compliance with best practices and Regulations	Established County Cooperative Legislation	-	1	0	0	0	0	4M
	Compliance with best practices and Regulations	Established County Cooperative Policy	-	1	0	0	0	0	4M
	Improved Management Skills	No. of staff trained	3	10	10	10	10	10	5M

4.5.9: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL RELATIONS SECTOR (PAIR)

It comprises the office of the Governor, Deputy County Governor, County Executive Committee, County Assembly, Finance and Economic Planning & ICT, Administration, Coordination of Decentralized units, Disaster Management unit, Internal Auditor, County Public Service Board.

Vision

The sector vision is to be a leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission

The sector mission is to provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery.

Sector Goal

Well-coordinated and harmonised county development through overall policy, leadership and oversight in economic and devolution management to the County, County legislation, public service delivery, resource mobilization and implementation of County policy.

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

This sector has been instrumental in managing the administrative affairs of the county since inception. It's has worked closely with the transition authority to ensure the creation of effective and efficient administrative structures in the county and sub-county and managing the transitional phase. The sector will continue to assist county government administrators to implement their management policies, systems and structural solutions, within a generally applicable framework of norms and standards. It will progressively provide key training and capacity building in managing human resources for better, efficient and effective service delivery in the county.

The sector suffers from weak policy framework, inadequate dispute resolution mechanisms improper job description and lack of performance contract and staff appraisals.

On disaster management there is lack of policy and legislative structures. In addition, the unit is not fully constituted and lacks the requisite autonomy, structures, transport, office space and equipment

The sector priority relates to areas on enhancing service delivery. The specific projects include but not limited to: construction of new offices at the County headquarters, enactment of policies and Acts to address policy related problems, restructuring of job description,

strengthening performance contract and staff appraisals systems to enhance service delivery, design and implement personnel training manuals, and continuing to address all challenges related to devolution.

County executive is charged with the mandate of providing county leadership in implementation of county development agenda through coordination and information sharing amongst the county entities to ensure that there is harmony and that county development is in accordance with existing laws, policies, plans and programmes.

The County department of Administration and Public Service Management has been instrumental in managing the administrative affairs of the county since inception. The sector provides overall policy, leadership and oversight in economic development and devolution management at the county, public service delivery, resource mobilization and implementation of County policy. It further coordinates county policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the county development programmes. The department works closely with other departments to ensure the creation of effective and efficient administrative structures in the county and sub-counties and in ensuring that other ministries and departments are able to execute their official mandates efficiently and effectively.

Sector Programmes

Summary of programmes and Objectives

Programme	Objectives
Programme 1: Human Resource Management and Development	To formulate, implement and review appropriate support policies and institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery.
Programme 2: Disaster Management	Disaster and emergency response coordination.
Programme 3: County Government Administration and Field Services	To ensure effective and coordination of government services.
Programme 4: Governance and National Values	To promote good governance, values and principles in the Public Service at the county.
Programme 5: General Administration Planning and Support Services	To have an efficient, effective and service oriented staff and empowered, informed customers.
Programme 6: Public Financial Management	To have a transparent and accountable system for the management of public financial resources.
Programme 7: Economic Policy and County Planning	To have improved standard of living, tracked progress in socio-economic development and timely, reliable and quality data for county planning.
Programme 8: ICT Services	Provide modern, reliable communication channels and services in the county.

Detailed Schedule of Sector Programmes

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL RELATIONS SECTOR (PAIR)									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme 1. Human Resource Management And Development									
Objective To formulate, implement and review appropriate support policies and institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery.									
Outcome: -More productive workforce									
Sub-P1.1: Remuneration and benefit management	-To reduce salaries and allowance discrepancies	1 survey by SRC-2016 and CARPS 2014	No. of surveys				1		5,000,000
Employee compensation	Improved service delivery	-	No. of employees who are paid on timely basis.	550	550	550	550	600	720,000,000
Sp1.2: Training and development	Effective service Delivery - Identify TNA	350 officers trained	No. of officers	200	200	200	200	200	50,000,000
		200 Officers inducted	No of officers inducted	500	500	500	500	500	10,000,000
		2 Training intent	No.of training intent	1	1	1	1	1	10,000,000
		Training policy	No.of surveys		1	1			10,000,000
Sub-P 1.3: Decentralized Services	Close access to services	6 sub-county offices and 30 wards	Level of Decentralization						100,000,000
S.P 1.4 Pension	Quick pension processing	3 months	No. of months	2 months	1				100,000,000
	Introduce all staff to pension scheme	2754 staff are in the pension scheme	No. of officers in pension scheme	1000	1246				50,000,000
S.P 1.5 Staff Audit	- To identify staffing gaps	4 audits carried out on 2014-2017.	No. of audits	1	1	1	1	1	20,000,000
	-Optimal staffing levels -Aligned functions and Designations	2954 files data cleanse	No. of file	1000	173				200,000,000
Programme 2. Disaster Management									
Objective Disaster and emergency response coordination									
Outcome: Timely response									
	To enable mapping of potential Disaster & mitigation measures and coordination with other stakeholders	1 emergency centre	No. Emergency response centers	1	1	1	1	1	10,000,000
Sub-P 2.1: Disaster Mitigation and Management	Improve service delivery	4 officers trained on firefighting	No. of firefighting officers	5	4	4	5	2	60,000,000

SP 2.2	To reduce time taken to respond on fire emergencies	Average 1 hr response	Time taken to respond to fire emergency	45 min					20,000,000
SP.2.3	To reduce time taken to respond on fire emergencies	4 hired engines	No. of firefighting engines	1	1	1	1		80,000,000
S.P Establishes of Fire-hydrants	Ready water	30 hydrants in Narok Town	No. of fire hydrants	30	30				2,000,000
Programme 3: County Government Administration and Field Services									
Objective: To ensure effective and coordination of government services.									
SP 3:1 County Government Public Service	Improved county service delivery	30% of Delivery units installed with suggestions boxes	No. customers satisfaction delivery units	70%	100%				2,000,000
Sub-Programme 3.2: Administrative Services	Effective and efficient service delivery	1 customer care desk at the HQ	No. of delivery units	1	1	1	1	1	2,000,000
		10 departments installed with biometric kits	No. of biometrics kits at ward offices	6	6	6	6	6	10,000,000
SP 3.3: Information Communication T	Ease assessment of information	WIFI-available-fair strength	Strength of network	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	1,000,000
S.P 3.4: Coordination and Supervisory Services	Decentralized performance appraisal system			1	1	1		1	200,000,000
SP 3.5 Board management services	Timely communication of board decision	14 days	No. of days	14	7	4			1,000,000
	-fairness and equity distribution of employment opportunities	Ratio is 3:10	Ratio of employment	3:10	3:10	3:10	3:10	3:10	10,000,000
	Eliminate duplicated functions	10% functions are duplicated	% functions duplicated	5%					5,000,000
	Consultancy services available	1 consultants	No. of consultants	3					10,000,000
	Established offices	10 departments established	No. of offices	2					30,000,000
S.P 3.6	Improved Technical service delivery	35% technical officers	No. of technical officers	150	150	150	150		300,000,000
	Recommended on salaries and Remuneration to the commission on behalf of the county Government	10 Recommendations	No. of recommendations	2	2				5,000,000
Programme 4 Administration, Planning and Support Services									
OBJECTIVES: Efficiency in service delivery to departments, affiliated bodies, organizations and the public									

Outcome: Enhanced productivity									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP 5.1: infrastructures	Conducive working Environment to enhance productivity and Equip offices	3 sub-county offices built	No. of offices	1	1	1	1	1	100,000,000
		HQ offices renovated	No. of offices	2	2	2			40,000,000
		2 vehicles bought	No. Vehicles	2	2	2	1		24,000,000
		1 electronic system	No. of Electronic Digitization Record management system	4					20,000,000
		70% of offices Equiped with computers	No. of computers	20%	10%				10,000,000
		100 Archival boxes	No. Archival boxes	250	250	250	250	250	5,000,000
SP 5.2 Building of Ward offices and Headquarters complex	Conducive working Environment to enhance productivity	3 offices	No. of ward offices	5	5	5	5	10	200,000,000
		1 Assembly complex	1 conty complex		1				250,000,000
SP.5.3 Branding of T-shirts and vehicle	To create positive county image	-	No. of vehicles branded	7					10,000,000
			No. of t-shirts branded	300	300	300	300	300	2,000,000
s.p 5.4 HIV and AIDS	Promotive and preventive health services	1 Promotive and preventive health forum	Number of forums	2	2	2	2	2	3,000,000
Programme 5: General Administration Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To have an efficient, effective and service oriented staff and empowered and informed customers									
Outcome: An efficient, effective and service oriented staff and empowered and informed customer									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Administrative Services	Trained staff	Over 50%	No. of staff trained	20	20	20	20	20	15M
	Automation (IFMIS)	90% Roll out	% of records digitized	100	100	100	100	100	50,000,000
Programme 6: Public Financial Management									
Objective: To have a transparent and accountable system for the management of public financial resources									
Outcome: A transparent and accountable system for the management of public financial resources									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Accounting services	Compliance to statutory requirements	90% compliance	Appropriation accounts prepared and	30th Sept	30 th Sept	30 th Sept	30 th Sept	30 th Sept	200000

			submitted on time						
		50%	County budget prepared on IFMIS Procurement to pay system – Budget finalized by 30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	3.2m
Resource mobilization/revenue administration	Improved local revenue collection	1.7B	Amount of revenue collected (Billions)	2.4	2.6B	2.7B	3.2B	4.0B	50m
		70%	Percentage of automation of revenue collection system (%)	75	80	85	90	95	150m
Budget Formulation, Coordination and Management	Compliance to statutory requirements on PBB	95% Compliance	PBB prepared by 30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	30 th April	15M
	Improved budget formulation, coordination and planning	8 SWGs every year	No. of Sector Working Group Reports(S WGs) reports prepared	8	8	8	8	8	10M
Supply Chain Management Services	Improvement county procurement services through e-procurement	75%	Percentage of procurement services rendered through e-procurement	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	200m
	Prompt Audit queries response	Framework in Place	Operationalization of audit committee	1	0	0	0	0	5M
Asset management services	Improve asset management	1	Updated asset register	1	1	1	1	1	10M
		The TA and IGRTC frameworks in place	Operational asset management policy	1	0	0	0	0	50M
		5	No. of asset management reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	10M
Programme 7 : Economic Policy and County Planning									
Objective: To have improved standard of living, tracked progress in socio-economic development and timely, reliable and quality data for county planning									
Outcome: Improved standard of living, tracked progress in socio-economic development and timely, reliable and quality data for county planning									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Economic Planning Coordination	Improved CIDP status reporting	5	No. of annual CIDP status reports	1	1	1	1	1	10M

		Sector reports produced annually	No. of sector specific CIDP status reports	10	10	10	10	10	5M
	Improved Medium Term Expenditure framework (MTEF) process	4	No. of MTEF reports produced	1	1	1	1	1	5M
	County Fiscal Strategy Paper(CFSP)	4	Approved CFSP	1	1	1	1	1	5M
	County budget review and outlook paper(CBROP) County fiscal strategy paper	4	Developed CBROP	1	1	1	1	1	5M
	CIDP evaluation	1	CIDP Midterm evaluation report	0	0	1	0	0	5M
		1	CIDP End term evaluation report	0	0	0	0	1	5M
	Improved policy formulation and planning	Depart sector proposals	No. of sector plans produced	1					30M
Monitoring and evaluation services	Increased M&E capacity SDU	4	No of officers trained on M&E	10	10	10	10	10	10M
	Operational M&E framework								
	Available information on the status of SDGs	1	No. of SDGs status reports	1	1	1	1	1	2M
	Easier tracking of results through e-M&E	Training on e-M&E done	Operational e-M&E system	1	1	1	1	1	2M
	Improved M&E reporting	Regular updates provided	No. of quarterly M&E reports	4	4	4	4	4	4
		1	No. of annual M&E reports	1	1	1	1	1	5M
Research and development services	Improved research and development	Support to researchers provided	No. of specialized studies conducted	2	3	3	3	3	15M
		Some surveys done in collaboration with CSO	No. of surveys	1	1	1	1	1	10M

		Proposals developed	County statistical plan	1	1	1	1	1	10M
Programme Name 8: ICT Services									
Objective: Provide a modern reliable communication channels and services in the county									
Outcome: Enhance service delivery through improved connectivity and communication									
SP 7.1 ICT Infrastructure Development	Enhanced ICT connectivity and communication across departments	50% of the departments are not connected	%	60% connectivity	65% connectivity	75% connectivity	85% connectivity	100% connectivity	254,909,860.00
SP 7.2: Public Service Delivery Systems	Enhance service delivery across networked departments	20% departments have MIS	% of No. of ERP modules implemented	30% ERP implementation	40% ERP implementation	60% ERP implementation	80% ERP implementation	100% ERP implementation	424,925,000.00
SP 7.3: Policy Environment and Legal Framework	Standardize usage of infrastructure, Information systems and Capacity building	A draft ICT policy is available	No. of policy documents developed and passed by the assembly	1					
SP 7.4: Human Capital and Workforce Development	Enhanced productivity by employees, and hence improved service delivery.	Low level of ICT Skills amongst the staff members	No. of staff trained	200 personnel trained	300	350	400	500	
County Assembly Services									
Legislation and Representation									
Outcome: To provide a tool for monitoring progress of County Government's programmes/policies and assures accountability, transparency and value for money, goods and									
SP1.1 Legislative Oversight	Bills passed	Number of bills passed in a financial year		1	2	3	1	1	10
SP1.2 County Co-ordination	Meetings held to involve public in major decision making.	Number of meetings held.		50	50	50	50	50	250
SP1.3 Research and Policy	Promotion of research and policy formulation.	Number of research and policy proposals financed in various fields.		4	5	6	7	5	27
General Administration and planning services									
Outcome: To provide effective and efficient coordination of support services to the attainment of county assembly strategic objectives.									
SP2. Administration	Maintenance of proper accounting	NO of financial reports.		4	4	4	4	4	20

	records that can enhance accountability and transparency in the management of public resources								
SP2.3 Legal and Public Affairs	Efficient communication and service delivery.	No Communication technology infrastructures in the County Assembly.		1	1	1	1	1	5
SP2.4 Board Management Service	A county assembly service management strategy. Implementation of performance appraisal system.	County assembly service management policy. Guideline on implementation of PAS developed and circulated within the assembly.		2	2	2	2	2	10

4.6 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. In this regard harnessing cross-sector synergies indicates the considerations to be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts. On the other hand, mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts states the mitigation measures that will be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

Table 18: Cross-sectoral impacts

CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
HEALTH & SANITATION SECTOR				
Curative and rehabilitative services	Lands Education and Social services	-Employment of health workers will have positive impacts in job creation. -The programmes will also have impacts in learning and research institutions.	Inadequate public land to build health facilities will may trigger conflicts on land issues	Collaborate with the department of lands, physical planning and housing to ensure that the facility land is demarcated, and proper documentation done.
Promotive and preventive health services	-Education -Agriculture -Water & sanitation.	-Preventive health services are taught in schools and social places. -In agriculture there are strategies of planting high nutritious plants.		To harness synergy across the departments, a framework of implementation will be developed comprising the sectors of education, water, environment and agriculture.

CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
				<p>Integrate adolescent health in schools.</p> <p>Integration of nutritional services including issues of food security into other programs across the sectors especially department of agriculture, livestock and fisheries.</p>
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES				
Crop Development and management	-Health -Environment -Lands -Water	-Land tenure system will also determining extent of farming -In health sectors demand and need for high nutrition will influence cops to be grown. -To increase crop production irrigation will be adopted as a strategy	In determining the farming practices environmental consideration. Some of farming will have huge environmental degradation impacts.	Carrying out environmental assessment before implementing farming practice.
Livestock Resources management and development	-Lands -Environment -Trade -Tourism and Wildlife	-Land use policy will determine areas where livestock can be reared. -Trade department will also be developing selling yards.	In conservancies and other areas livestock farming will conflict with wildlife animal grazing areas.	Development of policies on grazing areas and land carrying capacity to avoid over grazing.
Fisheries development and management	Water Trade	-Emergence of fish farming as an economic activity will boost fish farming. -Availability of many water dams and pans in the county.		Construction of multi-purpose dams that can be used for fish farming. Sensitization of the community of economic gains of fish rearing.
Veterinary Services	Trade	Demand for animals products will make veterinary services very critical in coming up high production breeds.		
Sustainable environmental management and social inclusion	Environment	Promotion of sustainable farming practices is promoted by department of tourism	There is reduction of agricultural farming land.	sensitization and training of farmers on sustainable land use.
ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT SECTOR				
Construction of roads and bridges	Agriculture	-Improved access to market for fresh produce -Water harvesting to farms for agricultural production (roads for water) -Opening up of previously inaccessible areas	Opening of new roads and expansion of road network reduces land for other activities, leads to displacement of people.	Carrying out strategic environment assessment in designing county road network. Involvement of members of people in designing road network.
	Environment department		Construction of roads in protected areas like park may result in increased	Carrying out Environment impacts in every road.

CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
			environmental degradation. Increased desilting of water dams	
	Tourism	Paving of roads heading to tourism sites such the game reserve will increase visitors	Roads crossing the park and wildlife corridors will increase vulnerability of animals being hit by fast moving vehicles.	Construction of speed bumps in the park and also over passes and under passes for animal.
Transport Services	Health	Construction of way bridges and foot paths reduces incidences of accidents from motorists.	Increased incidences of upper respiratory infections due to excessive dust	Watering roads after grading to reduces incidences of air pollution.
WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES				
Water Resources Management	Agriculture/Livestock	Food security improved in production of livestock, irrigation farming, Fishing.	-	To increase food security and provide water to end users, the related departments will design and implement multi-purpose projects such as dams.
	Tourism and Security	Wildlife growth, Beautiful water mass Sceneries	Wildlife humans conflict in competition for water	-Contain wild animals in their habitats -Provide separate water points for humans and livestock
	Health	Improved health and sanitation as a result of available for domestic use.	Malaria spread due to Mosquitoes. Water borne diseases. Increased risks of drowning in dams Disease due excessive harmful minerals in B/hole water	-Introduce mosquito nets, --Vaccinate against malaria -Fencing off water structure area, - Sensitize community on dangers of drowning. -Water treatment to remove harmful minerals
	Environment	Safe environment due to forests and vegetation growth and catchment protection.	-	Development and implementation of land use and environment protection policies.
	Land/housing	-	Displacement of persons and land by water masses	Compensate affected persons
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR				
Man power development services	Public administration	Different departments are having human development programmes.	When constructing schools and other facilities may lead to environment degradation	Proper planning and inclusive educational programs with input from all stakeholders Use of public participation.
Sports Development	Education	Helps promote community co-existence and mitigate against clan conflicts.	Expansion of sport facilities may lead to environmental degradation	Strategic environmental Assessment and Environmental impact assessment carried out before implementation.
Culture and Arts development	Youth and Women Environment	-Cultural work will create employment for women and youth in the county.		Development of cultural activities that with incorporate gender

CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		-Preservation of cultural sites with contribute significantly in environment conservation		and environmental considerations.
Social development and children services	Health Educations Agriculture	Helps in provision of welfare support, food security, health/nutrition and financial security in other sectors	Conflicts with community cultural beliefs	Continuous programmes of empowerment on rights of childrens and need for social development
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE				
Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Trade and industrialization	Increase in tourism activities will stimulate trade activities.		The journey of an international tourist The point of view of the tourism industries and operators as well as firms' supplying services or goods within the tourism value chain.
	Education and Vocational Training	Tourist facilities and sites will provide opportunities for attachments, internships and employment for the skilled and educated population.		Create linkages between tourists/sites and academic institutions
Wildlife conservation and security	Environment	Fencing of the forests and other wildlife areas will be critical conserving environment.		Collaborating with environmental agencies to ensure there is no duplication of function.
	Agriculture		- Conservation of wildlife will reduce areas for other activities such as agricultural land. -Pesticides can also kill non-target plants, birds, fish and other wildlife -Agricultural nonpoint (NPS) solution impacts lakes, rivers, wetland estuaries, and ground.	- Gazetteement of wildlife protected areas. Policy development and enactment on mitigation of human-wildlife - control use of pollutants regulation policy
Niche Tourism	Trade	Diversification of tourism products will increase business opportunities for the locals.		Collaboration and partnership with other agencies in sector in identifying tourism niche in the county.
LANDS & PHYSICAL PLANNING SECTOR				
Physical Planning and Urban Development.	All sectors	Development of the county spatial plan will creates a platform on which other sectors can develop their projects.	Urban planning could lead to increase in construction in urban areas affecting environment negatively.	Fat-tracking development of spatial and urbanization policies. -Work closely with the NEMA and other experts to mitigate any negative impacts

CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
				-Development and enactment of county Act to operationalize spatial plan.
Land Policy	Agriculture and livestock rearing.	Development and implementation of land use policy will enhance sustainability in agriculture, water and environment areas		Promoting public participation in development of land policy will reduce incidences of resistance.
Town administration	Trade Agriculture Roads Water	Improvement of management of towns and trading centers will conducive environment for trade and development of infrastructure such as roads, water, ICT among others.	Establishment of industries in urban areas encourages rural-urban migration leading to betting, crime, illegal drug trade etc.	Provision of necessary social amenities in rural areas to deter rural-urban migration.
House Development	Administration Trade	-Availability of adequate houses in areas where staff work will reduce time wasted in travelling to work places, improving productivity. -House development will also attract investors which will boost trade in the county.		-Encouragement and adoption of PPP. -Work with public works to ensure quality houses are built work closely with the other departments to ensure supportive infrastructure provided (roads, water, administration)
TRADE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION				
Trade Development, Promotion and licensing	Youth, Gender and Social Services.	Capacity building for entrepreneur to offers special opportunities for youth and women engaged in business. It will also provide opportunity for job creation among the youth and women.		Train youth/women on entrepreneurship to promote self-employment. Policy development on strategies of easing cost of doing business.
	Agriculture	Establishment of Jua Kali sheds, livestock selling yards and other markets infrastructure will provide markets for agricultural products.		Targeting areas with high agricultural potential in developing markets and selling yard.
	Tourism.	Establishment of exhibitions will provide opportunity for showing case for tourism products.		Provision of incentives to trades who exhibiting tourism products.
Industrial Development and Investment.	Education and Vocational Training	Industries and large scale enterprises will provide opportunities for job creation, attachments, internships and employment for the skilled and educated population		Create linkage between industries and schools and Vocational training colleges
	Agriculture	-Development of food processing plants will promote value addition in agricultural sector.		Investment in value addition of agriculture production.

CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		-Tannery industry will also boost livestock rearing.		
Promotion and development of cooperative societies	Agriculture	Formation of farmers cooperatives will be an incentive to small-scale farmers who are unable to purchase inputs and market their outputs in markets outside the county.		-Development of county cooperative policy on SMEs. -Sensitization of farmers on need to join cooperative.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR				
Human Resource Management and Development	Across sectors	Capacity building and trainings of the county staff will increase productivity and aggregate output in the county.	Frequently being out of office is not only costly but can also compromise service delivery.	Development of policy on human development and training to ensure the staff attending training relevant in improving service delivery.
Disaster Management	Social and Economic sectors.	Programmes to reduce impacts of disasters will mean less interruptions in departments on carrying out their mandates. This will increase overall output.	Some programmes will lead to human displacement and relocation of economic activities such farming near river beds.	Mainstreaming disaster management in programmes implementation.
County Government Administration and Field Services	All sectors.	Construction of sub-county and ward offices and recruitment of field officers will enhance delivery of all services		-Provision of more allocation to field services. -Awareness creation on how the general public can participate in improving administration.
Governance and National Values	Social sector and economic sectors.	Having peace committees, police posts and security organs in violence hotspots area will reduce loss of life and properties will enhance well-being of the residents.		-Sensitization of the community on how to co-exist. -Facilitation of the security organs to effectively carry-out their mandates. -Creation of job opportunities for the unemployed youth.
ICT Services	Health Sector	Improved health information sharing between specialists and citizens Increase patient responsibility for their own health.	Negative life style that leads to diseases such as diabetics,	Raise awareness of the benefits and potential risks associated with technology usage.
	Agriculture & Irrigation, Livestock production & Veterinary Services and Fisheries Subsector	Enables Improved market access, market driven production.	Fear of Job replacement and inadequate policy framework	Needs assessment and User training. Long service contracts to main complex systems

		Saves in the supply chain and reduce dependency on agricultural extension services		Adopt local technologies with local support.
	General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs Sector	Improved production because of adoption of technology in various sectors	Loss of repetitive jobs because technology can handle better	Retaining of staff to be able to use modern technologies
	Road, Transport & Public Works Sector	<p>-ICT systems adoption by road transport SMEs are: Cost reduction and improved competitiveness for large and small road transport businesses.</p> <p>-Mobile technologies, Intelligent Transport Systems and Big Data have the potential to provide safer, smarter and greener transport options, improving services and influencing travel behavior</p>		<p>Needs assessment and User training. Long service contracts to main complex systems</p> <p>Adopt local technologies with local support.</p>
	Education, Youth & sports, Gender & social protection, Culture & Arts sub –sector	<p>Improves access (through Virtual, eLearning, online and distance learning), quality and cost.</p> <p>ICT is used as a tool, for making assignments, collecting data and documentation, communicating and conducting research</p>	<p>-Moral decay. These include access to inappropriate material, violation of personal privacy, and being the recipient of sexual predation, pornography, harassment, stalking, or scams and dissemination of harmful or abusive material.</p> <p>-With ICT, students tend to do much of copying and pasting instead of learning and taking their own notes. This has led to ethical issues such as plagiarism.</p>	Raise awareness of the benefits and potential risks associated with technology usage.
	Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR) Sector	Improves the efficiency and effectiveness of making decisions as information becomes more readily available.	Job losses as a result of adoption of ICT.	Retrain staff to execute other tasks that ICT cannot do efficiently.
	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector	ICT creates a channel of knowledge, political awareness,		

		<p>making consciousness, understanding and guiding citizens, political and social forces and groups.</p> <p>Creates simplicity, morality, accountability, sensitive responsiveness and transparency</p> <p>-ICT causes developing of transparent, accountable and auditable systems and hence reducing corruption.</p>		
	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector	<p>-Increased leisure time</p> <p>-Increased teleworkers</p> <p>-Improved Equality for people with disabilities</p> <p>-Creates jobs for ICT specialists</p>	<p>-Increased stress in homes</p> <p>-Lack of privacy.</p> <p>-Reduce Manual jobs</p> <p>-Needs continuous job upgrade</p> <p>-Moral decay. These include access to inappropriate material, violation of personal privacy, and being the recipient of sexual predation, pornography, harassment, stalking, or scams and dissemination of harmful or abusive material.</p>	<p>-Raise awareness of the benefits and potential risks associated with technology usage.</p> <p>-Learning new skill sets to continue being marketable</p>
	Environmental Protection, Water & Sanitation and Forestry Sector	Promotes transparency and accountability	<p>-Pollution of environment through production of electronic devices</p> <p>-E-Waste is currently a new problem, without recycling mechanism.</p>	

4.7 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (to be implemented in collaboration with the National Government) or from the County Transformative Agenda. Projects cutting across county borders (cross-county and country projects) should be clearly indicated in this section.

Table 19: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Flagship Project – Health and Sanitation

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
Phased Universal Health Care through establishment of Narok County Health Insurance Fund (NCHIF)	ENTIRE COUNTY	Insure the vulnerable groups (elderly, widowed, orphaned and disabled)	Enhanced safety net for the vulnerable	No. of vulnerable groups covered	2018-2022
Upgrading of Narok County referral hospital to level 5.	Narok Town	To improve access to quality health care services.	Improved health care services provisions and reduced mortality from various diseases	No. of specialized treatments/ services offered at the facility	2018-2022
Completion of construction of one (1) Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC)		To improve the capacity of human resource in provision of health care services	Improved health care services delivery in the county.	Status of completion of construction work. Number of students enrolled in the institution	2018-2020
Establish Level 4 hospitals in every sub-county	Emurua Dikirr Narok South Narok East Narok North Narok West Kilgoris	Enhance access to specialized treatment	Reduced referrals outside the county	No. of referrals within the county	2018-2022
Automation of the health care system	Entire health system	Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in health care delivery	Quality, reliable and timely access to health care for the residents	% of connectivity	2018-2022

Flagship project: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
Livestock genetic improvement	all the sub counties	Improve livestock breeds through AI services	Improved animal pedigree	No of improved breeds through AI	1018-2022
Construction of Disease control and surveillance unit	County Headquarters	Improved early warning and response to livestock diseases	Reduced livestock mortality Increased Quality of livestock products	No. of samples analyzed No. of vils administered per season No. of surveilances undertaken	2018-2019
Construction of abattoir	Ewaso Nyiro	Improve the quality of meat products	Promote the marketability of the meat products	No. of animals slaughtered % of meat market growth	1018-2019
Construction of tomato processing plant	Transmara West	Tomato value addition	Increase tomato profitability	MT produced and processed	2018- 2019
				% reduction in farm level losses	
				Increased gross margins	
Construction of potato processing plant	Narok North	Potato value addition	Increase potato profitability	MT produced and processed	2018- 2019
				% reduction in farm level losses	
				Increased gross margins	
Construction of 6 dams and auxiliary structures	Narok South	Improve Food security	Increased farm productivity and hence households income.	% increase in land use	2018-2022
	Trnasmara west			% increase farm output	
	Emurua Dikirr			% increase in household access to food	
	Narok East			% increase in food reserves	
	Narok West				
	Narok North				

Flaship projects: Water, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources

Project	Location	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Time frame	Budget
Development of Narok County Water Master Plan.	County- Wide	Improved water resource management and sustainability	Completes Narok Water Resource Master Plan.	2018-2022 -	Total Budget 40 Million
Mooge (Nairege Enkare) Water system (construction of a weir and piping)	Nairege Enkare	Increased access to water availability Reduced incidences of water related illness	Status (%) of completion of the projects	2018-2022	0.8 Billion
Enayenyiyeng water Project (Conservation of Swamp and piping)	Enayenyiyeng	Enhanced sustainability of the water project.	Status of completion of the entire project	2018-2022	13.4 Billion
Increase electricity Connectivity from 20% to 40%	County Wide	Improved peoples welfare through reduced incidences of Upper respiratory tract infections	No. of households connected with electricity.	2018-2022	700 Million
Narok Multipurpose dam	Nkareta Ward	Improved Water supply, Increased irrigation, Hydro power generation, and flood control	Status of Completion of Narok Multi-purpose dam multipurpose dam constructed	2018-2022	3,000,000,000
Dam Construction and Piping (Loita and Raintiany water projects)	Loita	Improved access to water in Loita and Raintiany areas.	Status of completion of the two water projects	2018-2022	1.2 Billion
	Raintiany				1.2 Billion
Narok sewerage system	Narok	Effective removal and treatment of waste water	No of sewerage systems constructed	2018-2022	1,800 ,000,000
Narok one million Tree planting	County Wide	To cover 400hac	No. hac	2018-2022	200,000,000

Flagship – Education, Sports, Culture & Social Services

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
KILGORIS STADIUM	KILGORIS TOWN	Promotion nurturing and development of sports talents	-Healthy citizens -Amateur and professional athletics identified	Productive workforce Better performance in local regional and national competitions	2018-2022
Construction of 15 VTCs centers across all sub-counties, upgrading/modernization of the existing 9 VTCs and restructuring of the current curriculum to	County Wide	To enhance access to quality education and improve quality of manpower	Developed market driven skills/manpower	No of VTC constructed and rehabilitated	2018-2022

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
offer youth sustainable market driven skills.					
Construction of one state of earth multi-purpose Sports and talent Academy at Ntulele	NTULELE	Develop and nurture raw talent	Professional talent identified and developed	Production of professional sports persons in competitions and provided diversified means of livelihood	2018-2022
COUNTY MUSEUMS	NAROK TOWN	Develop and promote culture and arts	County heritage is preserved	Preserved culture, arts and alternative health services	2018-2022
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME	ALL ECDE CENTRES	To attract and retain ECDE children in the centres	Increased enrollment and better health for the children	Improved Enrollment rates and retention in schools	2018-2022
Construction of one (1) modern cultural Centre	Ngoswani	To increase tourism activities in the county and improve revenue to the residents and county at large	Diversified alternative means of livelihood and enhanced cultural exchanged	Established cultural centre	2019-2021
TWO MODEL VTCs	NAROK AND TRANSMARA	To enhance quality of technical and vocational training	enhanced quality of technical training	Increase in number of people with higher technical skills	2018-2022

Flagship projects: Roads, Public Works and Transport

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Construction of airport	Oloisiusiu Airstrip	To improve air transport	Phase 1 Modern airport construction	% of completion of airport	2018/2019-2021/2022	NCG/KCAA	1B
Completion of on-going high impacts projects	County Wide	Increase accessibility and support agricultural activities	Increased mobility and economic activities	No. of Kilometres of roads completed. No. of projects completed	2018-2020	NCG KENHA KERRA	TBD

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Upgrading 14 ⁶ rural roads to enhance access to markets and social place	County Wide	To increase access to markets and social places	Improved Social and Economic well-being of the residents in the areas.	Kilometres of road upgraded and maintained	2018-2022	Dept. of Roads (CG) KERRA KENHA	TBD
	Mutenkwar Airstrip	To improve air transport	Phase 1 Modern airport construction	% of completion of airport	2018/2019-2021/2022	NCG/KCAA	1B

Flagship Projects: Tourism and Wildlife

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Cost	TIME FRAME
Investment and Development of tourism complementary components (Narok town as a resort city, hotel facilities, recreational facilities and institutional strengthening)	Narok Town Vicinity of the Maasai Mara game reserve County wide	To increase tourism activities in the county by providing wide range of tourism related services and complimentary es	Increased number of tourist visting Maasai Mara- Narok as resort city and ultimately increased revenue and income to the county residents	No. of tourism complimentary services/ components developed	3 Billion	2018-2022
Operationising the Maasai Mara Management Plan(adoption of joint management)	Within the Maasai Mara game reserve	To enhance sustainability of the game reserve, improve the number of the visistors to the game reserve	Enhanced sustainability of the park. Increased revenue from the game reserve	Operationalisation of the Maasai Mara Management Plan (stakeholders agreement MOUs, resolution of county assembly and policies) Establishment of a joint committee	100M	2019-2021

⁶ 40 KM Siyapei- Olchorro Road, 100 KM EwasoNyiro- Narosura- Morijo- Olmesutie- boarder Road, 48 KM Ntulele- Mosiro Road, 50KM EorEkule- Avoo- Kojonga- NairagieEnkare Road, 38 KM Nkorkorri- Lemek- Aitong Road, 47 KM Kilgoris-Lolgorian- Angata Road, 47 KM Kilgoris- Shartuka- Abosi Road, 30 KM Lolgorian-Saparingo- EsoitNaibor Road, 18 KM Salabwet- Mwangaza-Ririk- Lemek Road, 20 KM Kimogoro- Nkaroni- Sierra Leon Road, 20 KM Olshapani- Torokiat- Kass FM Road, 61KM EwasoNyiro- Ngosuani- Naikarra- Olderkesi- Olpusimoru Road, 45 KM Naikarra- Leshuta- Morijo- Entasekera Road, and 45 KM Enengetia- Olokurto- Olpusimoru Road.

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Cost	TIME FRAME
Tourism Product Diversification; Art, Cultural and sports	Narok Town and within vicinity of Maasai Mara game reserve	To increase tourism activities which will return increase tourists visits and revenue from tourism.	Increased tourism activities, more visitors coming to Maasai Mara and in Narok in general	Number of visitors coming to Maasai Mara and Narok in general.	500M	2018-2022
Development of infrastructures support Tourism (upgrading of all gates, roads within and outside the park, Bridges upgrading of 4 airstrips,	Within and outside the game reserve	To improve on accessibility to the park and within the park and improve on the image of the park	Ease of accessing the park which will ultimately increase the the number of visitors and hence improved revenue to the county.	Number of air strips upgraded/ renovated. KM of roads within and outside the park upgraded/ maintained. No. of gates upgraded	200 M	2018-2022
Development and adoption of an aggressive online marketing strategies	Nationally and internationally	To market Mara and other tourism activities with an objective of increasing earning from tourism.	More visitors to the county. Improvement in ranking Maasai Mara at the international level.	Number of visitors coming to Narok. Ranking of Maasai Mara at the global scene.	250M	2018-2022
Establishment of a research Centre	Sekenani	To improve on data collection, policy formulation on tourism and wildlife related areas	Improvement in Monitoring and evaluation of tourism activities Improvement in dissemination of reports	An established research Centre No. monitoring and evaluation reports No. dissemination reports	25 M	2019-2022
Beadwork (Ushanga initiative)	Narok Town Talek Sekenani Kilgoris	Economic empowerment of women and youth doing beadworks	Increased number of women who Highly empowered women.	No. of women supported by Ushanga initiative projects	500M	2018-2022

Flagship Projects: Lands, Housing and Urban Development

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Cost	TIME FRAME
Construction of Northern and Southern passes roads	Narok Town	To the decongest Town	Two- By- passes Reduced traffic congestion in town	KM of Road Done Time reduced during rush hours	600M 1 Billion	2019-2022
Construction of Narok Sewerage System	Narok	To improve sanitation in Narok town and in its environ	Narok Sewer System Quality hygiene reducing sanitation related illnesses		2 Billion	2018-2021
To implement Narok town development plan ⁷						
Construction of 2000 low cost housing units to the public units of housing	Across the county	To provide housing facilities to government officials	2000 low cost housing constructed Availability of affordable houses and improvement well-being county residents. Residential house units within across the ward	No. of house constructed	3 Billion	2019-2022
Establishment and development of a recreational facility/ Park	Narok Town	To improve on recreational services and improve competitiveness of Narok Town	Acreeage of land reserved and developed as a recreational area in the county.	Size of the reserved as a recreational park	10Million	2018-2022
Flood Mitigation project- Construction of 7 dams.	Narok Town	Reduce loses of lives and damages. Losses of properties in Narok town as a result of floods.	7 Dams constructed Increased business activities in town as result of reduction of risks associated with floods.	No of dams and water control channels constructed	1.6 Billion	2019-2022
Planning, Surveying and Gazetteement of 6 Sub-county Headquarters.	Six Sub-County Headquarters	Improve planning and control developed	Planned urban centers within the county Controlled all development within the country urban centers	No. of unplanned centers surveyed	350 Million	2019-2022
Creation of county Public Cemetery	Narok Town	To improve on disposal of coprses	Reduced number of graveyards in homes	Acres of land acquired and used	100 Million	2019-2022

⁷ The plan is attached at the Annex.

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Cost	TIME FRAME
		Improve on health and sanitation	Reduce loss of land used at individual homesteads.	for cemetery purposes		

Flagship Projects: Trade, Industrialisation and Cooperatives

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Upgrading and expansion of six sub-counties headquarter markets	At six sub-county headquarters	To increase market and ease the cost of doing business	Market infrastructure upgraded. Increase business activities	No. of sub-county headquarters upgraded and expanded	2019-2022	Trade Department (NCG) Revenue Department (NCG) Department of Public Works (NCG)	100M
Establishment and operationalizing of a cooperative enterprise development fund	Fund established by county treasury to support cooperatives	Provision of affordable credit to cooperative for financial and economic growth.	Financially stable cooperatives that are economically empowering county residents	No. of cooperatives revived and are supported by the revolving fund	2019-2022	Cooperative Department (NCG)	200 Million
Strengthening the Knowledge management institutions and scale-up of value chain management	Across the county	To link farmers with markets and reduce losses related to lack of information	Increased business activities Improved economic well-being of producers/ farmers and traders.	No. of business/ farmers supported through provision of timely market information. Improved profitability of producers/ farmers/ traders	2018-2022	Department of Trade, Agriculture, Meteorological, Cooperatives (NCG) and agencies such NDMA, CMA and ministry of Trade (NG)	200M

Flagship Project – Public Administration and International Relations

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
Developing policies and legislation	County Headquarters	To enhance service delivery and facilitate operation of various departments	Enabling environment for social and economic development.	No. of legislation and policies developed and implemented to enhance service delivery	2018-2022
Construction of a county complex	County head quarters	Provide space and facilities space for improved county management	Improved work environment	Increase in office space and other functionalities	2018-2022
Construction of six sub county county headquarters	All sub counties	Provide space for coordination og sub counties	Improved work environment	Increased Office space and functionalities	2018-2022
Establishment of a County performanagement system	Entire county	Enhance the performance of county staff	Improved productivity of the workers	Increased productivity	2018-2022

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed discussion on the implementation framework for the Narok CIDP 2018-2022 which includes; institutions responsible for the implementation of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization; Monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

5.2 Functions of the County Government

The mandates and functions of County government of Narok are primarily drawn from the Constitution of Kenya (Schedule 4), the County Governments Act 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. The Schedule four of Constitution of Kenya 2010 confirms the following key functions for the Narok County:

1. Promotion and regulation of agriculture;
2. County health services;
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising;
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities;
5. County transport;
6. Animal control and welfare;
7. Trade development and regulation;
8. County planning and development;
9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home-craft centers and child-care facilities;
10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources an environmental conservation;
11. County public works and services;
12. Firefighting services and disaster management;
13. Control of drugs and pornography; and
14. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance.

5.3 Institutional Framework

The County Government Act of 2012 lays down the various roles of the different entities and institutions in the county government. The County government structure determines hierarchy, assigns tasks to personnel and ensures the workforce works collaboratively to achieve a common vision. All aspects of the County, from the formation of departments to

the reporting lines, should therefore be clearly designed while keeping the strategic focus in mind.

The County Government Act tasks the county executive with role of implementing programmes and projects in the county development plan. On the other hand, the County Assembly mandated with oversight role to track the implementation of the CIDP2 and approving plans and budgets that assist in meeting the objectives of the CIDP2. The Executive will drive the implementation engine.

The implementation of Narok CIDP 2018-2022 will be a concerted effort of both internal and external players. The National Government, Development partners, the private sector, Civil societies, Constitutional offices such as controller of the budget and Auditor General office, professional and special interest groups as well as the members of the general public will have a significant role in implementation and provision of oversight role. To actualise this, county government will engage the aforementioned stakeholders in the various committees, civic education, and public participation and as goodwill ambassadors for the county government.

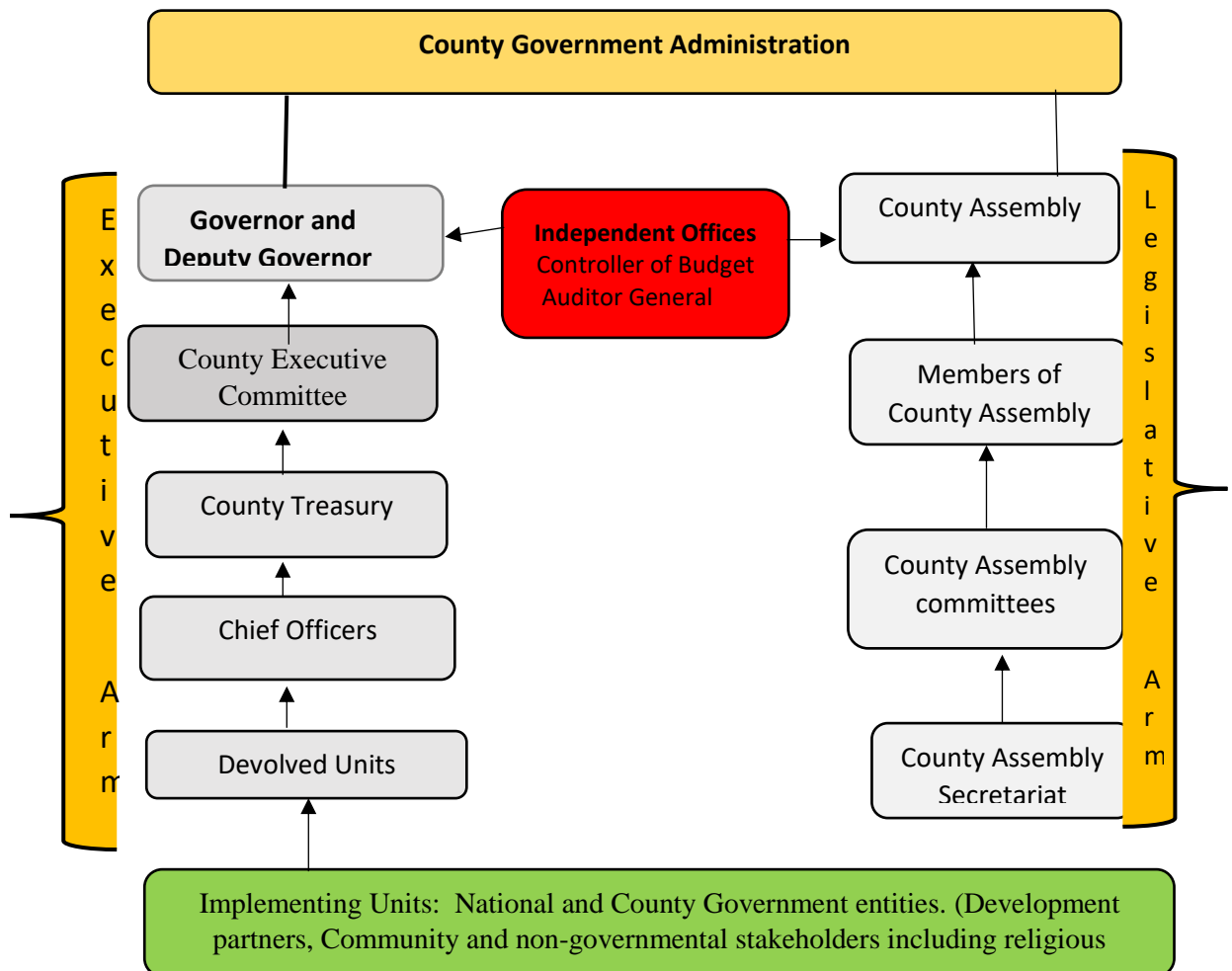
The process of prioritising and implementing the proposed programmes and projects will be managed at the sector level. The members at this level are to include of representatives of the technical department, the administration, economic development and community representatives as well as finance and budget office. This is expected to enhance management, ownership, value for money and sustainability of the projects.

Over the medium term, the County Government will promote sustainable community involvement in implementing the CIDP 2018-2022. Overall development of rural development depends largely on action taken by the rural population to complement outside development, management and resources. The County Government recognizes communities as critical stakeholders that have an important role to play in the management & implementation of programmes and projects in their areas rather than them being mere recipients of development programmes; The County Government will involve the community in implementing the programmes & in monitoring & evaluation.

5.4 Organisational Flow

To promote accountability and responsible implementation of the CIDP 2018-2022, the county government will follow the established structures as various pieces of law. The legal structure clearly defines hierarchy, assign responsibility to personnel and their efforts to achieve the county vision.

Chat 5.1 Organisational Structure of County Government



5.4 Role of government agencies and stakeholders in implementation framework

5.4.1 The Governor and Deputy Governor

In regard to implementation of the CIDP II, the governor assisted by his/her governor shall be responsible in:

1. Providing leadership in the county's governance, development and administration based on the county policies and plans;

2. Promoting democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county;
3. Promoting peace and order within the county;
4. Promoting the competitiveness of the county;
5. Be accountable for the management and use of the county resources;
6. Promote and facilitate citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county;
7. Submit to the county assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the county policies and plans;

5.4.2 The County Assembly

The county assembly will be responsible in::

1. Approving county development planning; and perform any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation;
2. Approving the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution;
3. Performing the roles set out under Article 185 of the Constitution;
4. Approving the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution.

5.4.3 County Executive Committee

The duties of the committee as provided for in Article 183 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and various sections of the County Government Act include::

- a) Implement county legislation;
- b) Implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- c) Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments; and
- d) Perform any other functions conferred on it by this Constitution or national legislation.
- e) To supervise the administration and delivery of services in the County and all decentralized units and agencies in the county
- f) To perform any other duties and functions as may be conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation; and
- g) To carry out any functions incidental to any of the assigned functions ;
- h) Monitor the progress of planning, formulation and adoption of the Integrated Development Plan by a city or municipality within the county;

- i) Assist a municipality or city with planning, formulation, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan;
- j) Facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and county governments; and
- k) Take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.

5.4.5 County Treasury

The unit constitutes the county treasury and economic planning unit. The treasury will be charged with responsibility of resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluating, and overseeing the management of public finances and economic affairs of the County government. It comprises of the County Executive Committee Member for Finance, the Chief Officer for Finance, and the departments of the county Treasury responsible for financial and fiscal matters. On the other hand, the economic planning unit will be responsible in development of county development plans, programmes and projects in accordance to CIDP framework, and conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation and submit report.

5.4.6 The County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)

The forum is established under section 137 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 to

Provide a means for consultation by the county government on preparation of county plans, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) and the Budget Review and Outlook Paper (CBROP). Narok CBEF will also be provide means of consulting on matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the county level.

5.4.7 Independent Offices: Controller of Budget and Auditor General Office.

The office of the controller of the budgets oversees implementation of County Integrated Development Plan through programmes and budgets in annual budgets. The office exercises the oversight through authorizing withdrawals from public funds. The office will also prepare quarterly reports on implementation of the budget.

The office of the auditor general will on the other hand be responsible in in providing report on all accounts of all the funds in the county government. The office will confirm whether or not public funds has been utilized lawfully and in effective way.

5.5 Resource Requirements by Sector

To effectively implement all set programmes and programmes across the sectors, the total amount required is to be raised by the County government of Narok, National government, development partners, private sector and by households and individuals. Table 5.1 shows proposed budget for each sector as derived from the sector programmes.

Table 5.1: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

S/No	Sector Name	Estimated Sectoral Budget (Ksh.)	Sectoral budget as a percentage (%) of the Total Budget
1	Public Administration, Coordination of Decentralization and Disaster Management	8,583,834,860	6.8%
2	Water, Environment and Natural Resource.	23,743,000,000	18.8%
3	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary	13,185,700,000	10.4%
4	Health and Sanitation	17,473,448,062	13.8%
5	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Development	24,015,050,000	19.0%
6	Ministry of Roads, Public Works and Transport	10,070,000,000	8.0%
7	Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	15,668,142,010	12.4%
8	Tourism and Wildlife	8,905,000,000	7.0%
9	Trade, Investment and Industrialization	4,760,000,000	3.8%
	Total	126,404,174,932	100.0%

Source: Narok County Economic and Finance Department

5.6 The Resource Mobilization Framework

This part presents the resource mobilization strategies which includes: Revenue raising, Asset Management, Financial management, Debt management, Capital financing and accountability. The section should also detail resource expected from own-source, equitable share of national Revenue, expected conditional grants from national government or development partners and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangement.

The County will take appropriate measures to improve revenue collection and make better use of the available resources to provide infrastructure development; create a private sector friendly County. The projection of each of county's revenue sources is given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2: Revenue projections over the CIDP 2018-2022 period.

TYPE OF REVENUE	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	TOTALS
LOCAL REVENUE	2,485,210,000	2,733,731,000	3,007,104,100	3,307,814,510	3,638,595,961	15,172,455,571
EQUITABLE SHARE	6,523,200,000	7,175,520,000	7,893,072,000	8,682,379,200	9,550,617,120	39,824,788,320
CONDITION GRANTS						
Conditional allocation for development of village polytechnics	30,820,000	33,902,000	37,292,200	41,021,420	45,123,562	188,159,182
GOK Free Maternity	-	-	-	-	-	-

TYPE OF REVENUE	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	TOTALS
Road Maintenance Levy Fund	167,827,135	184,609,849	203,070,833	223,377,917	245,715,708	1,024,601,442
H. Centre and Dispensaries user fees	20,595,297	22,654,827	24,920,309	27,412,340	30,153,574	125,736,348
Conditional grant -Leasing of Medical Equipment	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,200,000	292,820,000	1,221,020,000
World bank loan-CHF	45,963,625	50,559,987	55,615,986	61,177,585	67,295,343	280,612,527
Loans & Grants-KDSP	50,901,470	55,991,617	61,590,778	67,749,856	74,524,842	310,758,562
Kenya Urban Support Programme	70,609,203	77,670,123	85,437,136	93,980,849	103,378,934	431,076,245
Conditional allocation-other loans, grants	50,499,536	55,549,489	61,104,438	67,214,882	73,936,370	308,304,715
World bank loan THS	85,986,522	94,585,174	104,043,691	114,448,060	125,892,866	524,956,313
World bank Loan- National Agri & Rural Growth	146,000,000	160,600,000	176,660,000	194,326,000	213,758,600	891,344,600
DANIDA Grant -UHDS	17,968,971	19,765,868	21,742,455	23,916,701	26,308,371	109,702,367
National Government-Through MDAs	1,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,210,000,000	1,331,000,000	1,464,100,000	6,105,100,000
Equalization funds	322,000,000	354,200,000	389,620,000	428,582,000	471,440,200	1,965,842,200
TOTAL	11,217,581,758	12,339,339,934	13,573,273,927	14,930,601,320	16,423,661,452	68,484,458,391

Source: Finance and Economic Planning- Narok County

5.7 Sources of Revenue

The law provides for several sources from where county governments can generate revenues. These includes: transfers from national government (Article 202 & 204), local collection and borrowing (Article 209 & 212). The revenue sources for Narok County Government in the next five years have will broadly come from the national government (transfers) and from local sources.

5.7.1 National Government Transfers

The equitable allocation from national government which is based on the County revenue allocation formula is expected to gradually increase over time. Currently, the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) uses six parameters with specific weights, namely: population (45 percent); basic equal share (26 percent); poverty (18 percent); land area (8 percent); fiscal responsibility (2 percent) and development factor (1 percent) as a basis for sharing revenue among 47 counties. Cumulatively, the allocation to the county is expected to reach 39.824 Billion. However with likely change in allocation parameters, the County share of equitable is likely to change slightly in either side; increment or decline.

In addition to equitable allocation which comes directly to the County Revenue Fund (CRF), the county is get three more revenues from national government; Equalization administered

through national treasury; Indirect allocation through ministries and agencies; and conditional funds in form of grants and loans distributed based on its objectives.

To harness the resources from national government, the county government will develop and adopt the following strategies:

1. **Development of framework of collaboration.** As a strategy of resource mobilization county government of Narok will seek partnership and collaboration with national government entities in development of social-economic infrastructure and increasing service delivery. Among the areas the county aims to collaborate in are expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads by partnering with Kenya Roads Boards (KRB), Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA), Kenya National Highway Authority (KENHA) and Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA).

In Health Sector, the county will develop an engagement framework with National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), Kenya Medical Supplies Agencies, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) among other agencies to improve accessibility and affordability of health care in the county.

In education, gender, youth and social protection sectors, among the agencies the county will partner with are to include Teachers Service Commission (TSC), Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) in education sub-sector, Department of gender and social services on Elderly and Orphans and Vulnerable Children cash transfer programmes. In youth department, collaboration will include partnering with National Youth Services in youth programmes.

Other agencies the county government will seek partnership are; National government Constituencies Development Fund implementing development projects in six county sub-counties; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) implementing Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) programmes, Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority (ENSDA), Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) among others. Table 5.3 at the annex provides a summary of government agencies the county will be seeking collaboration and partnership with as a strategy of revenue mobilization.

2. **Alignment of county plans with national Agenda.** The county government development plans and priorities will be realigned with national government development agenda. As a strategy, the CIDP 2018-2022 development priorities and policies will be realigned with national government “ big four agenda” of; manufacturing, food security, accessible and affordable health services and development of affordable housing for all. Others realignments will be in area identified in third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) of vision 2030, agenda 21 priorities, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among other areas.

5.7.2 Own Revenue Sources

Between the FY 2014/15 and FY 2017/18 own revenue sources constituted approximately 20 per cent of the total county revenue. During the same period, whilst the revenue from national government gradually increased, improvement of revenue collection from own sources was insignificant. To reverse the trend in own revenue collection, the county government will be developing and implementing strategies aimed enhancing boosting collection.

The medium term strategies to increase revenues from own sources are to include:

1. **Automation of all revenue streams in the county-** This will help in sealing leakages and loopholes in revenue collection and reporting. Currently it is only approximately 25% of local revenue is collected through automated systems with park fee being the revenue stream that is highly automated.
2. **Widening Revenue Streams-** The county governments targets new revenue streams with to boost revenue generation revenue for the county. Among the activities that the county will explore to include mining, manufacturing, revenue flow from national resources such water flowing outside the county among other area. The new revenue streams to be included in Finance Bills.
3. **Devolving Revenue collection-** To expand the revenue basket across all potential sources, the county is to devolve revenue collection system to ward level. This will ensure all that all revenue streams are full capture which will in return will increase amount of revenue collected. This will involve construction and equipping revenue offices and involvement of stakeholders in revenue matters.
4. **Staff Management:** To ensure the department is achieving it mandates, the department is to embark on staff management framework. Particularly, the staff in revenue collection are to under capacity building training programmes to enhance

their skills in revenue matters. On the other, the department will periodically be vetting officers and implement rotational transfers across revenue different streams and location. This is expected to improve integrity levels of the revenue system. The objective of this is to seal linkages from weakness of the system.

5. **Development of Partners Engagement Framework:** To increase partnership from the development partners, the county government is to develop a resource mobilization framework. The framework will have fully established structures with liason officer being overall link person between the county government and partners. The framework is expected to develop networks with partners which will ultimately increase support from partners in implementation of programmes and projects.

5.7.2.1 Own Revenue Streams Projections

The county government projects to collect a total of Ksh 15.17 billion from its own revenue streams. The breakdown of own revenue streams with the projected amount is provided in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Local Revenue Source with targeted annual collection.

Stream	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	TOTALS
Property Rates & Rents	120,530,000	132,583,533	145,841,887	160,426,076	176,468,683	735,850,179
Housing/ Stall Rent	38,380,000	42,218,170	46,439,987	51,083,986	56,192,384	234,314,526
Markets & Slaughter Houses	76,390,000	84,029,338	92,432,272	101,675,499	111,843,049	466,370,158
Parking Fees - Street Parking & Bus Parks	50,760,000	55,836,225	61,419,847	67,561,832	74,318,015	309,895,919
Conservancy & Solid Waste Disposal	19,810,000	21,791,088	23,970,196	26,367,216	29,003,938	120,942,438
Single Business Permit	58,390,000	64,229,258	70,652,184	77,717,403	85,489,143	356,477,988
Maasai Mara Game Reserve Fees	1,739,320,000	1,913,259,699	2,104,585,668	2,315,044,235	2,546,548,659	10,618,758,261
CESS Revenue	195,640,000	215,204,866	236,725,353	260,397,888	286,437,677	1,194,405,783
Miscellaneous/Others	185,980,000	204,578,823	225,036,706	247,540,376	272,294,414	1,135,430,318
	2,485,200,000	2,733,731,000	3,007,104,100	3,307,814,510	3,638,595,961	15,172,445,571

Source: Narok County-Finance and Economic Planning Department-2018

Single Business Permit

This entails revenue collected from all business premises within the county. Over the 2018-2022 the numbers of businesses are expected to increase therefore an increase in income from this source is expected. The county ensure effective and efficient collection of revenue from these business premises through the automation of revenue collection and tightening of monitoring and evaluation controls will contribute to the increased revenue collected from this source through enhancing collection efficiency and effectiveness.

Agricultural Cess Fee

Agricultural produce is expected to increase as the County's irrigation farming increases resulting in increased farm yield production. Automation of revenue collection and capacity building of revenue collection officers is also expected to improve revenue collections through making the payment process easier and more transparent.

Parking Fees

Revenue from parking fees is expected to increase over the ten year period of the strategy as result of improved collection efficiency through the revamping of enforcement measures and automation of the revenue collection process. At the time of preparing this report, the County had automated collection of parking fees in the Narok central business. It is anticipated that with the improvement of staff capacity and rolling out of the automation in the whole county, revenue generated from parking fees will significantly increase.

Rent (County Houses, Market Stalls, Selling Yards)

Rent income from county owned premises is expected to increase over time. Although the county does not intend to investment in more buildings, renovation in already existing residential houses and sales yards is expected to generate more income. This is to be realized by applying the statutory requirement for a 5% annual increment in rent.

Land Rates

Collections from rates are expected to reduce over time. Given the limited nature of land as a resource, buildings in the County are expected to reduce over time. Rates are a major source of revenue for the County and also a major contributor to the County's debts resultant from the high default rate. It will be essential for the County to legislation on valuation of properties as soon as possible to enable it enhance revenue collection from rates that will result from the development of a valuation role and enactment of enforcement measures to collect these rates over the ten years covered by this plan.

Maasai Mara Game Reserve Fees

Maasai Mara game reserve fees remains to be the main source of the county own revenue source. The source contributes more 70 per cent of all the revenue that is collected internally. To ensure the revenue from the game reserve continues to flow the country will continue investing in infrastructure improvement in the park, programmes and strategies towards reducing encroachment in the park and game reserve areas, demarcation policies, incentives programmes to the communities who are giving up their lands for wildlife and programmes on reforestation and environmental conservation. On revenue collection systems, all payment besides been automated will be cashless.

5.8 Measures to address Revenue Shortfall

The shortfall in collection of revenue will be addressed through different initiatives that county will be adopting namely; Public private partnership, debt/borrowing, attracting new investors by holding investment conference and tapping from natural resources. A brief analysis of these revenue streams are provided below:

Public Private Partnership (PPP): To exploit the county potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors which are capital intensive such roads infrastructural improvement, investment in Energy sector, mining and agro processing among others. The county has a huge potential for alternative (clean) sources of energy and tourists sites. In the medium term, the county government will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to growth the county economy and revenue sources.

Holding Investment Conference: The County will organize the second investors' conference to mobilize local and international investors including the diaspora by showcasing and marking Narok County as an investment destination. The outcome of the conference will result in increased investment and employment creation.

To attract investments (from local and international investors) the county will aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication and access to markets outside the county. The investments in infrastructure are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's

enormous agricultural and tourism potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support the borrowing.

Public Borrowing: While the county will endeavor to exploit internal and external sources, on need basis the Narok county government will be able to borrow to finance key development projects. This will be done in accordance to the Public Finance Management Act (PMFA 2012). According to the law, the County Assembly may authorize short term borrowing by county government entities for capital projects only after the national government has given a guarantee.

Where borrowing will be used to finance development, the county borrowing will be maintained at a sustainable level and will regularly be reviewed through the annual County Fiscal Strategy Paper (C-FSP) and County Debt Management Strategy (C-DMS). These strategies will be submitted to the County Assembly (CA) for approval every budget cycle. Furthermore, the county government borrowing will be guaranteed by the National Government. This will provide an independent review to assure the debt is maintained at a sustainable level.

Harnessing Revenues from the County Natural Resources: The County is home to the various natural resources with potential of generating substantial revenue for the county. Mau forest water tower is one of the source of most of the water consumed out of the county, the county will explore strategies of getting revenue from such sources. The proceeds from this charge will go towards supporting conservation efforts by implementing projects to their benefit. A framework of generating revenue from gold mining in Transmara sub-county and sand harvesting in various parts of the county will developed and proceeds from these activities will go towards supporting the communalities within the vicinity of mining.

5.8 Risks in Implementation of the Plan.

The CIDP 2018-2022 is cognizant of financial, non- financial risks, internally and externally likely to affect implementation of its strategic objectives. Risks shall be managed through proper and timely planning, monitoring & evaluation and putting effective mitigation measures against any risk. Among the risks that have been analyses are fiscal, process, capacity and exogeneous risks;

5.81 Fiscal Risks

1. **Shortfall in internal revenue:** The main fiscal risk that is likely to be faced by the county government is the shortfall in local revenue flows.

Mitigation: In the medium term, the County will undertake measures aimed at expanding the revenue base and increasing tax compliance through integration of technology in revenue collection. Receivables will be targeted as an avenue for raising capital by giving incentives with an aim of getting payments. Issuance of waivers on penalties will also be implemented. Finally, the County will publicize and streamline the use of electronic payment system to ensure effectiveness in revenue collection. Also spending money at source will be discouraged.

- 2. *Huge wage bill:*** The fiscal responsibility principles recommend that the personnel emoluments be less than 35% of county revenue as stipulated in the PFM Regulations. However, from the past personnel emoluments has constituted more than this threshold.

Mitigation measures: The county will put necessary measures in the attempt to curb wage bill through; payroll cleansing, Adoption of technology, limiting recruitment only to unavoidable demands, preparing a sendoff package to motivate early retirement of less productive staff

- 3. *Pending debts/bills:*** The issue of Pending debts/bills continues to be a major economic policy challenge facing Narok County government having inherited a huge debt from the defunct local authority, town council and from transitional authority. This has subjected the County to the risk of higher interest rate and other unpredictable cost elements.

Mitigation: The county government will therefore ensure that both the level and rate of growth in debt is fundamentally sustainable since high debt portfolio will continue to impact negatively on the county operations. This will be done by reducing county expenditure at the same time coming up with mechanisms to increase revenue. In addition, more funds shall be allocated in the budget for debt serving.

- 4. *Delayed Disbursement of Equitable share:*** Delayed disbursement of equitable share from the National treasury may have expenditure implications.

Mitigation measure will include requesting the national government to release the equitable share timely.

- 5. *Corruption:*** These risks can occur during procurement processes in the implementation of the programmes, unfair distribution of the development programmes, skewed choice of beneficiaries of various county services, poor delivery of services where the programmes don't meet the required standards hence

no value for the money spent and finally in equal representation in various development committee leaving out some communities and groups.

Mitigation: This risk will be mitigated by employing proper checks in the procurement where all procurements processes are checked by the CEC finance and the Governor before awarding. Every department in the county has been asked to come up with the corruption risk areas and institute measures to curb it at their level.

5.82 Process Risks

- 1) *Planning and implementation:* These is foreseen in an event the county fails to prepare the planning documents in time. It can occur during CIDP and preparation of the MTEP budgets.

Mitigation of planning risks: Though the county has always done its plans in time, it should be always budgeted for both in terms of time and revenue.

- 2) *Procurement process:* Procurement process possesses a risk in terms of overpricing and underpricing of goods and services. Delayed procurement process affecting CIDP implementation.

Mitigation: Precise procurement process, following due diligence throughout the procurement process.

- 3) *Accounting:* Delayed payment of goods and services. When the implementing department cannot adequately show how and on what they spend the funds.

Mitigation: It can be mitigated by integration of continuous audits both internal and external from office of auditor general.

- 4) *Reporting:* Inadequate, untimely or no reporting on the implementation of the CIDP.

Mitigation: Ensuring adequate and timely reporting on implantation of the activity implementation.

5.83 Capacity Risks

- 1) *Absorptive capacity of finances:* Low absorption of finances from equitable share and local revenue could slow down development path envisaged in the CIDP.

Mitigation: Putting measures in place to make sure all voted funds are disbursed in time and expensed prudently.

- 2) *Technical capacity:* Lack or inadequate technical capacity in the implementing agencies of qualification and instruments.

Mitigation: Capacity building of the existing staff, recruiting enough and competent staff to implement the projects.

- 3) *Management risks:* Weak management structures/systems leading to inadequate implementation the programmes to the required quality and standards due to lack of adequate management skills to effectively and efficiently supervise the staff, deploy and utilize the resources allocated.

Mitigation: The risk will be mitigated by recruiting adequately trained managers and where possible equip the existing managers with relevant management skills to effectively and adequately deliver.

5.84 Exogenous Risks

- 1) *Political:* Any change in the political leadership in the national government can affect the allocation of resources to the county.
- 2) *Natural calamities:* Narok County is one of the ASAL counties that adversely get affected by adverse weathers. Drought and floods affect the implementation of projects especially if mitigation factors are not realized to build the communities' resilience. Deliberate programmes should be implemented to mitigate the calamities.
- 3) *Court cases:* Court injunctions delaying implementation programs/projects envisaged in the CIDP.
- 4) *Travel advisories:* The foreign countries advising the citizens against traveling to Kenya or any part of the county due to unforeseen occurrence.

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework that will be put in place for each of the programme. The chapter also seeks to outline the institutional arrangements in terms of monitoring and evaluation activities that will facilitate effective and efficient use of resources during the implementation of the priority projects and programmes contained in this CIDP. It will also assess the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact of the projects and programmes to the targeted beneficiaries. It also defines roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in accordance with the relevant collaborative agreements and other relevant policy provisions.

6.2 Legal Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation

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

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is continuous assessment of policy, project, program or product implementation in relation to planned and agreed time, cost and scope through routine data gathering, assessment and analysis. It involves the tracking of inputs, processes, activities, outputs and outcomes against indicators to assess progress against objectives. On the other hand, evaluation is the systematic assessment of the worth or value of part or entire ongoing or completed project or programs or policy aimed at validating their design, implementation and results/outcome. Evaluation provides credible information for improving programs, sharing lessons learnt, and informing decisions about future resource allocation.

Monitoring and Evaluation is a management tool used to monitor and evaluate the implementation status of programmes and projects undertaken in the county over a given period. Monitoring and Evaluation provides evidence for policy implementation and decision-making. It enables the project managers, management, planners, policy makers,

and other stakeholders to track the implementation status of programmes/projects and policies. M&E provides reliable policy implementation feedback and necessary data to guide strategic planning, to design and implement programmes and projects, to enable the government to efficiently allocate and reallocate resources over time. M&E reports are important in Management for Development Results (MfDR) which uses performance information to improve decision-making.

Monitoring and Evaluation therefore forms the basis for modification of interventions and assessing the quality of activities being conducted and provides evidence on the implementation of mainstreamed interventions relating to human rights, climate change, HIV/AIDS and gender, among others. Evidence from M&E reports is therefore important in influencing policy by providing lessons learnt from previous interventions and policies implemented.

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in the County

The overall objective of this monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework in the county is to ensure that the county is fully equipped and enabled to systematically generate, capture and disseminate information, through monitoring and evaluation as a mechanism of strengthening the impact and effectiveness of its programmes and projects. This will ensure the evaluation of progress, efficiency, the impact, effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of projects and programmes and provide feedback to enhance future planning.

The County government, in conjunction with the national government will ensure seamless synchrony of M&E activities in order to achieve the objects of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) at the county. Electronic National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (e-NIMES) will also be fully operationalized to provide electronic access of the programmes and projects implemented at the county to the management for enhanced tracking and decision-making.

6.5 CIDP Monitoring and Reporting

To facilitate proper reporting, the the economic planning unit, the M&E section, shall compile a register/database of all on-going programmes and projects in the county in accordance with national guidelines on M&E reports. This register shall be updated on quarterly basis with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of

funding, expected date of completion, project status, among other performance indicators. This will facilitate the monitoring of the CIDP.

The performance of all the programmes and projects will be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain whether the interventions have met its intended objectives. The annual progress report will include all the quantitative and qualitative information. Evaluation will assess the extent to which the programme objects were met by means of outcome and impact indicators. Specifically the evaluation will focus on the following:

Time and Finance

1. Was the project completed on schedule? If not statement of length of over-run and give reasons.
2. Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of cost overrun (or under) expenditure and reasons.
3. Did the funds come as planned and anticipated? If not what were the shortfalls and reasons.

Programme Targets

1. Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached and reasons.
2. Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfall.
3. Is revenue at the planned level? If not state shortfall (for programme/projects designed to be revenue earning only)
4. Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries have not been achieved give reason in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

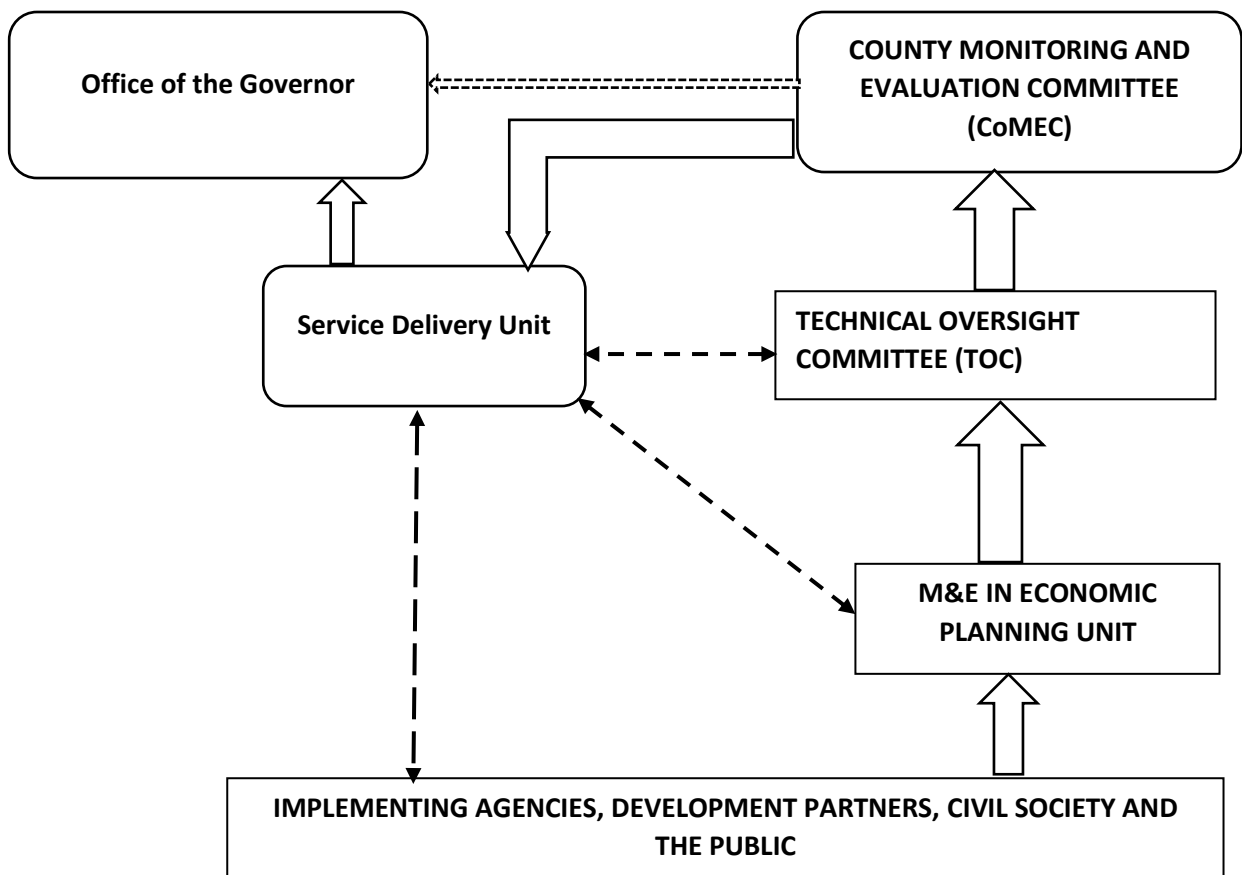
Operations

1. Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
2. Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure and remedy actions.

- Where future action is required, this should be stated in detail including when and by whom the action is to be taken.

The requisite M&E infrastructure that includes the various committees mandated with the responsibility of preparing and reporting of M&E reports, will be established. The following chart depicts the structure of the M&E infrastructure at the County Government of Narok.

Chart 6.1: County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure



The above committees will provide proper coordination and operationalization of M&E activities in the County.

The M&E Unit will be responsible for the coordination of regular M&E reports produced within the county departments and other agencies resident in county. The committee will also be responsible for the coordination of CIMES and supporting its implementation and supporting capacity for M&E.

The Service Delivery Secretariat (SDS) will be responsible for reporting directly to the Governor's Office on service delivery, and accountability issues to drive CIDP implementation and results. It will also provide real time information for use by the CoMEC.

The Technical Oversight Committee will Provide expert advice and review of the M&E report before it is passed on to CoMEC for endorsement. The CoMEC will receive, review and approve county and sub-county CIDP, Annual Development Plans, M&E workplans and M&E reports. The committee will also be responsible for the dissemination of M&E reports to the CEC and other relevant stakeholders.

The County Assembly Committee will review and give feedback to M&E reports while protecting and promoting the interests and rights of minorities and special groups. They will also promote public-private partnerships and encourage direct dialogue and concerted action on sustainable development.

6.2 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

In order to generate credible and reliable M&E reports, proper data collection tools and methods need to be in place. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will liaise with various stakeholders to develop appropriate tools for data collection and analysis of M&E reports. State and non-state actors shall be required to submit timely, accurate, and credible annual progress reports for programmes and projects undertaken in the county.

The evaluation of programmes and projects in the CIDP is planned to be undertaken in the mid-term (2020) and end-term (2022). The county government will generate quarterly and annual reports to assess the progress made in the CIDP and provide relevant policy feedback.

A list of indicators to be monitored and evaluated have been developed by all the departments and periodic targets against which performance will be reviewed have also been set. The baselines for the indicators have been outlined and periodic review will show the level of progress or otherwise for adequate review of performance. The sectors will be responsible for providing timely data on the performance indicators on stipulated periods. Baseline surveys will be also be conducted periodically where new indicators are developed.

Emerging issues of interest indicators which address questions on climate change, human rights, and gender, are some of the indicators that might require periodic baseline surveys.

In order to properly monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the CIDP, the data collection methodology will use both primary and secondary data. Sample survey will largely be used due to its cost effective nature. The range of data collection methods to be employed include documentation review, biophysical measurement, surveys and direct observation. Adequate consultation will be done to ensure that the sample selected for the survey will be representative of the total population and will most likely provide the accurate position of the general population.

The M&E Unit in consultation with the Technical Oversight Committee (TOC) will provide the technical knowhow (M&E tools) on the data collection methodology and will also be directly responsible for collecting and collating the data (both primary and secondary) from the various sources. It will then undertake data analysis, and prepare and compile M&E reports before forwarding them to the CoMEC or the Service Delivery Secretariat (SDS) for further review.

The M&E Unit will be responsible for generating quarterly and annual M&E reports and submit them to CoMEC or the SDS. The SDS and CoMEC will also be expected to hold quarterly meetings to review the M&E reports and forward them to the office of the Governor and the County Assembly Committee.

The e-NIMES tool, will provide a powerful platform for reporting and viewership of the M&E reports by the management and relevant stakeholders. All quarterly and annual reports will be submitted to the portal where the management will be able to review performance against targets and make corrective policy interventions where needed. The e-NIMES platform will also act as a database with records of all the programmes and projects in the CIDP and M&E reports will regularly provide evidence of the implementation status of the programmes and projects thereby enabling the management to undertake review of performance against the set targets.

In order to ensure that data collection is exhaustive and accurate, the data collection, data entry and analysis will be highly participatory and will bring all the stakeholders on board.

This will also ensure that there is ownership of M&E reports and overall M&E programmes and projects. It will also bring about the much-needed buy-in of M&E from all the stakeholders.

6.3 M&E Outcome Indicators

Health						
Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Curative and rehabilitative services	No of health facilities with functional radiology units	2	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	4	5
	No. of blood bank expanded at Narok CRH	1	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	2	2
	No. of Ophthalmic Units established	1	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	3	4
	No. of Dialysis Centres established	1	DIS2	Chief officer medical services	2	2
	No of operation theatres completed and equipped	2	DHIS2	Health records and information unit	3	4
	No of newborn units constructed and equipped	1	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	4	6
	No of equipped ICUs	0	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	1	1
	No of Dental units established and equipped	2	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	3	4
	Mental health unit	0	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	1	1
	No of hospitals with Accident and Emergency Centre (casualty units)	2	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	4	5
	No of facilities stocked with essential commodities and medical supplies within a quarter.	119	LMIS	Chief officer medical services	130	150
	No. of specialized units fully stocked with specialized commodities	11	LMIS	Chief medical services	18	18
	No. of health workers trained on basic life support (BLS)	20	HRIS	Chief officer medical services	150	220
	No. of functional ambulances	11		Chief officer medical services	44	66
No. Of facilities with drug revolving funds	0	LMIS	Chief officer medical services	2	2	

Health						
Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. of health facilities supplied with non-EPI vaccines.	119	LMIS	Chief officer public health	130	150
	No of new health facilities	115	DHIS2	Chief officer public health		
	No. of beds provided at Narok county referral hospital	189	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services	405	477
	No of inpatient wards constructed and equipped in the primary health facilities	-	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	18	28
	No of newly constructed sub county hospitals	3	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	7	8
	No of utility vehicles procured	2	procurement	Chief officer public health	7	8
	No of Motor bikes procured	15	procurement	Chief officer public health	33	45
	County Drug store constructed	0	Procurement	Chief officer medical services	1	1
	No. of sub-counties with commodity stores	2	procurement	Chief officer medical services	5	7
	No. of mortuaries renovated and equipped	1	procurement	Chief officer public health	6	8
Promotive and preventive	Proportion of Women between the ages of 15-49years currently using a modern FP method (%)	34	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	74.4	100
	No of health facilities with new functional laboratories	28	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	34	39
	No of staff houses constructed Primary health facilities	29	Procurement	Chief officer public health	47	59
	No. of maternity units operational	30	procurement	Chief officer public health	72	100
	Proportion of women of reproductive age screened for cervical cancer	18%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	61.2	90
	Pregnant women attending at least four ANC visits (%)	33%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	61.2	80
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	61.6	80
	Number of maternal, perinatal, neonatal deaths reported & audited	0	DHIS2	Chief officer medical services		
	Proportion reduction of adolescent pregnancies	40%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	16	0

Health						
Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. Of advocacy sessions conducted on RMNCAH	8	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	32	48
	% of fully Immunized children	48%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	73.2	90
	Number of people tested for HIV	58%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	77.2	90
	Proportion of people living with HIV who are under care and treatment	74%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	100	100
	No. of health workers trained on HIV treatment and management guidelines	48%	Director	Chief officer public health	73.2	90
	Proportion of targeted LLITNs distributed to pregnant mothers	46,420	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	53,574	53,574
	Proportion of targeted LLITNs distributed to <1	46,420	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	53,574	53,574
	No. of nets distributed through mass net campaign.	660,000	Director	Chief officer public health	660,000	1,360,000
	No. of house units covered with indoor residual spray.	0	Director	Chief officer public health	36,000	60,000
	No. of health personnel trained on malaria case management.	132	Director	Chief officer public health	912	1,432
	No. of epidemic preparedness and response (EPR) plan developed	1	Director	Chief officer public health	4	6
	No. of malaria data audits and supervision done.	8	Director	Chief officer public health	32	48
	No. of advocacy meetings held	1	Director	Chief officer public health	94	156
	No. of AFP cases detected and followed up.	88	IDSRIS	Chief officer public health	352	528
	No. of health workers trained on IDSR	30	IDRIS	Chief officer public health	110	190
	No. of CHVs trained on IDSR	0	IDRIS	Chief officer public health	110	190
	NO. of 22 AFP specimen collected and shipped from various areas -(i)-From H/F or community	22	IDRIS	Chief officer public health	88	132
	No. of weekly IDSR reports from Health Facilities collected and uploaded into the DHIS 2 on weekly basis	52	IDRIS	Chief officer public health	52	52
	No. of multi-sectoral meetings conducted on disease outbreaks.	6	Director	Chief officer public health	24	36

Health						
Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. of supportive supervisions conducted on IDSR.	4	Director	Chief officer public health	16	24
	No. of TB cases notified	0	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	100	100
	No. of patients lost to follow up traced	0	DHIS	Chief officer public health	1000	1000
	Proportion of people screened for TB	60%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	90	90
	% reduction in trachoma prevalence.	21%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health		
	No. avoidable blindness free villages established	0	Director	Chief officer public health	180	300
	No. of world sight commemoration Days	1	Director	Chief officer public health	3	5
	The proportion of expectant/ lactating mothers provided with nutrition supplements	47%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health		
	The proportion of children <5 years provided with nutrition supplements	32.9%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	90	100
	No. of Healthcare workers and community health volunteers trained on nutrition services	0	Director	Chief officer public health	360	500
	Percentage of children attending the growth monitoring	30%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	72	100
	proportion of the population screened for NCDs and referred to hospitals	20%	DHIS2	Chief officer public health	70	100
	No. of Nutritional advocacy forums held	4	Director	Chief officer public health	478	630
	No. of Information Education Communication(IEC) materials designed, produced and distributed	2000	Director	Chief officer public health	30,000	50,000
	No. of advocacy sessions/meetings/radio/ tv shows conducted.		Director	Chief officer public health	144	240
	No. of community units established and functionalized	67	Director	Chief officer public health	96	160
	No of villages certified Open Defecation Free	273	CLTSIS	Chief officer public health	900	1500
	No. of healthcare waste management systems put in place.	2	CPHO	Chief officer public health	60	100
	No. of food and water samples done	0	CPHO	Chief officer public health	300	500
	No. of hygiene and sanitation days commemorated	4	CPHO	Chief officer public health	12	20
	No. of environmental health and sanitation	0	Director	Chief officer public health	1	1

Health						
Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	strategic plans done and implemented					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Narok county health policy 2018-2030 in place	0	Director	Chief officer	1	1
	Narok Health Sector Plan	1	Director	Chief officer	1	1
	County programs Strategic Plan (HIV, Community Health, Nutrition, M&E, HIS) developed	2	Director	Chief officer	5	5
	No. of county annual work plans developed	1	Director health	Chief officer	3	5
	One County Health Investment and Strategic Plan (CHSSP) developed	1	Director health	Chief officer	1	1
	No. of procurement and financial reports done	4	Director health	Chief officer	4	4
	Number of Health workers staff recruited and deployed	931	HRIS	Chief officer	742	1224
	No. of human resource for health capacitated and remunerated.	931	HRIS	Chief officer	1672	2155
	HRH strategy implemented	0	HRIS	Chief officer	1	1
	Proportion of complete, accurate, timely submitted health information.		DHIS2	Chief officer	100	100

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
General administration, planning and	No. of technical staff recruited	-	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	99	165

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
support service programme	-No. of vehicles	1	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	5	9
	No. of motorbikes	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	45	60
	No. of sub-county offices furnished and equipped	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	2	2
	- No. of ward offices furnished and equipped		Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	6	8
	No. of information and communication facilities provided		Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	8	12
	No. of offices supplied with adequate stationery		Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	40	40
	No. of policies and frameworks developed and implemented		Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	6	10
	-No. of Office block	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	1	1
	No. of Training Halls	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	2	2
	No. of Laboratory	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	1	1
	No. of Water pans	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	1	1
	No. of Irrigation equipments	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	0	1
	No. of Fish ponds	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	0	1
	No. of hay sheds	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	1	1
	No. of tractors	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	18	30
	-No. of cereal driers	-	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	4	4
	-No. of bulldozer	3	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	7	7
	No. of low loaders	1	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	4	4
	-No. of bailers	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	6	12

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	-No. of hay cutters	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	6	12
	-No. of prime movers	0	Agriculture strategic plan	CO agriculture	4	4
Sustainable environmental management and social inclusion	-no. of reports	N/A	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	36	60
	Percentage (%) of the acreage mapped	0	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	60	100
	No. of Ha conserved	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	18000	30000
	No of "plant more trees" campaigns	N/A	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	36	60
	No. of tree nurseries established	10	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	460	760
	No of seminars/workshops	N/A	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	12	20
	No. of green houses installed	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	18	30
	-No. of farmers trained (biotechnology)	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	7500	12500
	-No. of farmers trained (Horticulture)	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	4500	7500
	-No. of linkages between extension and research development	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	15	25
	No. of alternative sources of livelihoods promoted	0	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	6	10
	No. of Participatory weather planning and dissemination meetings held	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	36	60
	-no. of agricultural opportunities flagged to the vulnerable groups	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	6	10
	-No. of the vulnerable groups accessing subsidized agricultural inputs	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	36	60
	-No. of food and nutritional campaigns held	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	6	10
	-No. of energy saving devices promoted at the household level	-	Agriculture Annual report 2017	CO agriculture	1500	2500
Crop development and management	No for farmers reached per year	-	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	60,000	100,000

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No of new technologies disseminated	-	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	6	10
	No. of staff workshops and seminars held -No. of barazas, field days, demo, trade fairs shows and exhibitions held	N/A	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	369	615
	No. of stores rehabilitated	-	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	4	4
	-No. of stores constructed	-	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	10	16
	Metric Tonnes of food stuff purchased and stored	-	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	30,000	50,000
	Percentage (%) use of fertilizer and certified seeds	10	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	16	20
	No. of routine checks and meetings with stockists made	N/A	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	12	20
	No. of dams constructed	0	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	4	6
	No. of water pans constructed	0	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture		
	No. of funds established to the farm equipment purchase fund (millions)	0	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	65	175
	No. of firm equipment available for hire	0	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	12	18
	Amount of money deposited in the revolving fund (millions)	-	Agriculture Strategic plan	CO agriculture	1,100	1,500
Livestock resources management and development	No. of Pasture land rehabilitated	N/A	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	450	600
	No. of dairy cows and goats procured	N/A	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	460	640
	No. of AI technician trained and deployed		Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	60	60
	No. of breeding Bulls procured and distributed	N/A	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	200	200
	No. of breeding rams and bucks	N/A	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	150	250
	No. of croilers, Kenbro and kari improved cocks	N/A	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	600	1000

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. of Farmers trained on entrepreneurial skills	N/A	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	3000	4000
	No. of staffs trained on entrepreneurial skills	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	8	12
	No. of incubators and (poultry seed) breeding chicks, caliadra fodder tree protein source ,Lucerne seed developed, 60 small cages for 20 birds, brooding equipment (0-8wks)	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	50	60
	No. of bee harvesting equipment	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	3000	5000
	No. of livestock under offtake program	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	500	700
	No. of kgs pasture seed distributed	200	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	4000	6000
	No. of machines purchased for total mixed ration	-0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	36	60
	No. of tractors ,baler and grass cutters purchased	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	4	6
	No. of milk coolers procured and installed	19	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	26	30
	No. of milk collers housing units constructed	13	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	26	30
	No. of milk processing plants established and operationalized.	1	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	3	3
	No. of feed processing plant	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	2	2
	No. of meat processing abattoirs	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	2	2
	No. of sale yards constructed, rehabilitated	3	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	2	2
	No. of stores constructed for strategic feed reserve	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	30	30
	No. of Dams, pans and boreholes constructed or rehabilitated.	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	4	6

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. of Pans constructed	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	28	42
	No. of Boreholes constructed	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	12	18
	No of Water trucking vehicles(boozer) purchased	1	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	3	3
	No. of livestock insured,	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	500	1000
	Early warning system established	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	1	1
	Wool processing plant	0	Agriculture Annual report	CO agriculture	1	1
Fisheries development and management	No. of Eat more fish campaigns	N/A	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	12	20
	No. of Farmers exchange programme/tours	N/A	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	12	20
	No. of fish hatchery/fish farm developed	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	0	1
	20 Fish ponds development	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	60	100
	No. of existing water bodies Stocked	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	30	50
	No. of fish feed processing machines procured	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	1	2
	No. of fish disease and pests surveys done	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	2	2
	No. of cold chain facilities developed	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	2	2
	No. of fish stock assessment survey Undertake	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	3	5
Vertinary services development	No of surveillance Disease surveillance missions conducted	N/A	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	15	25
	No. laboratory serological samples Analyzed	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	3,000	5,000
	No of livestock traded and movement permits issued	300	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	1,500	2,500
	No of community disease control committees held	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	90	150
	No of quarantine notices issued	N/A	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	When necessary	When necessary

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Number of cattle dips, rehabilitated	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	105	195
	No of times the livestock is dipped (millions)	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	350	650
	No. of litres of acaricides procured	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	6,500	11,500
	No of laboratory facilities rehabilitated and equipped	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	30	50
	No of treatment and vaccination crushes rehabilitated	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	250	350
	No of million heads of livestock vaccinated	0.6	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	9	15
	No of million Doses of assorted vaccines procured	0.6	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	9	15
	Number of animals branded	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	700,000	1,300,000
	No of Rabies vaccination procured and administered	500	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	600,000	1,000,000
	No of inseminations done	00	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	40,000	80,000
	No of doses of semen straws procured	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	35,000	65,000
	No of cows Embyro transfers done	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	3,000	7,000
	No of Vet paraprofessionals sponsored for A.I course	20	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	40	60
	No of heads of animals treated	100,000	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	1,500,000	2,500,000
	10 impounding animals facilities constructed	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	7	13
	No of animal welfare advocacy meetings held	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	36	60
	No of medium sized slaughterhouse constructed and slaughter slabs constructed	12	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	36	60
	No of heads of cattle slaughtered	1000	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	36,000	64,000
	No of heads of small stocks slaughtered	2000	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	50,000	90,000

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No of hides processed	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	36,000	64,000
	No of skins processed	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	45,000	60,000
	No of vet paraprofessionals sponsored for meat training course Athi River	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	15	25
	No of heads of cattle and sheep treated during drought and flooding Emergencies	600	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	2,250,000	3,750,000
	No of litres of dewormers procured	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	7,000	13,000
	No of litres of insecticides and doses of antitrypanocidal drugs	500	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	7,000	13,000
	Inventory of acaricides, dewormers and antitrypanocidal drugs	0	Agriculture strategic Plan	CO agriculture	35,000	65,000

ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, WATER & NATURAL RESOURCES						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
General Administration	Improved and effective service delivery	100%	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	100%	100%
	No. of Trainings of communities on fight against HIV/AIDS	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	18	30
Environmental protection and conservation	No. of gazetted forests	0	Annual Environment departmental reports, Monthly security reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	6	6
	No. of forest management plans drafted and implemented	0	Annual Environment departmental reports Monthly security reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	4	6

	No. of fully-functional well-equipped forest protection bases	1	Annual Environment departmental reports, Monthly security reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	6	6
	A forest protection Act and workplan	0	Annual Environment departmental reports,	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1
	Area of land under forest cover (KM ²)	25,445 km ²	Annual Environment departmental reports Monthly security reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	26545	27245
	% area under agro-forestry	6%	Annual Environment departmental reports Annual department of agriculture reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	12	16
	A Narok County strategic plan on waste management	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1
	No. of garbage trucks purchased	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	5	10
	A waste treatment and recycling plant	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1
	Restoration of current dumpsite to original state	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	Restored dumpsite	Restored dumpsite
	No. of Kms of riparian land reclaimed	To be determined	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	150	250
	A Narok County Climate Change Act and workplan	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1
	No. of ESIA carried out	To be determined	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	72	120
	A County Mining Policy document	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1
Energy access	% of households connected to the power grid	20%	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	26	30
	A Narok County renewable energy Act and workplan	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1

	No. of facilities fitted with solar power	To be determined	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	8	10
	No. of waste-to-energy plant	0	Annual Environment departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	0	1
Water resources management	No. of small dams each of capacity 50,000M ³ constructed	30	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	117	153
	No. of pans each of capacity 21,000 M ³ constructed	230	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	276	304
	No. of plastic tanks of each of capacity 10,000 Lts installed with roof harvesting structures	200	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	950	1450
	No. of boreholes successfully drilled and equipped	207	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	299	370
	No. of new water supplies constructed	19	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	33	37
	No. of water supplies rehabilitated and expanded	53	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	89	106
	No. of boreholes equipped with solar power	23	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	175	207
	No. of dams and pans desilted	35	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	65	101
	No. of water bouser procured	2	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	5	5
	No. of trips of water trucking to affected areas	-	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	900	1500
	No. of mitigation structures put in place (Check dams)	20	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	30	40
	No. of water tabs distributed for disinfecting drinking water	0	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1,710,000	2,850,00
	No. of sanitation (Toilets) constructed	57%	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	28	37
	No. of Sewerage systems	0	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	1	1

Water resources conservation and protection	No. of springs protected and developed	33	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	108	133
	No. of trainings on gender equality	0	Annual water departmental reports	Chief officer, Environment, water, energy and Natural Resources	12	18

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Tourism promotion and marketing	No. of International tourism arrivals	30,002	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	34,500	58,000
	Amount of growth in tourism revenue	1,387,300	County fiscal strategy paper	Finance and economic planning	1,920,620	2,820,120
	No. of bed (Hotel bed capacity)	2,350	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	2,505	2,685
	No. of tourist sites	0	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	8
	No. of tourism brands	1	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	6
Wildlife conservation and security	No. of ecosystem management plans	0	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	1	1
	No. of modern guns purchased	480	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	780	960
	No. of endangered species identified	4	WWF, Tourism and wildlife and Nature Kenya	CO Tourism and Wildlife	10	14
	No. of campaigns on human wildlife conflict	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	10
Niche Tourism	No. of cultural festivals to be held annually	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	10
	No. of Agro Tourism operators sensitized	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office/CBOs	CO Tourism and Wildlife	180	380
	No. of Conference tourism events-International	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	10
	No. of establishments inspected/licensed	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	3	5
	No. of tourism establishments classified and certified	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	215	465
	No. of trained quality experts from hospitality establishments across the county	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	50	130

	No. of inspection done by TRA	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	10
	No. of minimum standards developed and implemented	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	3	5
	No. of new product developed	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	10
Policies and legislations	No. of legislation and policies passed	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	5	6
Tourism and information centre	No. of information centers build	N/A	Tourism and wildlife office	CO Tourism and Wildlife	2	2
Research and monitoring	No. of research carried out On species	N/A	WWF, Tourism and wildlife and Nature Kenya	CO Tourism and Wildlife	6	10

EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL SERVICES						
Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
General administration and support services	Number of new offices constructed	-	Procurement officer	CO Education	18	30
	Number of motor cycles per ward	0	Procurement officer	CO Education	30	30
	Number of vehicles in sub-counties	-	Procurement officer	CO Education	3	6
	Number of staff recruited and deployed	1,462	Human resource officer	CO Education	3,000	5,000
Manpower and development services	Number of new ECDE children enrolled	65,984	Director ECDE	CO Education	3,000	15,000
	Number of ECDE teachers employed	1,652	Director ECDE	CO Education	2,652	2,652
	Number of ECDE centres provided with health and nutrition services	0	Director ECDE	CO Education	12	20
	Number of induction and training sessions organized for ECDE teachers	-	Director ECDE	CO Education	9	15
	Number of ECDE model centres constructed	0	Director ECDE	CO Education	18	30
	Number of new enrolment in primary	239,648	Director ECDE	CO Education	90,000	150,000
	Number of new enrolment in secondary schools	31,252	Director ECDE	CO Education	9,000	15,000
	Number of new VTCs infrastructure upgraded	0	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	9	15
	Number of instructors employed on permanent and	2	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	104	104

	pensionable terms of service					
	Number of new instructors employed	-	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	48	80
	Number of vocational training centres equipped	0	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	27	45
	Number of new VTCs established	9	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	15	18
	Number of startup kits provided to VTCs graduates	0	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	600	1,250
	Number of sensitization on TVET and AQPOA meetings held	N/A	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	30	50
	Number of office constructed at VTC HQ	-	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	1	1
	Number of needy students receiving bursary funds	-	Director VET	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	33,000	55,000
Sports development	Number of athletes joining professional sports	3	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	15	23
	Number of professional athletes nurtured	3	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	33	63
	Number of professional sports officers employed	2	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	12	12
	Number of sports men and women participating in sports	100	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	700	1,600
	Number of inter-county sports held	1	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	4	6
	Number of inter-county sports held for PLWDs	1	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	4	6
	Number of persons participating in sports activities.	100	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	700	1,600
	Number of stadia built	1	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	4	4
	No. of swimming pools constructed and in use	0	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	3	5
	Number of functional fully fledged talent academies	0	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	1	1
	Number of functional gymnasiums built	0	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	3	4
	Number of stadia perimeter fences constructed	1	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	4	5
	Number of sporting clubs supported with sporting equipment and other facilitation in all wards	2	Director sports	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	92	152
Culture and arts	No. of cultural practitioner and visual artists trained	60	Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	360	560
	Number of professional staff employed		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	14	14

	Number of cultural exchange programs held		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	3	5
	No. of cultural exhibition and shows held		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	3	5
	Number of cultural centres built		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	1	1
	Number of research done on heritage sites in the county		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	3	5
	Number of fully fledged museums built		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	1	1
	Number of botanical garden established		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	300	500
	Number of herbal practitioners		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	360	560
	Number of persons using alternative health services		Director Culture	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	300	500
Social development and children services	No. of persons with disabilities profiled per ward	24,424	Director Social Services	CO Education	2,100	3,500
	No. of PLWDs with NHIF medical cover per ward	0	Director Social Services	CO Education	2,100	3,500
	No. of PLWDs receiving cash transfer	0	Director Social Services	CO Education	25,000	25,000
	No. of elderly persons with NHIF medical cover	-	Director Social Services	CO Education	60,000	100,000
	Number of elderly receiving cash transfers	-	Director Social Services	CO Education	60,000	100,000
	Number of functional rehabilitation centers/hall renovated/constructed per sub-county	0	Director Social Services	CO Education	3	3
	Number of fully fledged and functioning home based cares	0	Director Social Services	CO Education	1	1
	Number of FGM awareness creation seminars held	N/A	Director Social Services	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	18	30
	Number of school learners provided with sanitary towels	N/A	Director Social Services	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	90,000	150,000
	Number of youth sensitized on TVET training AGPOA	-	Director Gender and Youth Affairs	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	3,000	5,000
	Number of women and youth groups trained on income generating activities (IGAs)	100	Director Gender and Youth Affairs	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	2,200	3,600
	Number of women and youth groups supported with starter up funds	100	Director Gender and Youth Affairs	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	2,200	3,600
	Number of Home crafts centres promoting women	-	Director Gender and Youth Affairs	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	18	30

	talents and innovations					
	Number of civic education programs or barazas held per ward	0	Director Gender and Youth Affairs	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	6	10
	Number of boda boda riders trained and licensed	500	Director Gender and Youth Affairs	CO Gender and Youth Affairs	9,500	15,500

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING, AND URBAN PLANNING						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Physical planning and urban management	County spatial plan developed	0	Physical Planning Office	Physical Planning Office	1	1
	No. of approved Local Physical Development plans, Maps	5	Physical Planning Office	Physical Planning Office	65	105
	No. of approved development applications	0	Physical Planning Office	Physical Planning Office	150	250
	Number of staff employed	100	Physical Planning Office	Human Resource Unit	120	120
Housing development and management	No. of housing blocks for county staff	387	Housing Office	Housing Office	459	507
	Governor and deputy governor residence developed	0	Housing Office	Housing Office	2	2
	No. of trainings held on community members on how to use appropriate building materials and technology	N/A	Housing Office	Housing Office	3	6
	Percentage (%) completion of new county office complex	0	Housing Office	Housing Office	100	100
Land policy	No. of topographical maps for sub-counties	0	Survey Office	Survey Office	3	6
	No. of surveyed plots (leased titles)	100	Survey Office	Survey Office	6,100	10,100
	No. of adjudication sections	6	Survey Office	Survey Office	3	0
	No. of survey equipment (Total stations)	1	Survey Office	Survey Office	4	4
	No. of survey equipment (GPS Handheld)	0	Survey Office	Survey Office	10	10
	No. of resolved land disputes	6	Survey Office	Survey Office	6	6
Town management services	No. of towns gazetted	0	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	2	
	No. of lease titles	<2%	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	66%	100%

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING, AND URBAN PLANNING						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. of established social infrastructure	-	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	14	18
	No. of improved economic infrastructure	-	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	15	21
	No. of litter bins purchased	0	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	60	100
	No. of garbage collection trucks purchased	0	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	2	2
	No. of refuse skips purchased	0	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	3	5
	No. of liquid waste treatment plants	0	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	1	1
	No. of acres of land acquired for waste management	0	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	100	100
	No. of improved recreation parks	2	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	2	2
	No. of KMs of drainage system done	2	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	8	12
	No. of new acquired vehicles	2	Town Management Office	Town Management Office		
	Size of land acquired for a cemetery (acres)	-	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	100	100
	No. of water meters installed	4,400	Town Management Office	Town Management Office	4,550	4,650

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SECTOR (PAIR)						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Human resource management and development	No. of Surveys	1 survey	SRC	CECM PAIR	0	1
	No. of phases of salaries and remuneration implemented	1	SRC	CECM PAIR	4	4
	No. of officers trained	350	PAIR	CECM PAIR	600	1000
	No. of officers inducted	200	PAIR	CECM PAIR	1500	2500

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SECTOR (PAIR)						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. of training intent	2	PAIR	CECM PAIR	3	5
	No. of months to process pension	3	PAIR	CECM PAIR	1	1
	No. of officers in pension scheme	2754	PAIR	CECM PAIR	3754	5000
	No. of staff audits	4	PAIR	CECM PAIR	7	9
Disaster management	No. Emergency response centers	1	PAIR	CECM PAIR	4	6
	No. of firefighting officers	4	PAIR	CECM PAIR	17	24
	No. of firefighting engines	4 (hired)	PAIR	CECM PAIR	7	8
	Time taken to respond to fire emergency	Avarage 1 hr response	PAIR	CECM PAIR	45 minutes	45 minutes
	No. of fire hydrants	0	PAIR	CECM PAIR	60	60
County Government Administration and Field Services	Rate of Customer satisfaction (%)	0	PAIR	CECM PAIR	80	100
	No. of performance appraisals	1	PAIR	CECM PAIR	4	6
	No. of days taken to make board decisions	14	PAIR	CECM PAIR	4	4
	No. of technical officers		PAIR	CECM PAIR	150	200
	Ratio of employment (ethnic balance)	3:7	PAIR	CECM PAIR	3:7	3:7
	No. of customer care desks at HQ	1	PAIR	CECM PAIR	4	6
Governance and National Values	No. of officers declared wealth	4876	PAIR	CECM PAIR	All county officers to declare	All county officers to declare
	No. of oaths of secrecy	-	PAIR	CECM PAIR	All staff to sign the oath of secrecy	All staff to sign the oath of secrecy
Administration, Planning and Support Services	No. of offices built	3	PAIR	CECM PAIR	6	8
	No. of offices renovated	-	PAIR	CECM PAIR	6	6
	No. Vehicles purchased	2	PAIR	CECM PAIR	8	9
	No. of Electronic Digitization Record management system	-	PAIR	CECM PAIR	4	4

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SECTOR (PAIR)						
Programme	Output/Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	No. Archival boxes	-	PAIR	CECM PAIR	250	250
	No. of ward offices	3	PAIR	CECM PAIR		
	No. of vehicles branded	-	PAIR	CECM PAIR	7	7
	No. of t-shirts branded	-	PAIR	CECM PAIR	900	1500

ANNEX 1: SECTOR PROJECTS DERIVED FROM PROGRAMMES

Sector Name: HEALTH

Table 20: On-going Projects Health Sector

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Nairegie Enkare Level 4 hospital	To improve access to health services	1 level 4 hospital constructe d	Construction of outpatient and inpatient blocks Provision of specialised service Construction of staff houses.	100,000,00 0	Narok county Government	2018-2020	County government
Construction of level 4 hospital at Emurua Dikir in transmara east sub-county	To improve access to health services	1 level 4 hospital constructe d	Construction of outpatient and inpatient blocks Provision of specialised service Construction of staff houses.	250,0000,0 00	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2019/2020	National government.
Construction of maternity at Shartuka dispensary in Kilgoris central ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Osupuko dispensary in Kilgoris central ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Nganayio dispensary in Kilgoris central ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Entargeti dispensary in Shankoe ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Olereko dispensary in Shankoe ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at naarolong dispensary in Lolgorian ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Mashangwa dispensary in Angata ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Kondamet dispensary Angata ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructe d	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Maternity at Kerinkani dispensary in Angata ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Maternity at sitoka dispensary kimintet ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity ward at Njipiship dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity ward kuresiet dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at mogoiwet dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of a maternity at kapweria dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at kapsasian dispensary in kapsasian ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Chemamit dispensary	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Kabolecho dispensary in kapsasian ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at ilkerin dispensary in ilkerin ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at kamaget dispensary in ilkerin ward	To improve access to maternal	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
	health services		postnatal wards.				
Construction of maternity at sosiana dispensary in kimintet ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at soget dispensary in mogondo ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Ewaso Nyiro dispensary in Narok town ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Nkareta dispensary in Narok town ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at olposimoru health centre in olposimoru ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Olepolos dispensary in in olposimoru ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at oloonamunka dispensary in olposimoru ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at entiyani dispensary in Olorropil ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Olepolos melili dispensary in Olorropil ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at naisoya dispensary in Olorropil ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of maternity at ongata naado dispensary in mosiro ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at nooseiya dispensary in ildamat ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at kojonga dispensary in mosiro ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at ilaiser dispensary in ildamat ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at enaibor ajijik dispensary in melili ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at ewangan Suswa dispensary in Suswa ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Inkorienito dispensary in enoosupukia ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Enkiroliti dispensary	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at oletukat dispensary in ildamat ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Ntulele health centre in ildamat ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of maternity at olmekenyu health centre in Melelo ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at septet dispensary in Sagamian ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at ilmotiok dispensary in ilmotiok ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at olchoro oirouwua dispensary in ilmotiok ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Mulot health centre in Mulot ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	3000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at salabwek dispensary in Mara ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at rongena dispensary in Mara ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at chemwotkar dispensary in Mulot ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at olkinyei dispensary in siana ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Endonyo Rinka dispensary in Mara ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of maternity at olesere dispensary in Mara ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Nkineji dispensary in siana ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at losho dispensary in siana ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at ositet dispensary in Naikarra ward	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at olkoroi dispensary in Naikarra ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at enkutoto dispensary in Naroosura ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at olorte dispensary in Loita ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at osarara dispensary in Naikarra dispensary	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at ilkerin dispensary in Loita ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Construction of maternity at Aitong health centre in Mara ward.	To improve access to maternal health services	Maternity wards constructed	Construction of labour, prenatal and postnatal wards.	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of staff house at Kapune dispensary Kilgoris central ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Kimintet health centre in kimintet ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Emarti health centre in kimintet ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Masurura dispensary in Lolgorian ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ololchani dispensary in Shankoe ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Enoosaen health centre in Keiyan ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Oldanyati health centre in Keiyan ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Masurura dispensary in Lolgorian ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Meguara dispensary in Kilgoris central ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Angata health centre in Angata ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Romosha health centre in Kilgoris central ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Nkararo health centre in Lolgorian ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Takitech health centre in ololmasani ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Kiribwet dispensary in kapsasian ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Kurrankurik health centre in ilkerin ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Olokurto health centre in Olokurto ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Enabelibel health centre in Olorropil ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ololturot dispensary in mosiro ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Tororek Dispensary	To improve efficiency.	Staff House		2,000,000	Oltanki – Geteri	Oltanki – Geteri	Oltanki – Geteri
Olchoro health centre in melili ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Sakutiek health centre in melili ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ilkiremisho dispensary in mosiro ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Sekenani health centre in Mara ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Naromoru dispensary in Naikarra ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Morijo Loita health centre in Loita ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	3,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Mausa dispensary in loita ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Leshuta dispensary in Naikarra ward	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Mararianda dispensary in Mara ward.	To improve efficiency.	Staff house complete.	Construction of twin blocks	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Enkipai dispensary in kimintet ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Osinoni dispensary in Shankoe ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Olmotonyi dispensary in Lolgorian ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Olopsiiai dispensary in Kilgoris central ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Moita dispensary in Lolgorian ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Soilal dispensary in Angata ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ngendael dispensary in Angata ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Enkoiperiai dispensary in Angata ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
olndonyorok dispensary in Angata ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ndamama dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Kelonget dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Chesoan dispensary in ololmasani ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Salgaa dispensary in kapsasian ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ainamoi dispensary in ilkerin ward	To improve health service delivery	Complete d outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018- 2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Murkan dispensary in ilkerin ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Mogor dispensary in mogondo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Araret dispensary in mogondo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
GK prison in Narok town ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Naireke dispensary in melili ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Olopironito health centre in ildamat ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Nkaroni dispensary in sogoo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Melelo dispensary in Melelo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Ilubi dispensary in Melelo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Tachasis dispensary in Melelo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Saire dispensary in Sagamian ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Sogoo health centre in sogoo ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Nkorinkori dispensary in ilmotiok ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Olaipang dispensary in Mara ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Olepolos dispensary in Ololulung'a ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Megwara dispensary in siana ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Olposimoru dispensary in Naikarra ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Olmesutie dispensary in loita ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
Lemek dispensary in Mara ward	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.
	To improve health service delivery	Completed outpatient block	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2017/2018-2018/2019	County government of Narok.

Table 21: New Project Proposals Health Sector

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of level 4 hospital at Naroosura	To improve access to health services	1 level 4 hospital constructed	Construction of outpatient and inpatient blocks Specialized services	250,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2019/2021	Narok county government
Construction of level 4 hospital at Sogoo in Narok south sub-county	To improve access to health services	1 level 4 hospital constructed	Construction of outpatient and inpatient blocks. Specialized clinics	250,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2019/2021	Narok county government
Construction of dispensary at Kona in Angata ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of dispensary at kapkures in Angata ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of a dispensary at burgei in Angata ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Upgrading of Ang'ata health centre in Angata ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient and inpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient and inpatient block.	3,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of dispensary at anaikurukoi in kimintet ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at ilookwaya in kimintet ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of dispensary at saparingo in kimintet ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of dispensary at Osero in kimintet ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of dispensary at iltolish in kimintet ward	To increase access to	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

	health services						
Upgrading of Lolgorian hospital in Lolgorian ward	To increase access to health services		Construction of theatre, mortuary, x-ray unit	50,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction on dispensary at sokono in Lolgorian	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block.	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Moita in Lolgorian ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Oleipoipoi in Lolgorian ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at enooretet in Keiyan ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Nenteke in Keiyan ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Nookupelia in keiyan ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at empurkel in keiyan ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at poroko in Kilgoris central ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Oloiborsoito in Kilgoris central ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Nyasita in Shankoe ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Changina in ilkerin ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at lelechonik in ilkerin ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Dispensary at chilani in ilkerin ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at esinoni in ilmotiok ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at chepoldinye in ilmotiok ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at kutete in ilmotiok ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at osega-kiptendon	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Kato in ilmotiok ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at kamaech in ilmotiok ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at kisiara in ololmasani ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at kapkures in ololmasani ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Renovation of dispensary at Nkobon in Ololulung'a ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Upgrading of ololpapagi dispensary to health centre.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Gorofa in Ololulung'a ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at triangle in Ololulung'a ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Dispensary at mosonik in Ololulung'a ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Nkopon in loita ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at olngarua in loita ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at empurputia in loita ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at olpusare in loita ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at nkokirdinga in loita ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Laboratory at nchura in Melelo ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at katama in Melelo ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at tembesuet in Melelo ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at septet in Sagamian ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at tendwet in Sagamian ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at osongoroi in Nkareta ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Olopito in Nkareta ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Dispensary at rotian in Nkareta ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at oltikampu in Nkareta ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at mbale in Nkareta ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at dapash in Nkareta ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Nkaroni in sogoo ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at tumuiyot in sogoo ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at chebitet in sogoo ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Olopirik in Olokurto dispensary	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at olenoosiria in Olokurto ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at ngituyupaki in Olokurto ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at iltuati in Olokurto ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at ilmomioni in Olokurto ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at enesonkoyo in Olokurto ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Dispensary at nadosoito in Olorropil ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Kisiriri in Olorropil ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at topoti in Olorropil ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Olepolos in Olorropil ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Expansion and upgrading of mosiro dispensary centre in mosiro ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	3,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Staff house at entolntol in melili ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at olkeriaini in Narok town ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at sintakara in keekonyokie ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at eluawi in keekonyokie ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at duka Moja in keekonyokie ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Oloshaiki in Suswa ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at oloirwua in Suswa ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at inkilongosi in Suswa ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Dispensary at olposimoru in Naikarra ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary in olpangilagi in Naikarra ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at lemisingio in Naikarra ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at olenkuya in Naikarra ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Provision of laboratory block at Nkoilale and Sekenani health centres in siana ward.	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at oloosokon in Mara ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at endoinyo in Mara ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at embitin in Mara ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at Laila in Mara ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Dispensary at ngoswani in Mara ward	To increase access to health services	Outpatient block constructed	Construction of outpatient block	2,000,000	Narok county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of radiology units at sogoo and Naroosura level 4 hospitals	To improve access to specializes services	Radiogy units constructed	Construction and equipping of 2 (2) radiology units.	600m	County/national governments	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Expansion of the blood bank at NCRH	To increase the blood storage capacity	Blood bank	expansion	1.92m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of dialysis centres at Emurrua Dikir, Nairegie	To increase access to dialysis services	Dialysis centres established	Construction of dialysis centres	300m	National/county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Enkare and TWSCH							
Construction of operation theatres in Lolgorian, Ololulung'a.	To improve access to operation services	Operation theatres constructed	Construction and equipping of operation theatres	500m	National/county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of new-born units in e/Dikir, n/Enkare, Ololulung'a, sogoo and Naroosura hospitals	To improve efficiency and reduce neonatal mortality	Newborn units constructed	Construction and equipping of newborn units	80m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Provision of ICU at NCRH	Increase access to intensive care services	ICU provided	Provide an ICU	200m	National/county government.	2018/2019-2019/2020	National/county government.
Dental units at Nairegie Enkare and Emurua Dikir	Improve access to dental health services	Dental units provided	Construct and equip dental units	100m	National/county government.	2018/2019-2022/2023	National/county government.
Construction of accidents and emergency centres in Nairegie Enkare, lolung'a and Emurua Dikir hospitals	To increase efficiency in emergency and accident care.	Accident and emergency centres constructed	Construct and equip accident and emergency centres	60m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	County government
Essential commodities and supplies	To ensure supply of essential commodities	Essential commodities supplied	Procure and supply essential commodities	1914.35m	National/county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	National/county government.
Specialised commodities and supplies	To increase access to specialized services	Specialized commodities supplied	Procurement and supply of specialized commodities	762.9m	National/county government	2018/2019-2022/2023	National/county government
Training of health care workers on BLS	Improved skills in life support	HCWs trained on BLS	Training and equipping HCWS with BLS skills	5.526m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Hire of ambulance services in the county.	Improved efficiency in emergency evacuation and referral	Efficient evacuation and referral services	Hiring of ambulances	462.5m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Provision of drug revolving fund at TWSCH and NCRH	To reduce number of stockout days of essential commodities and supplies.	Remission of revolving fund	Provide a drug revolving funds	69m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Non-EPI vaccines and supplies	To prevent and control non-EPI	Stocking of non-EPI vaccines.	Procurement and supply of	315m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

	conditions/di sease.		non-EPI vaccines				
Equipping NCRH with hospital beds	To improve efficiency	Expansion of the ward capacity	Provide beds to the NCRH	2.88m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of inpatient wards in all the health centres	Improved access to health services	Inpatient wards constructed	Construction and equipping inpatient wards in 28 health facilities	250m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Procurement of utility vehicle in all the sub-counties and County health management teams.	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Empowering health teams	Procurement and maintenance of 6 (six) utility vehicles	84m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Procurement of motorbikes for community health services	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Empowered community health service provider	Procurement and maintenance of 30 motorbikes each for each ward.	12m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of county drug store at county referral hospital	To improve warehousing of medical commodities and supplies	County warehouse constructed	Construct and equip county medical supplies stores.	10m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of medical supplies stores in Narok east, Narok south, narok west, transmara east sub-counties.	To improve warehousing of medical commodities and supplies	Sub-county medical supplies stores constructed	Construct and equip medical supplies stores at sub-counties.	50m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Expand and equip mortuaries at TWSCH and NCRH	Improve preservation of bodies	Mortuaries expanded and equipped	Expand and install coolers	56.4m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Construction of incinerators in all the health centres	To improve efficiency in healthcare waste management	Modern incinerators constructed	Construct incinerators in the health centres	54m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Triggering 1500 villages to be ODF	To improve sanitation	1500 villages declared open defecation free	Trigger and construct toilets in 1500 villages in the county across all the wards.	156.19m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government
Recruit and deploy health care workers across all the cadres	To improve service delivery in health service provision centres	1222 staff recruited and deployed	To recruit and deploy 1222 health staff in the service delivery points.	233.715m	County government	2018/2019-2022/2023	Narok county government

Table 22: Stalled Projects in Health Sector

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Upgrading of Nkararo health centre	Nkararo health centre in Lolgorian ward	Construction of outpatient block, laundry, staff house and maternity	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Enoosaen health centre	Enoosaen in keiyan ward	Construction of outpatient, laundry block, toilets, staff house and fencing	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Nganayio dispensary	Nganayio dispensary in Kilgoris central ward.	Construction of outpatient, staff house and fencing.	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Ang'ata health centre.	Ang'ata health centre Ang'ata ward.	Construction of outpatient, laundry, staff house, and fencing.	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Osupuko dispensary	Osupuko dispensary in Kilgoris central ward.	Construction of staff house	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Romosha health centre	Romosha health centre in Kilgoris central ward	Construction of staff house, toilets and fencing.	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Shankoe dispensary	Shankoe dispensary in Shankoe ward	Construction of outpatient, staff house, fencing and toilets.	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)
Upgrading of Olereko dispensary	Olereko dispensary in Shankoe ward	Construction of outpatient, staff house, fencing and toilets	Lack of funding from the implementing agency (ADB)

Sector: AGRICULTURE.

Table 23: On-going projects in Agriculture Sector

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Agricultural Sector development support Programme/ County wide	To develop a transparent system for improved agricultural sector coordination and harmonization and an enabling policy and institutional environment for the realization of ASDS • To strengthen the environmental resilience and social inclusion of Value Chains (VC) • To promote viable and equitable commercialization of the agricultural sector through the Value Chain Development (VCD)	Reach 8000 farmers	Train farmers on 4 value chains	100M	SIDA, National Government, county government, and European Union	2016 to 2020	Department of Agriculture Narok county with partners
National Agricultural rural and inclusive growth programme /County wide	The project aims increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities in selected Counties, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response”.	20 wards	Developing 4 value chains with an aim of reaching the vulnerable and marginalised	200M	World bank and National Government.	2016 to 2021	Department of Agriculture Narok county with partners
Sustainable land management Project/ Narok north,	1.development and strengthening of multistakeholder platforms that will enable better planning, including landscape-	Farmer groups in the 3 sub counties	Reducing land degradation for sustainable food production	Waiting for approval for extension	FAO	2016-2021	County department of Livestock

south and East	based planning; 2) channelling investments into resilient and adapted food production systems and value chains using a farmer field school approach adapted to the realities of the agropastoral communities in Karamoja and their need for enhanced food and nutritional security; and						
Pastoral resilience livestock support programme/ county wide	Creating resilience for the pastoral communities in the county	Pastoral communities	Doing livestock infrastructural projects enhancing the communities resilience	200M	World bank	2015-2020	State department of crops and irrigation

Table 24: New Project Proposals in Agriculture Sector

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Increasing the Agricultural Technology Transfer	County wide	Increase staff farmer Ratio	165	Recruitment and Training of staff	10M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Improvement of staff Mobility	County wide	To efficiently and effectively reach farmers	8vehicles 30 motor cycles	purchase of vehicles and motorbikes	104M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Improvement of office accommodation	County wide	Increase office space and staff working environment	2 sub county offices 10 ward offices	Build, furnish and equip Sub -county and ward offices.	36M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Modernization of information transfer from field to county offices	County wide	Reduce the time spend in reporting	12	connect offices to ICT services	1M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Carry out staff appraisals	County wide	Asses staff competencies	5	performance surveys	1M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Office operation supplies	County wide	To ensure smooth service Delivery	180	Procure and distribute office operation supplies	5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Agricultural policy development	County wide	Create an enabling legal environment for the department	10	develop and implement policies and frameworks	10M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Development of Agricultural training center	Narok town and ogwedhi	Create a modern Technology incubation and transfer centre	2	Construct 1 office block,2 Training Halls, 1 laboratory, 1 water pan, 1 green house,	35.5 M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners

				1 fish pod, 1 hay shed and establish irrigation system				
Revitalization of Agricultural Mechanization services	Narok wide				350M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners

SECTOR: AGRICULTURE

Programme Name Sustainable Environmental Management and Social Inclusion

Table 25: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Maintenance of land and natural resource base	All wards	Rehabilitate the degraded Lands	30,000 Ha	Mapping the Areas, Plant more tree campaigns, conserving the Areas, carry out OMEGA, Farmer And staff seminars and workshops and establish more nurseries	14M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Agricultural weather scenario planning and dissemination	All wards	Weather informed Agricultural operations	All farmers	Participatory weather planning and dissemination meetings held	120M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Mainstreaming social inclusiveness in agriculture	All wards	Vulnerable groups adequately targeted and supported	All the vulnerable farmers	Identify vulnerable groups and appropriate opportunities and target them for subsidized inputs support	550M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Nutrition and human ecology extension	All wards	Food security Achieved in a in a healthy environment achieved		Organise food security campaigns and promote energy saving Jikos	2M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
waterpan construction	All wards	Produce crops during off season	130 water pans	Construct water pans	480 M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners

Programme Name: Crop Development and management

Table 26: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Promotion Agricultural Advisory services	All wards	Improve farm productivity And income diversification	1Milliom Farmers	Design outreach programmes, identify new technologies, organize trade fairs, workshops, seminars, Demos, field days, barazas, exhibitions and shows.	1.6 B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Reduce Post-harvest losses and increase	All wards	Reduced post harvest losses and increased income	4 Stores 5000 Metric	Costruction of stores and purchase of strategic food reserves	1.4B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture

income from our cereals			tonnes stored					and its partners
Improvement of Crop Production and Productivity	All wards	Increase crop production and productivity	- Fertilizer use increased by 20% -20 routine inputs checks	Fertilizer use campaigns. Stockists training and checks	5.5 M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Irrigation programmes	Narok south, narok east, Transmara west, Narok west	Increase crop production and productivity	6 irrigation schemes	Construct dams and auxiliary structures	1B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Establishment of agriculture Fund	All words	Increase access to low cost cash for crop production	1.135B	Facilitate establishment of the fund	1.135B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Farm Equipment hire services	All wards	Improved Land preparation and reduced cost of production	Various	Purchase and operationalization of the hire services		County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
						County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners

Programme Name: Livestock Resources management and development

Table 27: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
rehabilitate Pasture land	All wards	Reduce drought emergencies	500 Ha	Purchase and distribute Pasture seed	100M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure dairy cows and goats	All wards	Increase the breed quality	1000	Procure and distribute breeding stock	60M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Train and deploy AI technician	All wards	Increase the breed quality	60	Identify and train AI practioners	1M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
procure and distribute breeding Bulls	All wards	Increase the breed quality	200	Procure and distribute Breeding bulls	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure and distribute breeding s rams and bucks	All wards	Increase the breed quality	250	Procure and distribute breeding s rams and bucks	0.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure and distribute croilers, Kenbro and kari improved cocks	All wards	Increase the breed quality	1000	Procure and distribute croilers, Kenbro and kari improved cocks	0.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners

No. of Farmers and staff trained on entrepreneurial skills	All wards	Embraced entrepreneurial agriculture	4000 farmers and 12 officers	Train Farmers and staff on entrepreneurship	20.4M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Development of Pro poor and emerging livestock enterprises	All wards	Diversified income	1000 farmers	Purchase of poultry production equipment and feeds, Bee harvesting equipment, Procure relief feeds for the vulnerable farmers. And conduct livestock offtake	49.9M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Purchase machines for total mixed ration	All wards	Reduced cost of feed	60	Purchase and distribute the machines	36M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Purchase tractors ,baler and grass cutters	All wards	Reduced cost of livestock production	6	Purchase and operationalize the machines	36M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure and install milk coolers	All wards	Reduced milk losses	30	Procure and install the coolers	330M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Construct Milk cooler housing units		Reduced milk losses	30	Construct the houses	150M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Establish and operationalize milk processing plants.	Nrok and kilgoris town	Increased value of the milk	2	Procure and install the plants	1 Billion	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Install a feed processing plant	Narok town	Reduced feed prices	1	Procure and install the plants	500m	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Install a meat processing abattoirs	Lemek and kilgoris	Reduced meat losses	2	Procure and install the plants	2Billion	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Construct ,rehabilitate sale yards	Ngoswani and ewaso nyiro	Orderly sale and purchase off livestock	2	Construct the sale yards	90M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
constructed stores for strategic feed reserve	All wards	Provision of feeds during dry periods	30	Construct the stores	6.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
construct and rehabilitate Dams,	All sub counties	Provision of water for livestock	6	Construct the water structures	120M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
construct and rehabilitate boreholes	All sub counties	Provision of water for livestock	18	Construct the water structures	72M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
construct and rehabilitate pans	All sub counties	Provision of water for livestock	42	Construct the water structures	252M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners

Purchase of Water trucking vehicles(boozer)	Narok Hqts	Provision of water for livestock	3	Construct the water structures	30 M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
No. of livestock insured,	All wards	Cushion farmers from losses during drought	1000	Enlist farmers to the programme	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Establish Early warning system	All wards	Farmers prepared before any disaster	1	Prepare and disseminate weather information	0.2M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Wool processing plant	Olposumoru and sagamian	Increased income	2	Construct and install wool processing amachines	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners

Programme Name... Fisheries development and management

Table 28: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Fish product promotion	Kilgoris , Dikkir and Narok west constituencies	Promotion of fish production and eating	20	Eat more fish campaigns	2M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
			20	Farmers exchange programme/tours	20M	County Government and others stakeholders		2018 - 2022
Improvement of fish production and productivity	Kilgoris	Increase the fish production and income to the farmers	1	fish hatchery/fish farm developed	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
	All wards		100	20 Fish ponds development	24M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
			50	No of of existing water bodies Stocked	2.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
	kilgoris		2	No of fish feed processing machines procured	2M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
	All wards		2	No of fish disease and pests surveys done	2M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
	Narok and kilgoris		2	No of cold chain facilities developed	3M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners
	All wards		5	No of fish stock assessment survey Undertake	1M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Fisheries and its partners

Table 29: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Disease Surveillance, reporting and livestock movement control	All wards	Narok county to be a disease free zone	5	Carry out of surveillance Disease surveillance missions	5M	CG	2018-2022	Dept. of Veterinary Services

SECTOR NAME: ROADS, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Programme Name: Transport Services

Table 30: New Proposed Projects Construction of modern garage

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of Kilgoris Modern Garage	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of motorised equipment.	1	Construction development	15M	County Government of Narok	3 Years	Public Works	
Construction of Narok Modern Garage	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of motorised equipment	1	Construction development	15M	County Government of Narok	3 Years	Public Works	

Programme Name: Roads

Table 31: New Proposed Projects

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Junction improvement	olorkuto	To reduce congestion on urban roads	1	Junction Improvements	10M	County Government of Narok/PPP	2 Years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Traffic signalisation	0.5M	County Government of Narok/PPP	1year	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Parking re-arrangements	3M	County Government of Narok/PPP	2years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
Narok South - Ololulung 'a		To reduce congestion on urban roads	1	Junction Improvements	10M	County Government of Narok	2year	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			10	Traffic signalisation	5M	County Government of Narok/PPP	3year	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			2	Parking re-arrangements	6M	County Government of Narok/PPP	4years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
Narok East-Nairegie Enkare		To reduce congestion on urban roads	1	Junction Improvements	10M	County Government of Narok	3years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Traffic signalisation	0.5M	County Government of Narok/PPP	1year	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			2	Parking re-arrangements	6M	County Government of Narok/PPP	3years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
Narok West-Mulot		To reduce congestion on urban roads	2	Junction Improvements	15M	County Government of Narok	4years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			2	Traffic signalisation		County Government of Narok/PPP	2years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Parking re-arrangements		County Government of Narok/PPP	2years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
Transmara East - Emurrua Dikir-		To reduce congestion on urban roads	2	Junction Improvements		County Government of Narok	4years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			2	Traffic signalisation		County Government of Narok/PPP	2years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Parking re-arrangements		County Government of Narok/PPP	2 years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
Kilgoris-Lolgorian		To reduce congestion on urban roads	1	Junction Improvements		County Government of Narok	3years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Traffic signalisation		County Government of Narok/PPP	1years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
			1	Parking re-arrangements		County Government of Narok/PPP	2years	County Government of Narok,KeNHA, KURA,KeRRA	Implementation is based on the availability of funds in time.
PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS (KM)	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST (Kshs)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIME FRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REMARKS
N/Enkare-Ilkiragarie-Inkorien-Suswa	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	40	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	480,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair
N/Enkare Junction-St Antony Sec School Road	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	10	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	120,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair
N/Enkare Junction-Kojonga-Lelongo Road	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	20	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	240,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair
Ewaso Ngiro-Narosura Road	Naarosura	To improve road network	46	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	552,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Nkoswani-Naikarra-Leshuta Road	Naikarra	To improve road network	48	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	576,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair
Narosura-Entasekera Road	Loita	To improve road network	54	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	648,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair
Kilgoris Town Roads	Kilgoris Central/Shankoe	To improve road network	40	Upgrade to Bitumen Standard	480,000,000	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	2018-2022	CGN/KeNHA/KeRRA/KURA	Fair
Rotgaa-Koibeyot Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	5	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Sosiano-Njunction Manyatta	Kimintet	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
N Junction-Esoit-Naibor-Sitoka	Kimintet	To improve road network	18	Grading and gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Saparingo-Pusanki	Kimintet	To improve road network	4	Drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Tumpelian-Pusanki	Kimintet	To improve road network	4	Drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Ildulisho-Oltikampu-Enoosaen	Keyian	To improve road network	40	Grading and gravelling	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	good
Kapkwen-Ainmoi	Ilkerin	To improve road network	4	Grading and gravelling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Mulot Junction-Ngorengore Junction	Mara	To improve road network	14	Grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Rongena Centre-Salabwek	Mara	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Sanchgwan-Mwangaza	Mara	To improve road network	12	Grading and gravelling	5,600,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Sikirar Junction-Salabwek road	Mara	To improve road network	15	Grading and gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Kutete-Rongena Road	Mara	To improve road network	7	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Mwangaza-Keneti Road	Mara	To improve road network	5	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Rongena-Sanchgwan-Motony Road	Mara	To improve road network	5	Grading and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Main Road-Ringwa Pry	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	3	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Mai Road-Kaporet Pry	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	2	Grading and gavelling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Mulot Centre-Kilusu Centre	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	5	Drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Naikara-Olderkesi	Naikarra	To improve road network	18	Grading and gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Moriyo -- Leshuta	Loita	To improve road network	15	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Good
Enkusero Junction - Lolongoi	Olposmoru	To improve road network	5	Grading and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	good
Oldonyorok-Kondamet Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	5	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Soimet-Ngendalel Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	7	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
CDF Road-Kabusa	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	4	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kapsinent-Ngendalel Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	6	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kondamet -Sankale Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	8	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	3,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ngendalel - Mashagwa Pry Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	7	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Soimet-Enkoperia i-Mashagwa Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	6	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Kimungul -- Kapnetuny	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	5	Grading,Grav elling and drainage work	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Nyalilbei-Sach	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	7	Grading,Grav elling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kaploong-simotwet	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	4	Grading,Grav elling and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kamomoi-Kamasai	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	3	Grading,Grav elling and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kabarak--Tanzania boarder	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	4	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kapsinend et--Tanzania boarder	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	3	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kapingite--Kaptuiya	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	6	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Silanga--Keturo	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	7	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Silanga--Chelulungu	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	8	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	3,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Koibeiyot-Angata police station	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	7	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Sosiano-Police station	Kimintet	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Olgos-Kikonor-Kirindon	Kimintet	To improve road network	5	Gravelling and Drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Kirindon-Emarti-Ntulele-Enkipai	Kimintet	To improve road network	14	Grading and gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Tumpelyo n-Saparingo	Kimintet	To improve road network	4	Drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Sosiano-Boroyuiet-Olgos	Kimintet	To improve road network	4	Grading and gravelling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Sitoka Junction-Olmagutian	Kimintet	To improve road network	10	Grading and Gravelling drainage work	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Sitoka Junction-Olmagutian-Enairukurukoi	Kimintet	To improve road network	20	Grading and Gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Ilaburr Entukai-Lolgorian	Kimintet	To improve road network	5	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Lolgorian-Olepoipoi junction	Lolgorian	To improve road network	30	Grading ,Drainage work and gravelling	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Lolgorian -kilae-Soimini	Lolgorian	To improve road network	8	Grading ,Drainage work and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Logorian Natigile-Ololberetia	Lolgorian	To improve road network	10	Grading,Drainage work and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Olopikidongony Olooro soito Kirkalia-Opel	Lolgorian	To improve road network	12	Grading and Graveling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kerinkani-Engos Nanyokie	Lolgorian	To improve road network	12	Doser work,Grading and graveling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olkiloriti-Isokon	Lolgorian	To improve road network	10	Grading ,drainage work and graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Moita-Olmotonyi	Lolgorian	To improve road network	12	Grading,Drainage work and graveling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enoosaen-Mapashi-Olenteke Border	Keiyan	To improve road network	20	Grading drainage work and Graveling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enoosaen Centre-Kiraka-Nkararo	Keiyan	To improve road network	30	Grading and Graveling	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olekuris-Enolkipela Pry Sch-Olesanank Road	Keiyan	To improve road network	20	Grading and Graveling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Keyian -Ipashire-Enkiloriti Junction	Keiyan	To improve road network	25	Grading and Graveling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olesayua Junction-Sikawa-Ogwehi Road	Keiyan	To improve road network	12	Grading and Graveling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oloontare Karda Pry Sch Road	Keiyan	To improve road network	8	Grading and Graveling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oloosentui-Olminis-Perekesh-Poroko Pry Sch	Keiyan	To improve road network	27	Grading and Graveling	14,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Inkorienito-Noretet-Isuito Naibor	Keiyan	To improve road network	12	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Tororek Pry-Olosoit-Oronkai Junction	Keiyan	To improve road network	10	Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
German-Mogor-Njipiship market	Keiyan	To improve road network	5	Grading and Graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Namunya k Centre-Korara	Keiyan	To improve road network	14	Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Emmaram -Ipashire-Oloontare	Keiyan	To improve road network	13	Grading and Graveling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Oldanyati-Enemasi-Ngeem	Keiyan	To improve road network	15	Grading and Graveling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enoosaen-Oleperio-Oldanyati	Keiyan	To improve road network	18	opening and grading	9,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oloontare-Olooltoto-Karda	Keiyan	To improve road network	20	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kilgoris Kaburini-Lepolosi-Empash-Olkinyei Road	Shankoe	To improve road network	15	Grading,Graveling,Culvert installation	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kilgoris-Olalui-Ilmeshuki-Kona Ndizi Road	Shankoe	To improve road network	7	Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kilgoris-Enoosaen Road	Shankoe	To improve road network	20	Grading,Graveling,Culvercleaing	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Mutenkua r-Nailare-Oronkai-Pimbini	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	40	Grading and Graveling	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Inkorienito-Olongototo	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	4	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Inkorienito-Olemomposhi-Kilena	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and drainage work	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Shartuka-Mosiro	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	4	,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olamuriaki-Sirua Aulo Primary-Olmelil Secondary	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	6	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Shartuka-Enenkeshui-Romasha	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	10	,grading and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Intapoti-Geteri	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	3	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oltumaroi-Geteri	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	5	Opening ,and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oltanki-Geteri	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	15	Opening and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Harambee Road-Osonkoroi	Kilgoris Central	To improve	2	,grading and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Secondary - Hillspring		road network							
Nyangusu-Shololo-Kipupu	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	8	spot gravelling and drainage work	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olomonira-Nailare	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	1.5	Grading and drainage work	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olentore-Ololtele Junction	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	12	Opening ,grading and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ole Musharu-Nyaururu-Ole Koyioki-Olemetete k	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	15	grading and drainage work	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Mabwaita-Abosi Road	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	2	Grading & drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Chesoeni-Poly-Usoni Road	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olchobese i-Kamarmeru-Chesertor	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	5	Grading and gravelling	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olchobeso i-Kolonget	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	10	Grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Njipiship-Ndamama	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	7	Grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Njipiship-Sachangwan-Kapkongoi	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Chesoeni-chesonai Dip	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	5	Grading and gravelling	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Dip Cheonoi-Chesoeni	Ololmaasani	To improve road network	3	Grading and gravelling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ndarotwet -Kapsain-Nusumile	Kapsasia n	To improve road network	20	Grading and gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Chebulu jctn - Kapkoros	Kapsasia n	To improve road network	8	Grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Soget - Mogor - Tuiyobei	Mogondo	To improve road network	12	grading ,gravelling and drainage work	5,600,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
mogor-Chebara	Mogondo	To improve	15	grading ,gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Motosiet-Chemamit		road network		and drainage work					
Soget-Mosotik	Mogondo	To improve road network	7	grading ,gravelling and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Koigat-Chesabuni - Chebungei -Kulonok	Mogondo	To improve road network	13	grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Cheramgoi-Araret-Dikirr	Mogondo	To improve road network	10	Grading and Gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kona Oluoch-Ketedeita-Koita-Kapindege	Mogondo	To improve road network	6	Grading and Gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Cherangoi - Kuresok-Kurangurik	Mogondo	To improve road network	6	Grading and Gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kibisorwet-Cheramngoi-Dikirr	Mogondo	To improve road network	8	grading ,gravelling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Dikirr township roads	Ilkerin	To improve road network	3	drainage work and grading	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Chemiloret-kirgam-Chepkisa	Ilkerin	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Mamboleo - Lelechonik-Kamasieton	Ilkerin	To improve road network	6	Dozer work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
murkan-Kilindani-Kamaget	Ilkerin	To improve road network	7	Dozer work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Dikirr-Chilani-Ruandanat	Ilkerin	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Dikirr-Emitiot-Chebonei	Ilkerin	To improve road network	4	openning ,grading and gravelling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Dikirr-ILKERIN-Saunosiek	Ilkerin	To improve road network	10	openning ,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Edoinyo-Erinka-Olkinyei	Mara	To improve road network	8	Grading & Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Ngiito-Sigowet-Kapreut-Chepkebit -Ilmotiook	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	14	Grading and Gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main Road-Asega Pry-	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	7	Grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Timbililwet Primary									
Oldany-Timbililwet	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	20	Grading and Graveling	4,000,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Ndiriben-Irigat-Chemwoker	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	15	Grading and Graveling	3,000,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Main road –Asiga	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	3	Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Main road-Rigwa	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	3	Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Min road-Kapronet	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	3	Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Kiporet-Kipasan	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	5	Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Deport-Irigat	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	7	Grading and Graveling	2,000,000	CGN & KeRRA	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Cheboltinye-Kapketer Pry	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	3	grading ,graveling and drainage work	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Cheboltinye-Tikambu Pry	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	3	Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Mulot Town	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	5	Grading and Graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Kitolosuoni-Lepolos	Ilmotiok	To improve road network	7	Grading and Graveling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Nkenenji--Siana rd	Siana	To improve road network	25	drainage work, graveling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ngoswani - Ildungusho rd	Siana	To improve road network	25	drainage work,spot graveling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ildungusho--Ololomuita rd	Siana	To improve road network	27	drainage work,spot graveling	13,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Segenani--Ololomuita	Siana	To improve road network	9	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Olerauni--Olkinyei	Siana	To improve road network	25	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Endonyo narasha --Osenetoi	Siana	To improve road network	12	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Osenetoi--Ngoswani	Siana	To improve road network	18	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oloibormurt--Osenetoi	Siana	To improve road network	18	Opening ,grading and gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olderkesi-Olpusmuro	Naikarra	To improve road network	18	Grading & Gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Naikara-Leshuta	Naikarra	To improve road network	15	Grading & Gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olpusimoru--Oltulelei	Naikarra	To improve road network	14	opening ,grading and gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Olkoroi--Oloolaimutia	Naikarra	To improve road network	15	grading ,gravelling and drainage work	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Naikarra--Olkoroi	Naikarra	To improve road network	30	opening ,grading and gravelling	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ngaraam-Tumoyiot-Lepolos	Sogoo	To improve road network	20	Dozer work ,grading and gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Mogoywet Centre-Marinwa Sec School	Sogoo	To improve road network	2	Grading, Gravelling and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Kimogoro Centre-Ngaroni Road	Sogoo	To improve road network	7	Spot Gravelling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Chumbek-Nkaroni-Chebirbel ek	Sogoo	To improve road network	8	Opening ,Grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kimogoro Ndogo-Menot-Tumoyot	Sogoo	To improve road network	4	Opening & Grading	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Bambarit-Tegao-Kaplelach	Sogoo	To improve road network	4	Opening & Grading	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kimogoro -Menet Lepolos	Sogoo	To improve road network	7	Opening , Grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Olpukoti-Rigaat-Seneto-Lepolos	Sogoo	To improve road network	8	Opening ,Grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ngaram-Tengecha	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening & Grading	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Bokoyoi-Tengecha	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening & Grading	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Tumoyot-Lekenit-Manyatta	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening , Grading and gravelling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Tumoyot-Ilmotiok	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening ,Grading and gravelling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kimogoro-Chebanes	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening & Grading	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Jubilee-DIP	Sogoo	To improve road network	2	Opening & Grading	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kimogoro-Siwot	Sogoo	To improve road network	2	Opening , Grading and gravelling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Sogoo-Kapsimotwo	Sogoo	To improve road network	2	Opening ,Grading and gravelling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kimogoro-Seneto-Rigat	Sogoo	To improve road network	10	Opening & Grading	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Bokoiyot-Barakorwet	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening & Grading	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ngaram-Lepolos	Sogoo	To improve road network	9	Opening , Grading and gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Fair
Bokoyot-Marinwa	Sogoo	To improve road network	3	Opening ,Grading and gravelling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kimogoro Ndogo-Kapkatet-Emitik-Siara	Sogoo	To improve road network	23	Opening,Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	11,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Mogoto-Choronok-Tendwet Road	Sagamian	To improve road network	15	Dozer work,Grading, gravelling and drainage work	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main Road-Bondet Pry School	Sagamian	To improve road network	2	Grading ,Gravelling and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main Road-Botoriet Pry School	Sagamian	To improve road network	2	Grading ,Gravelling and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main Road - Sitotwet Pry School	Sagamian	To improve road network	5	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Sierra-Leone Centre-Nkaroni	Sagamian	To improve road network	20	Gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main Road-Kapsinend	Sagamian	To improve	2	Gravelling and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
et Pry School		road network							
Naiurur-Olenganae	Melelo	To improve road network	5	Dozer work ,Grading and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Torokiat--Oleshapani	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	20	Grading ,Drainage work and Graveling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ololulunga -Eor Ewaso	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	5	Grading ,Drainage work and Graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olenkajinabo--Ereteti	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	5	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Triangle Enakishoni -Tuyobei	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	10	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enkutotolchorrai	Naroosura	To improve road network	14	Opening,grading and graveling	6,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Naroosura--Morijo	Naroosura	To improve road network	27	Grading,graveling and drainage work	13,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Elangata Enterit majimoto-Narosura	Naroosura	To improve road network	15	Grading,graveling and drainage work	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Morijo --Ikerin	Loita	To improve road network	15	Opening ,Grading and graveling	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olpusare-Mausa	Loita	To improve road network	3	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Eor-Entepesi Road	Nkareta	To improve road network	5	Grading and Graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ormukonko-Oloirien Road	Nkareta	To improve road network	6	Grading and Graveling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
London-Ilkinye Road	Nkareta	To improve road network	10	Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main rd--Opopong	Narok Town	To improve road network	2	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Total --Pulunga	Narok Town	To improve road network	5	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
main rd--Olopito	Narok Town	To improve road network	5	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
main rd--Lenana	Narok Town	To improve road network	6	Grading ,graveling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

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Katakala-Olkeraini	Narok Town	To improve road network	14	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Main rd-Lemeni	Narok Town	To improve road network	6	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
main rd-Ololo	Narok Town	To improve road network	8	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Olorkurto Thro Karia-Ntaiyia-Nkokolani Pry	Olorkurto	To improve road network	10	Opening,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ipolton-Nesonkoyo Road	Olorkurto	To improve road network	15	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Narankaik Junction Mutenguar-Manyuele Rd	Olorkurto	To improve road network	15	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kishoyian-Tonkei Road	Olorkurto	To improve road network	14	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Elangata Nanyokie Junction-Mathankauta Rd	Olorkurto	To improve road network	6	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enenetia Bridge thr Ilukumae-Nampaso Road	Olorkurto	To improve road network	10	Grading, gravelling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Naituyupaki Centre-Kasale Road	Olorkurto	To improve road network	5	Grading,drainage work and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Shapatara kwa-Olorkurto Centre	Olposmoru	To improve road network	7	Grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enkusero Junction-Olpusimoru Centre	Olposmoru	To improve road network	20	Gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Sakutiek-Ngoondi	Melili	To improve road network	17	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	8,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Enaibor-Ajjik-Olembitira	Melili	To improve road network	17	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	8,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Siyiapei-Sankale	Melili	To improve road network	40	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Siyiapei-Ntorobo-Olchorro	Melili	To improve road network	49	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	24,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Ntorobo-Avoo	Melili	To improve road network	20	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Iretet-Parkarra-Ntorobo	Melili	To improve road network	25	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oloirang-Elkek-Ntimama Ridge	Melili	To improve road network	35	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	17,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Entiak-Olchorro	Melili	To improve road network	20	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Topoti-Olorropil centre	Olorropil	To improve road network	17	Dozer work and Grading	8,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ntamejo jnctn-Empalakai	Olorropil	To improve road network	8	Dozer work ,gravelling and Grading	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Eor-kule--Avoo	Ildamat	To improve road network	27	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	13,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
kojonga-Enosaiya	Ildamat	To improve road network	10	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Iltumutum - Enkoireroi Road	Ildamat	To improve road network	20	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Iltumutum -Bridge Road	Ildamat	To improve road network	20	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Nairegia nkare-Lelongo	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	20	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Lelongo--Enasupukia	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	8	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Nairegia nkare-Moshoro	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	8	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
N\enkare jnctn-emurutoto	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	6	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Oloikarere -Enkaroni	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	5	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Dukamoja-Karuka	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	15	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
olasiti-Enarupa Ogila	Suswa	To improve road network	5	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
suswa-Oloshaiki	Suswa	To improve	7	Opening,grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	FAIR

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		road network							
Orpaip-Naakurto Lukuny	Suswa	To improve road network	7	Opening,grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	FAIR
Mt suswa-Kisharu	Suswa	To improve road network	12	Opening,grading and gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Mosiro-Irrigation farm	Mosiro	To improve road network	8	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Ntulele-Mosiro	Mosiro	To improve road network	40	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	fair
Kona-Soila Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	4	Grading,Gravelling and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kapkelei-Yala Road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	5	Grading ,Gravelling and drainage work	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Yala Centre-Chelchel Pry road	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network	1	Grading ,Gravelling and drainage work	500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmotonyi -Olepoipoi ilaburri-Loliontoyeni	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	15	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmotonyi Isaneti Kimasaria n--Lolionto	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	13	Doser work,Grading	9,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Orkiu Oliashire-Olkiloriti-Olemasaa ke	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	10	Doser work ,Grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmotonyi Iloopilukuny-Nkararo	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	15	Doser work,Grading and Gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Orkiu-Mashangwa	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	12	Doser work,Grading and Gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enkiwancha-Osintei	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	10	Doser work,Grading and Gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olopikidongony Olkireruki - Pusanki	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	20	Grading , Gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Masurura Nchil Ntoluo-Endoiny narok	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	20	Grading and Gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kawai Partakilat Olmotoonyokie-Kering	Lolgoria n	To improve road network	25	Grading and Gravelling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kawai Olosheti - Olkireruki	Lolgorian	To improve road network	30	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Esoket kilae Olenkilen yai--Entejjia	Lolgorian	To improve road network	15	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Moita-Ntoluo	Lolgorian	To improve road network	10	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Moita-Endoinyo-Narok	Lolgorian	To improve road network	25	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olopikidongoe-Kilae-Enteia	Lolgorian	To improve road network	14	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	9,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmotonyi - Enkiwancha-Olmisigiyo-Kisima	Lolgorian	To improve road network	11	Doser work,Grading and gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enoosaen-Isampin-Ildolisho Road	Keiyan	To improve road network	20	Grading and Gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olesemeyioi-Olorukoti-Emorogi Road	Keiyan	To improve road network	25	Grading and Gravelling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oleshunkur Junction-Oldanyati Kiikat Road	Keiyan	To improve road network	23	Grading and Gravelling	11,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ilchartuyiani Junction-Osonkoroi Pry School	Keiyan	To improve road network	18	Grading and Gravelling	9,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oltanki Junction-Esae-Olengoloto-Inkorienito	Keiyan	To improve road network	25	openning and grading	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Itamiyio-Nailare-Ilkujuka Pry-Kilena Rd	Keiyan	To improve road network	15	openning and grading	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kapune Junction-Kapune Pry-Olekaamo-Olekison	Keiyan	To improve road network	13	Grading and Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oltumaroi Road	Kiligoris Central		5	Grading and Gravelling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ntuka Junction-Oldanyati-Moita	Keiyan	To improve road network	9	Grading and Gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Ntuka Junction-Sojo-Sikawa	Keiyan	To improve road network	12	opening and grading	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olchurai-Kimaseka	Keiyan	To improve road network	12	opening and grading	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enkare Onkituak -Nyasita	Shankoe	To improve road network	5	Grading and Gravelling	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ntalamia Junction-Osinoni Road	Shakoe	To improve road network	12	Opening ,Grading,Gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olalui-Olmunant a	Shankoe	To improve road network	10	Opening ,Grading,Gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Osinoni--Nyasita	Shakoe	To improve road network	12	Opening ,Grading,Gravelling	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olalui-Olpiriki-Ololchani	Shakoe	To improve road network	15	Opening ,Grading,Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olosayiet-Esaei-Olongot o-Nailare	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	10	Grading and Gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Munke-Lesidai-Olosentu	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	10	Opening,Grading,Gravelling ,Culver clearing	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oronkai Junction-Torrek Pry	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	7	Opening ,grading and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Torrek-Mopel Primary-Medungi Pry	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Mutenkua r – Nailare-Oronkai – Pimbiniet	Kilgoris Central		40	Opening ,grading and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kapune Junction-Kapune Primary	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	4	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Shartuka – Mosiro	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	4						
Inkorieit o – Olongot o Inkorieit o – Olemomposhi – Kilena	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kilutori – Olongot o	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Shartuka – Enekeshui – Romosha	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	10	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Harambee Road – Osonkoroi Secondary - Hillspring	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	3	Opening ,grading work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Naronyo – Intapoti	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Intapoti – Geteri	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	3	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Nyangusu -Shololo-Kipupu	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	6	Opening ,grading and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Poroko – Olosira – Olemuna – Ole Shankil-Poroko	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kiligoris-Empash	Shankoe	To improve road network	13	Grading and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Endoinyo-Onkopit-Ololchoni Nyanguso	Shankoe	To improve road network	6	Grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
E/Onkopit - Empash Booster	Shankoe	To improve road network	5	Grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Osinoni-Olenkil	Shankoe	To improve road network	6	Grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Tororek – Mopel Primary– Medungi Primary	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oltanki – Geteri	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	15	Opening ,grading and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olomonira Road	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	4	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmuseke kwa-Olmelil	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	4	Opening ,grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Olentore – Ololtele Junction			5	Opening and grading work	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Njipiship-Olmelil	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and drainage work	2,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Naronyo-Intapoti	Kilgoris Central	To improve	6	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		road network							
Inkorieito – Olongoloto			4	Grading and drainage work	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Poroko-Olosira-Olemuna-Ole Shankil-Poroko	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	6	Opening ,grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oloosentui-Oleleshwa-S-Poroko	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	10	Grading and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kapario-Kipiongos - Township-Ngirongu-Kaipoi-Kilgoris	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	20	Grading and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kilutori-Olongoloto	Kilgoris Central	To improve road network	8	Grading and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Chelemei-Kapkwenu-Nusumile	Kapsasin	To improve road network	4	Grading and gravelling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Chepkulu-Opongi-Kiribwet Road	Kapsasin	To improve road network	8	Grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kiribwet-Engiba	Kapsasin	To improve road network	6	Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Naisukut-Kiribwet	Kapsasin	To improve road network	3	Grading and gravelling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Chepkoiyet – Soimingin – Nusumile	Kapsasin	To improve road network	7	Opening,grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Chemamit – Nusumile	Kapsasin	To improve road network	7	Opening,grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kamarita-Chilani	Ilkerin	To improve road network	4	Opening ,grading and gravelling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Aitong-Oloosokon	Mara	To improve road network	8	Opening,grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ngoswani-Rekeru	Mara	To improve road network	20	Opening,grading and gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ilmotiook –Kaporet	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	9	Grading and Gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ngaram-Kiptendet Girls School	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

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Oltepsi-Kapreut	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	3	Opening ,grading and gravelling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olchorro-Ngutoto	Ilmotiook	To improve road network	10	Opening ,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Olololaim utia-Olkoroi	Siana	To improve road network	12	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olololaim utia-olgayanei	Siana	To improve road network	5	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Empopongi-Kishemoruaak	Siana	To improve road network	14	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Megwara-Losho	Siana	To improve road network	7	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Empura-Endoinyo-Narasha	Siana	To improve road network	18	Opening ,grading and gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Endonyo –Narasha-Olkinyei	Siana	To improve road network	12	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Endoinyo-Narasha-Oloibormut	Siana	To improve road network	18	Opening ,grading and gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olkinyei-Pardamat	Siana	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olderkesi –Ilkerin	Naikarra	To improve road network	14	grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Leshuta-Enturoto	Naikarra	To improve road network	10	288achine ,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Naikaraa-Osasar	Naikarra	To improve road network	20	288achine ,grading and gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olpusimoru–Olkoroi	Naikarra	To improve road network	15	288achine ,grading and gravelling	7,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Leshuta-Empaash	Naikarra	To improve road network	7	288achine ,grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Main Road-Barkoruet Pry	Sogoo	To improve road network	6	Dozer work ,grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Bad
Sogoo-Marinwa-Tumoyot	Sogoo	To improve road network	7	Opening , Grading and gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Main Road-Kogilgel	Sagamian	To improve	9	Opening,Grading and drainage work	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		road network							
Olmekeyu centre-KASS FM	Melelo	To improve road network	20	Dozer work ,Grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olpukoti–Lolwa	Melelo	To improve road network	7	opening,Grading and Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmekeyu centre-Enosoong	Melelo	To improve road network	8	opening,Grading and Gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Chepngeno-Esongiroi	Melelo	To improve road network	12	opening,Grading and Gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kapngeko i-Enosoong	Melelo	To improve road network	6	opening,Grading and Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kapngeko i- Timkatit	Melelo	To improve road network	4	opening,Grading and Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Sorghum-Esimendwa	Melelo	To improve road network	6	opening,Grading and Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Nchurra-Melelo	Melelo	To improve road network	12	opening,Grading and Gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Nchurra-Olmukuuge	Melelo	To improve road network	8	opening,Grading and Gravelling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kimogoro - Lolwa	Melelo	To improve road network	15	opening,Grading and Gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kitoben-Tegeldit	Melelo	To improve road network	8.6	opening,Grading and Gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Lemeonik – Taachasis [Katama]	Melelo	To improve road network	8	opening,Grading and Gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Chebalungu- Araruet	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	25	Opening ,Grading and Gravelling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Araruet–Torokiat	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	20	Opening ,Grading and Gravelling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Olmekeyu–Torokiat	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	5	Opening ,Grading and Gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Bad
Masaantare–Patel	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	6	Opening ,Grading and Gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololulung a jnctn-Enkoka	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	2	Grading ,Drainage work and Gravelling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

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Daraja-Ntirben	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	3	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Mbugani-Ntirben	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	3	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	1,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kware – Ewaso nyiro	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	2	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Mbugani –Daraja	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	6	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Masaantare – Mbugani	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	4	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Main rd - Olgilai	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	2	Grading ,Drainage work and Graveling	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololulung'a – Mbugani	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	7	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Daraja Olwegwenyi-Iltirben	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	7	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kware olgilai – Oldanyati	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	6	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Pambani – Olesusho-Sachangwan	Ololulung'a	To improve road network	20	Opening ,Grading and Graveling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kanunka –Enkutoto	Naroosura	To improve road network	22	Grading,grave lling and drainage work	11,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Narosura-Oloisirua	Naroosura	To improve road network	20	Opening,grading and graveling	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enkiu-Ngoswani	Naroosura	To improve road network	25	Opening,grading and graveling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Osintei– Olmesutie	Loita	To improve road network	25	Opening ,Grading and graveling	12,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ilkimpa– Olodoare	Loita	To improve road network	12	Opening ,Grading and graveling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ormesutie –Nairebuk	Loita	To improve road network	14	Opening ,Grading and graveling	6,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Entaseker a-Esoit-Empurputia	Loita	To improve road network	12	Opening ,Grading and graveling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Narok T.T.C-Oloroito	Nkareta	To improve	10	Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		road network							
Enelera-Senchura Secondary School	Nkareta	To improve road network	12	Grading and Graveling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Nkareta Primary – Olokusero i	Nkareta	To improve road network	6	Grading and Graveling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Mbene-Dapashi-Esanankururi Road	Nkareta	To improve road network	10	Grading and Graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Koikai Thro Oyorata-Olopirik(Bunge)Rd	Olokurto	To improve road network	11	Opening,grading and graveling	5,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Musuni Junction-Olopirik Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	5	Opening,grading and graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Breweries thro Kisaka-Mathankauta Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	7	Grading, graveling and drainage work	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Breweries thro Iltuati-Mathankauta Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	10	Grading, graveling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Tipis thr Purko-Mathankauta Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	10	Opening,grading drainage work and graveling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Real life-Katome Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	7	Opening ,grading ,drainage work and graveling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Corner-Entiyani Pry	Olokurto	To improve road network	4	Opening,grading,drainage work and graveling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Santai Junction-Kasale Rd	Olokurto	To improve road network	5	Opening,grading,drainage work and graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ololepo-Kasale Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	4	Opening,grading ,drainage work and graveling	1,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Yenko Thro Muntet-Saoili Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading ,drainage work and graveling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enenetia Bridge thro Yenka-Kasale Road	Olokurto	To improve road network	5	Grading ,drainage work and graveling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olpusimoru-Tekat-olmariko	Olposmoru	To improve road network	20	Grading,graveling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Bad

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Nkitoloswani-Enkusero Junction	Olposmoru	To improve road network	7	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	bad
Entinki-Enesambu lai Road	Melili	To improve road network	14	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enesambu lai-Sakutiek Road	Melili	To improve road network	10	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Sakutiek-Ilpejot	Melili	To improve road network	6	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Sakutiek-Kimondi	Melili	To improve road network	8	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Lekiyang-Olturoto	Melili	To improve road network	10	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Iretet-Olosholeratia	Melili	To improve road network	20	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olkinyeu-Entontol-Karampuni	Melili	To improve road network	40	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oloisonkoyo-Topoti-Nabatat	Olorropil	To improve road network	15	Grading and Gravelling	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kasono-Kilong Bridge	Olorropili	Construction of a bridge			6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	
Topoti-Mahewa	Olorropil	To improve road network	13	Grading and Gravelling	6,200,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kirapash jctn-Nadosoito	Olorropil	To improve road network	16	Grading and Gravelling	7,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oseyai pry school-Morionko family	Olorropil	To improve road network	14	Dozer work,Gravelling and Grading	6,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kiluli jctn-Olesikoi pry	Olorropil	To improve road network	9	Dozer work,Gravelling and Grading	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kiluli jctn-korio nursery sch	Olorropil	To improve road network	9	Dozer work , Grading and gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Empatipat pry sch – Ololoiboti pry sch	Olorropil	To improve road network	9	Dozer work , Grading and gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Empatipati – Ololtualan	Olorropil	To improve road network	9	Dozer work ,Grading and gravelling	4,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

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Empatipati – Oloisonko yo dispensary	Olorropi 1	To improve road network	12	Dozer work , Grading and gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olmanie-Olokirikirai	Olorropi 1	To improve road network	12	Dozer work ,Grading and gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Bridge-Esinoni-Enaramati shoreki Road	Ildamat	To improve road network	15	Opening, grading and gravelling	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oloirien Road	Ildamat	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Namelok-Enarupa Oogila	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Maltauro-Enkaroni	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	8	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
kikuyian-Sintakara	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	6	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kikuyian-Olosholek inayia	Keekonyokie	To improve road network	5	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Suswa-Maela	Suswa	To improve road network	30	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Erusiai-Olosho Lemoriongo	Suswa	To improve road network	7	Opening,grading and gravelling	3,500,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enarupa Ogila-Nairegie Enkare Road	Suswa	To improve road network	10	Opening,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ilkiragarion-Inkorienito	Suswa	To improve road network	12	Grading ,gravelling and drainage work	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enarii boo-oltepesi	Suswa	To improve road network	8	Opening,grading and gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Suswa-Inkilongosi	Suswa	To improve road network	10	Opening,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kormorto-Olpura	Mosiro	To improve road network	15	Opening ,grading and gravelling	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Nturrumeti-Kormoto	Mosiro	To improve road network	10	Opening ,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ntulele – Oloika-Makutano	Mosiro	To improve road network	18	Opening ,grading and gravelling	9,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Olkoro-e-Oldoinyo	Mosiro	To improve road network	10	Opening ,grading and gravelling	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enolpopo ng-Kirtorony	Mosiro	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ntulele-Ongata naado	Mosiro	To improve road network	15	Opening ,grading and gravelling	7,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olekoony o-Kojonga	Mosiro	To improve road network	12	Opening ,grading and gravelling	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Ilmeoshi-Emowuo bridge	Mosiro	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Olpura-Kiruk	Mosiro	To improve road network	8	Opening ,grading and gravelling	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Longesam m-Orgos	Mosiro	To improve road network	6	Opening ,grading and gravelling	2,800,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Enoompar bali-Kirtorony	Mosiro	To improve road network	5	Opening ,grading and gravelling	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Oltorotua Bridge	Mara	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Suswa-Inkilongosi Bridge	Naikarra	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Orkeju Bridge	Naikarra	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Irker a-Olngaenet Bridge	Naikarra	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	poor
Kikuyian Bridge	Keekonyokie	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ilkurman-Oloonkab obok Bridge	Ildamat	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oloombok ish u-Kutenoi Bridge	Ildamat	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Eor Ekule-Kimelok Bridge	Ildamat	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oloonkab obok-Morijo Bridge	Ildamat	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oloosenet o-	Ildamat	To improve		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kileleshwan Bridge		road network							
Oletukat-Enaramati shoreki Bridge	Ildamat	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Katakala-Olkeraini Bridge	Narok Town	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Pulunga-Morijo Bridge	Narok Town	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Iretet Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Enesampulai River Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olchoro-Kilesi River Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sakutiek River Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Enkeren Susurai Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Erusie Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Loso Leratia Bridge	Melili	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ilmeoshi-Emowuo Bridge	Mosiro	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ole Muntet-Punywa Bridge	Mosiro	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Punywa Oldeep Bridge	Mosiro	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ntulele Kojonga Bridge	Mosiro	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sierra Leon Zaire Bridge	Sagamian	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sagamian-Olengurone Bridge	Sagamian	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sogoo-Olmekenyu-Esunkori Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Leloshani-Ilubi Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Nairrur-Melelo Bridge	Melelr	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olmokonge Nchura Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olmekenyu Sec-Kewet Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololua-Sikowet Pry Sch Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololua-Olelai Pry Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololua-Chemngot et Sec Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololua-Iligat Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sogam-Turukia Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Enosokoni-Katama Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Enairrur-Oloipani Bridge	Melelo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olkuyami Bridge	Loita	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Koisukut Bridge	Loita	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ilkimpa Bridge	Loita	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olodoare Bridge	Loita	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oloshapani-Olosuswa Bridge	Ololulung'a	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olosuswa-Olopapan gi Bridge	Ololulung'a	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ndamama Siriat Bridge	Ololmaasani	To improve		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		road network							
Saramek Bridge	Ololmaasani	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kapkechei Bridge	Ololmaasani	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kilanda-Chemagel Bridge	Ilmotiok	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Mulot-Sunset Bridge	Ilmotiok	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Naisukut Bridge	Kapsasian	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Moghor Bridge	Kapsasian	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Chebara Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kibailuk Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Tuiyobei Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Chebunge-Kabesek Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kibisorwet Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Manyatta-Mogor Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Chebunge Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Motosiet-Changina Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Moghor-Tororet Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kaptololo Bridge	Mogondo	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kona-Kaptich Bridge	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kapkures-Kaptich Bridge	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sitet-Soget Bridge	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Soila-Sachagwan Bridge	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Manyatta-Sachagwan Bridge	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Lokwaya-Sachagwan Bridge	Angata Barrikoi	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Suswa-Inkilongosi Bridge	Suswa	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Daraja Mungu Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olmariko Olorien Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Timoi-Oleng'ape Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oepolos-Enkusero Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Nooltinkai Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kilapa Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Osuno Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Njaku Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Olopirik Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Tikani-Sanamwala Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Enkorika-Kamurar Ilkia Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oltiyani-Olengape Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		road network							
Olmariko Network Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Isupukia-Tikani Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oltirikai Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Nkokolani - Ilchakishak Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ilchakishak-Manywele Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ilkiai-Isupukiai Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Kukenik Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Oloonamuka-Nyambuko Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Enkusero-Olepolos Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sankale-Maleta Bridge	Olposmoru	To improve road network		Design and Installation of a bridge	15,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sachagwan-Salabwek Box Culvert	Mara	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Salabwek-Motony Box Culvert	Mara	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Central-Rongena Box Culvert	Mara	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Sintakara Mooke Box Culvert	Keekonyokie	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
N/Enkare/Moshoro Box Culvert	Keekonyokie	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Ololoserian Box Culvert	Keekonyokie	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Esimiti Box Culvert	Mosiro	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Project Name /Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Olopirik-Italiban Box Culvert	Olkurto	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor
Lorien Box Culvert	Ololulung'a	To improve road network		Design and installation of a Box Culvert	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2022	CGN/KeRRA	Poor

Programme Name: Transport Services

Table 32: New Proposed Projects Purchase of machine equipment's

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
low loader kilgoris	To improve effectiveness in transport of 300 machine and equipment	1	Purchase of Transportation equipment used to transport machine from point A to point B	9M	County government/PP P/national government	1year	County government of Narok	Availability of funds
low loader narok	To improve effectiveness in transport of 300 machine and equipment	1	Purchase of Transportation equipment used to transport machine from point A to point B	9M	County government/PP P/national government	1year	County government of Narok	Availability of funds
Backhoe for Narok	To improve drainage system in our roads network	1	Purchase of equipment to drainage system	9M	County government/PP P/national government	1year	County government of Narok	Availability of funds
Backhoe for kilgoris	To improve drainage system in our roads network	1	Purchase of equipment to drainage system	9M	County government/PP P/national government	1year	County government of Narok	Availability of funds

Programme Name: Transport Services

Table 33: New Proposed Projects construction of boda boda sheds at wards

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of boda boda sheds all wards	To promote all weather business opportunity	60	Site identification, construction of the shed	60M	County government/PPP	4years	County government/NTSA	Availability of funds

Table 34: New Proposed road safety

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Road Safety	To promote all weather business opportunity	60	Site identification, construction of the shed	60M	County government/PPP	4years	County government/NTSA	Availability of funds

SECTOR NAME: ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Programme Name: Environmental Protection and Conservation

Table 35: On-going projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Establishment of County environment committee	To provide an oversight role on environmental protection	A committee established & operational	Gazettement of the 6 members to constitute the committee as per EMCA 2015	N/A	County government	2018-2019	Department of Environment NEMA
Noise zoning of areas each with acceptable noise limits	To determine the noise limits in particular places	A Narok county Noise Map	Zoning of the county based on permitted noise levels	10M		2018-2020	Department of Environment
Formulation of the policies and regulations to operationalize the Narok County Environment Act 2017	To enhance compliance and enforcement of environmental laws	Formulation, approval and implementation of environmental policies and regulations	Formulation, approval and implementation of environmental policies and regulations	25M	County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Environment
Solid Waste Management	To ensure ecosystem health and integrity is maintained and reduce pollution	waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal/recycling facilities in all the major urban centres	Formulation of a county waste management plan Installation of bins Purchase of waste collection trucks Installation of a waste management plant Decommissioning of the current dumpsite	1.05B	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of environment
Liquid waste management	To protect ground and surface water from pollution	A fully operational sewer system serving the residents of Narok County	Construction of a sewer system to serve Narok Town	1.8B	National government County government Development partners	2018-2021	Department of water
Marking of important world environmental days	To promote environmental awareness and public participation in environment conservation	increased awareness on environmental conservation among the general public	Celebrate at least 3 Annual Days	60M	County government	2018-2022	Department of environment
Environmental and social impact assessment and audits	To increase compliance with the standards provided for in EMCA, 2015	Increased compliance with regulation	Carry out environmental audit exercises at least twice a month	48M	County government	2018-2022	Department of environment
Clean up of rivers and conservation of water resources, channels and riparian	To ensure the quality of water flowing downstream is fit for human, wildlife and	Improved river health and quality of water flowing	Reclaiming of riparian land	25M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	WRMA

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
areas – countywide	livestock consumption						
Air pollution control	To ensure the quality of air is of acceptable standards and fit for survival of species	A policy on air pollution	Formulation and implementation of air pollution policy	Included under the policy formulation cost	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of environment
Beautification of resting parks e.g Koonyo forest in Narok town	To beautify the Narok town and provide a public resting place for the residents	A safe ,clean and green public space available to the public for recreation	Tree planting Installation of toilets	15M	County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of environment
Establishment of tree nurseries in all sub-counties	To increase access to tree seedlings and thus increased tree cover	Increased tree cover across the county	Identification of sites for nurseries; sourcing of tree seedlings; maintenance	90M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2020	Department of environment

Table 36: New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Mapping and Gazetement of the county forests	To clearly mark the boundaries of forest falling under the management of county government and gazetement of the community forest	Gazetement of 6 county forest including; Maasai mau, Loita, Enoosupukia, Nyakweri, Nairotia and Nyangores	Survey/Mapping of forest boundaries	120M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2020	Department of Environment	
Formulation and implementation of Forest Management plans for Maasai Mau, Loita, Enoosupukia, Nyakweri, Nairotia and Nyangores	To enhance protection and sustainable use of forest resources	Drafting and implementation of 6 county forest including;	scooping study/Audit status of all the community forest, consultative meeting, endorsement of the plan by community, approval by CG and gazettement	60M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2021	Department of Environment	

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Establish/Equip 6 rangers camps in Ngareta Esanaankururi Enoosupukia Loita Nyakweri Pusangi	To maintain the forest cover under the protected areas	Equip 6 forest protection camps with adequate number of personnel and provide vehicles housing, firearms and all other necessary equipment	Building capacity of communities adjacent to the forests; formation of fully functional and well-equipped forest protection units for each forest reserve	120M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2020	Department of Environment	
Drafting of a Forest Protection Policy and Action Plan	To establish a regulatory framework for	forest policy that touches on sustainable use of forest products, land use plan	Legal & policy analysis; situation analysis; identify policy goal and objective; draft the policy and action plan; public participation; approval by county government and gazettelement	25M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Environment	
Agro-forestry	To increase area under agro-forestry in Narok County	10% of farm lands in narok county should have forest cover	extension service; support tree nurseries; community barazas	120M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of Environment	
Afforestation of the degraded forest areas	To increase forest cover in Narok County by 1,800km ²	1,800km ²	campaign on tree planting, celebrate the international days; forest, tree planting, environment , provision of tree seedlings to communities	1.87B	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of Environment	
Development of a County Climate Change Act	To develop a regulatory framework that will oversee climate change activities in the county	A county Climate Change Act	Legal & policy analysis; situation analysis; identify policy goal and objective; draft the policy and action plan; public participation; approval by	25M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Environment	

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			county government and gazzettelement					
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	To enhance the implementation of climate change response activities and to oversee the mainstreaming of the climate change activities in all the departments in the county projects	A climate change fund	Community engagement and interdepartmental discussions; gazzettelement of members; resource mobilization M&E Climate change adaptation and mitigation projects Adopt volunteer weather observers Data monitoring & research	500M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of Environment	

Programme Name: Energy Access

Table 37: On-going projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Exploration of Geothermal energy Mines	To increase energy connectivity by producing alternative sources of energy	Production of Geothermal power within 5 years	Feasibility study on alternative sources of energy	1B	National government County government Development partners Private partners	2018-2022	Private developer

Table 38: New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Rural electrification	To increase energy access by at least 10%	10%	Connection of rural areas to the energy grid	300M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	KPLC REA Department of Environment	15,000/household subsidized
Renewable energy policy	To develop a regulatory framework that will increase the use of renewable energy	A renewable energy policy and workplan	Legal & policy analysis; situation analysis; identify policy goal and objective; draft the policy and action plan; public participation;	25M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Energy	

	products in the County		approval by county government and gazettelement					
Off-grid solar access project	To increase energy access by fitting schools, hospitals with solar panels	At least 10 facilities fitted with solar panels	Training of staff; mapping of off-grid facilities that need solar; installation of solar panels	30M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Energy	
Waste-to-energy plant	To reduce pollution and increase renewable energy		Feasibility study; design and installation of plant;	3B	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of environment and energy	

Programme Name: Water Resources Management

Project name Location/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Rotian water project Narok North, Melili	water services Provision	1 No water supply	Construction of Pump house Installation of KPLC Installation of electrical water pump set Installation of rising man Installation of storage tanks Construction of water kiosks Distribution line installation	13	Narok North CDF	2017-2018	Narok North CDF
Oletukat Water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water supply	Construction of water treatment works Installation of low lift water pump set Installation of KPLC power supply Distribution lines to Oletukat Disp, Oletukat Pry school, Oletukat trading centre, Iltuntu pry school	6.5	NGO-NASHA Ministries	2016-2018	NGO-NASHA Ministries International
Ole Punyua water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water supply	Construction of 2 No Construction of 2 No masonry tanks Construction of Pump house Installation of an electrical water pump set Construction of 2 No water kiosks Installation of rising main Installation of distribution lines	20.0	Equalisation Funds	2016-2018	RVWSB NCG
Eor Ekule Sec school water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water project	Drilling and equipping of borehole with solar powered submersible pump Construction of water kiosk Installation of elevated plastic tank Laying distribution lines	6.0	World Bank through RVWS B	2016-2018	LVWSB, through RVWSB, NCG
Kishermoruak water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water project	Drilling and equipping of borehole with solar powered submersible pump Construction of water kiosk Installation of elevated plastic tank Laying distribution lines Installation of a Water treatment unit (reverse osmosis Plant)	8.0	World Bank,	2016-2018	LVWSB, through RVWSB, NCG

Project name Location/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementin g Agency
Suswa water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water project	Rerouting of the main line at the gouge Laying of distribution lines Construction of water kiosks	174.0	Equalisation Funds, World bank	2016-2018	RVWSB, /NCG
Mosiro water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water project	Equipping of b/h Solar power installation Rising and distribution mains Water kiosk	9.6	Safaricom foundation	2017-2018	Safaricom foundation through /ActionAid/NCG
Plastic tanks procurement and distribution to institutions	Rain water harvesting and storage	102 schools in the county	Procurement and distribution of 10,000 Lts plastic tanks to schools	10.2	RVWSB	2018	RVWSB, NCG
Kilgoris, Lologorian water project	Provision of clean water	1No water project	Rehabilitation and expansion of Kilgoris and Lologorian w/s	700.0	LVSWSB	2018-2019	LVSWSB, NCG
Emura Dikir, Shartuka, Enosain water project	Provision of clean water	1 No water project	Construction of Emurua Dikir, Shartuka, Enosain water projects	700.0	LVSWSB	2018-2019	LVSWSB, NCG
Transmara borehole w/p	Provision of clean water		Construction of 3 No boreholes in Transmara	15.0	LVSWSB	2018-2019	LVSWSB, NCG
Kilgoris Sewerage system	Waste water treatment and sewerage services	1 No sewerage system	Construction of Waste water treatment plant and sewerage system	400.0	LVSWSB	2018-2019	LVSWSB, NCG
Nkompon water pan construction Narok South, Loita	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Construction of 15,000 m ³ water pan	2.2	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	RVWSB, NCG
Ololoitikoish w/panconstruction Narok South, Ilkerin	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Construction of 15,000 m ³ water pan	3.6	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB,
Oloretet water pan construction in Ololounga narok south	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Construction of 15,000 m ³ water pan	4.0	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB
Enemagutian water dam rehabilitation Narok South, Moriyo Loita	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Construction of 30,000 m ³ water pan	10.0	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB
Nauo water pan construction, Narok southm, Loita	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Construction of 15,000 m ³ water pan	4.0	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB
Ilkerin water pan construction, Narok south	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Construction of 15,000 m ³ water pan	4.0	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB
Oleshapani pry roof catchment and storage	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No water pan	Masonry tank 225M ³ , Guttering, Elevated tank 10000 Lts, Piping system	3.0	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB
Oleshapani Sec roof catchment and storage	Increase water access from harvested and stored Rain water	1 No roof catchment system	Masonry tank 225M ³ , Guttering, Elevated tank 10000 Lts, Piping system	3.0	Equalisation Funds	2107-2018	NCG, RVWSB
Narok sewerage system	Narok Town	1 No sewerage system	Provide Waste water treatment and sewerage services	1.8	Equalisation	2018-2020	NCG; Donor
N/Enkale – Lelongo w/p	Suswa	1 No water project	Lelongo dam rehabilitation, pipeline laying, masonry tanks and communal water points	70	Equalisation	2018-2020	NCG; RVWSB

Table 39: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Dams construction.	All the sub counties	To Increase rain water conservation capacity by 6,000,000M ³	123 Dams	Dam construction	1230	NCG, GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's	2018-2022	NCG, GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's, Development partners
Water Pans	All wards	To Increase rain water conservation capacity by 2,600,000M ³	74 Pans	Pans construction	370	GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's	2018-2022	NCG, GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's, Development partners
Plastic tanks	All the wards	To increase rain water harvesting and storage by 12,500 M ³	1250 Plastic tanks , 10,000 lts each	Plastic tanks supply and installation	125	GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's	2018-2022	NCG, GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's, Development partners
Boreholes Construction	All the wards	To increase water access	163 No Boreholes	Drilling and equipping with solar submersible pump	815	GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's	2018-2022	NCG, GOK, Govt. Agencies, NGO's, Development partners
Water supplies	All the wards	Increase clean water access	18	Water supplies construction comprising of Water pump set, rising main, and distribution main pipelines water treatment plants and storage tanks	1720	NCG, GOK, RVWSB, LVSWSB, WSTF, Government agencies, and other Development partners	2018-2020	NCG, Development partners
Water supplies rehabilitation	All The wards	Improve water access	53	Rehabilitate water schemes	122	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2018-2022	NCG, Donors
Boreholes upgrading to solar	County wide	Improve water access	184	Solar power installation	282	NCG, World Bank, donors	2018-2022	NCG , Donor
Desilting of Dams and pans	All the wards	Improve water storage capacity	36	Pans/dams Desilting	72	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2018-2022	NCG, Donors
Water Bowser	Whole county	Improve water trucking	3	Procure 16000 Lts water capacity water bowsers	45	NCG, RVWSB	2018-2020	NCG, RVWSB
Water trucking	Whole county	Improve water trucking	1500 trips	Water trucking	30	NCG, RVWSB	2018-2022	NCG, RVWSB
Check dams	county	Floods Control floods	9	Construction of floods control check dams	91	NCG, RVWSB, donors	2018-202	NCG, RVWSB, Donors
Floods control gabions	Ildamat	Floods gabions	1	Construction of gabions and plant 1000 trees , harvest and	10	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2019	NCG, Donors

Project Name/ Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
				store the water				
Water tabs (Chlorine tablets)	Whole County	Disinfect drinking water	2,850,000 water tabs	Distribution of water tabs	75	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2018-2020	NCG, Donors
Toilets construction	Whole county	Increase sanitation services access	39	Construction of toilet block	7.8	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2018-2022	NCG, Donors
Sewerage system	Kilgoris (Shankoe)	Increase sanitation services access	1	Construction of sewerage system	400	NCG, LVSWSB	2019-2020	NCG, LVSWSB
Springs catchment protection	All the wards	Protect the springs catchment	100	Spring protection, fencing, water piping and communal water point	55	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2018-2022	NCG, Donors
Multipurpose dam	Narok County	Increase Water supply, irrigation farming, hydro power generation, fishing	1	Dam construction	3,000	NCG, GOK, Govt Agencies, Donor	2018-2022	NCG, Donors
Sewerage treatment plant	Narok town	Waste water treatment and sewerage services	1	Sewerage system construction	1,800	NCG, Donors	2018-2022	NCG, Donors

Table 40: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Nailogilog w/p	mosiro	Pipeline and break pressure tank	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Katakala pry school b/hole	Narok Town	Borehole quipping, pipeline laying, masonry tank, water kiosk construction	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Katakala community borehole	Narok town	Pump replacement, genset repairs, pipeline, cattle trough, water kiosk construction, fencing	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Ilmashariani project	Narok Town	Pump installation, pipelines rehabilitation, water meters installation	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Mulot w/p	Ilmotiok	Pump installation, pipelines rehabilitation, water meters installation, water treatment works, tanks construction	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Nkiito w/p	Ilmotiok	Pump installation, pipelines, tanks, water kiosks, construction	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Olpura w/p	Mosiro	Borehole equipping, cattle rough, plastic tank and pipeline installation	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Kolonget –Emurua Dikirr w/p	Transmara East	Installation of Solar pumping unit Construction of sump 50m3 at intake.	Inadequate funding to complete the project

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
		Installation of distribution lines and water kiosks	
Ndamama w/p	Transmara East	Installation of distribution lines. Construction of masonry tanks	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Kapweria w/p	Transmara East	1) Spring rehabilitation at chesonoi 2) 100m ³ masonry tank construction at Kapweria 3) Rehabilitation of the existing gravity system 4) Pipelines – 2 km to Kapchumbe Chepkoiyet ,7km long to kiletien secondary school 5) Construction of 10m cattle trough at Kapweria	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Abossi w/p	Transmara East	1) Rising main 1.2 km (2" GI) 2) Distribution network 12 km (2" Pvc) 3) 20m ³ elevated plastic tank installation	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Oldonyo Orok w/p	Transmara East	Construction of Oldonyo Orok w/p	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Chebinyinyi springs	Transmara East	1) Dam Disilting 2) 60 ft Cattle trogh oconstruction 3) CWP construction 4) Rehabilitation of gravity line 5) fencing of Dam area	Inadequate funding to complete the project
Emurua Dikirr water supply	1) Rehabilitation of existing w/s		

SECTOR NAME: EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE & SOCIAL SERVICES

Table 41: On-going projects

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Sub-sector: Manpower Development Services								
Ilkerin Girls Sec.	Ilkerin Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of and equipping of a Dormitory	1,500,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Secondary School	Ilkerin Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chepkisa Secondary	Ilkerin Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Secondary School	Ilkerin Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,800,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Ilkerin Mixed Sec.	Ilkerin Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Secondary School	Ilkerin Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	4	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	3,300,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Koibeyot Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kapsinendet Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Ngendalel Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chemamit Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Soimingin Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kiribwet Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
		and retention						
Kabolecho Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kapsasian Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Naisukut Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chebitoik Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chebulu Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olpoongi Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chelemei Primary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	4	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats		County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olpoongi Secondary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Lelagoin Secondary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction and equip dormitory	1,600,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chebitoik Secondary School	Kapsasian Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	800,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Mogondo Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Motosiet Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	3	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	500,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Kibisorwet Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Cheramngoi Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,600,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Araret Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Soget Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Koisagat Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chebungei Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chesabuni Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Mogor Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Tuiyobei Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chebara Primary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kibisorwet Secondary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Koisagat Secondary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chesma Secondary School	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment	1	Construction of dining hall	2,700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
		and retention						
Kabuson Ecd	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of ECDE centre	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Ngabolo Ecd	Mogondo Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of ECDE centre	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olel								
Kapchumbe Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	3	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	2,100,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kapweria Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	3	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Usonik Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kapkoros Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	3	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	900,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kabuson Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	800,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chesoan Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kamerumeru Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kaptembwo Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Siriati Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Abossi Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Improve hygiene	10	Construction of Pit latrines	620,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Pimpiniet Primary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Chesorton Girls Secondary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,400,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kisiara Secondary School	Ololmasani Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	3	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,300,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Ntulele Secondary.	Mosiro	Improve quality of teaching	1	Construction of Teachers Quarters	3,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
St. Athony's Secondary School Construction	Keekonyoike	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	11,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Siyiapei Primary	Siyiapei	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olkeree Primary	Olkerri	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olkeree Boarding primary	Olkerri	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Enesampulai Primary	Enesampulali	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olmang'uai primary	Enkutoto	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	950,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Oltelelei Primary	Majimoto/Nar oosura Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of dormitory	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olodo-kulupuoni primary	Majimoto/Nar oosura Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kideket primary	Majimoto/Nar oosura Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Kikurukur	Majimoto	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Erupata primary	Majimoto	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Engeem Primary	Majimoto	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kone Primary	Loita Ward	Improve quality of learning	2	Construct teachers quarters and toilets	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Empurputia Primary School	Loita Ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olorte Primary School	Loita Ward	Increase enrolment and retention		Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	900,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Enkipetipet Feeder School	Loita Ward	Increase enrolment and retention		Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Empoor Narok Feeder School	Loita Ward	Increase enrolment and retention		Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olmekenyu Pry	Melelo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Olmekenyu Secondary	Melelo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	2,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Bororet Pry School	Sagamia ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Bondetet primary	Sagamia ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	700,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Tendwett Primary	Sagamia ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	2,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education

Project name	Location	Objective	Target	Key description of activities	Cost (Ksh)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Emitik Pry	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	850,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Menet Primary	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,600,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Naisudori Secondary	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	3	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	2,500,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Nkaroni Primary	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	2	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	1,000,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Naisudori Primary	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention	1	Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	800,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Sogoo Primary	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention		Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	500,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Kewet Primary	Sogoo ward	Increase enrolment and retention		Construction of classrooms and equip with seats	500,000	County government	2018/2019	Department of education
Sub-sector: Sports Development								
Narok county stadium	Narok town	Improve social infrastructure in Narok Town and its environs Nurture and develop sports talents		Construction of soccer pitch planted with grass, public dais with offices, terraces and v.i.p platform, running track with compacted marram, Parking and drive ways, abolition block, drainage system, Lighting, plumbing and Completion of the perimeter.	313M	National and county governments and Donors	2018/2019	Department of education

Table 42: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Sub-sector: Man power development services									
Employ more	All wards	To enhance access and quality of	1,000	Recruit and deploy qualified	1,200M	County government,	2018-2022	County Department of education	The current ECDE

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
ECDE teachers		ECDE training		ECDE teachers		Development partners			teachers is inadequate
Construct additional ECDE centres	All the wards	To enhance access and quality of ECDE training	90	Identify relevant sites and construct ECDE centres	100M	County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	3 ECDE centre per ward
Construction of office space	All wards	To enhance management and service delivery	30	Build and equip all ward offices	600M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Crucial in management and delivery of education service
Supply of motor cycles to ward offices	All wards	To enhance management and service delivery	30	Provide motor cycles to all ward offices	0.3M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Crucial in management and delivery of education service
Supply of vehicles in sub-counties	All wards	To enhance management and service delivery	6	Provide vehicles to all sub-counties offices	48M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Crucial in management and delivery of education service
Construct friendly toilets for ECDE learners	All the wards	To enhance sanitation and health security in ECDE centres	90	Identify relevant sites and construct toilets centres	1M	County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Improve hygiene for learners
Establish school feeding programmes in all ECDE centres	All the wards	To attract and retain ECDE children in the centres	800	Establish a basic feeding programme for ECDE learners sponsored by county government	1,000M	County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Improve retention rate
Provision of teaching and learning materials to ECDE centres	All the wards	To enhance quality and teaching and learning in the centre	800	Purchase and supply teaching and learning materials to all ECDE centres	700M	County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Urgent need in all learning centres
Provide houses for primary and secondary school teachers	Lolgoria Ololunga Loita Olokuro Mosiro Melili Ildamat Naikara Mara wards	To enhance security and stability of teachers for quality teaching	49	Construct teacher quarters in schools where there is need	25M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Cited in public hearing reports
Provision of teaching and learning materials to	All the wards	To enhance the quality of teaching and learning in primary schools	664	Supply syllabuses, teaching aids such as maps, to all primary schools	1,992M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Cited in public hearing reports

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
primary schools									
Establish boarding facilities in primary schools and secondary schools	Kapsasian, Ilmotiok, Ololunga Lolgorian Sogoo, Ildamat Nkareta Olokurt o Mara Suswa	To ensure security and stability of learners	25	Construct one dormitory to identified 25 schools in the wards	125M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Cited in the public hearing reports
Employ additional teachers in primary across the county	All wards	To enhance quality teaching and hence good performance in schools	500	To bridge the gap of under staff, special arrangement to employ teachers temporary to support under staffed schools	20M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	County government to complement what TSC is doing
Construct administrative blocks in secondary schools	Angat, Lolgorian, Ilmotiok, Ololunga, Olokurt o and Mara wards	To enhance the image and general management of the schools	9	Construction of administration block that comprises of principal and deputy principal office, staff room, account clerk's office, and secretary's office	45M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Cited in public hearing report
Employ additional teachers in secondary schools	All wards	To enhance quality teaching and hence good performance in schools	500	Engaging qualified teachers to teach in secondary temporary awaiting TSC absorption	30M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	To improve teacher student ratio
Construct laboratories in secondary schools	Lolgorian, Ilmotiok Melili Sagamian Nkareta Olokurt o and Mara ward	To enhance quality of teaching and learning	12	Construction of science Laboratories in 12 schools	120M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Urgent matter in most schools
Construct additional new secondary schools	Keiyan Kilgoris Shankoe Ololunga Loita Sagamian Nkareta	To enhance access and quality of secondary education	11	To establish new secondary schools in 11 wards	165M	County government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Department of education	Cited by the public during public hearing

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	Sogoo Olokuro Suswa Naikara								
Construction of additional girls secondary schools	Kilgoris , Ololunga Sagamian Nkareta Sogoo Olokuro Suswa Naikara Siana Mara Olposimoru	Promote access to secondary education by girls	12	To establish new secondary schools in 12 wards	180M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	To improve girl child education
Establish special need schools	Angata Bariko Nkareta Sogoo Ilmotiook Enelerai	To assure education of learners with special need	5	Identify sites and construct schools for people with special need	50M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Will assist in service delivery for special need persons
Establish additional vocational training centres	Lolgorian, ilmotiook, ololunga , ololmaasani Narosura Sagamian Nkareta Sogoo Olokuro Mosiro Suswa Naikara Olposimoru	To increase access to technical and vocational training	13	Construct in partnerships with communities new vocational training centres	50M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	This was cited by the public during public hearing
Construct workshops in VTCs	Narok, Nairegie Enkare, Ilmotiook, Enelerai , Kapwera, Romosh a, Kilgoris , Olereko Oldonyo Orok VTC	To enhance quality of technical and vocational training	9	Construct workshops in existing vocational training centres, 2 per year	90M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	To offer practical knowledge
Construct hostel in VTCs	Narok, Nairegie Enkare, Ilmotiook, Enelerai ,	To enhance security and stability of vocational training centres learners	9	Construct hostels in existing vocational training centres, 2 per year	72M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Currently there serious shortage of boarding facilities in VTC

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	Kapwera, Romosha, Kilgoris, Olereko Oldonyo Orok VTC								
Provide tuition subsidy to VTCs students	Narok, Nairegie Enkare, Ilmotiook, Enelerai, Kapwera, Romosha, Kilgoris, Olereko Oldonyo Orok VTC	Promote access and retention of quality VTC training	9	Providing support funds to existing vocational training centres based on the enrolment	100M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	The national government has been implementing the subsidy.
Provide modern tools and equipment in VCT centres	Narok, Nairegie Enkare, Ilmotiook, Enelerai, Kapwera, Romosha, Kilgoris, Olereko Oldonyo Orok VTC	To enhance quality of technical and vocational training	9	Acquiring basic tools for vocational training and supplying to VTCs based on their needs	25M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Current tools and equipment are obsolete
Employ additional qualified instructors to VTCs	Narok, Nairegie Enkare, Ilmotiook, Enelerai, Kapwera, Romosha, Kilgoris, Olereko Oldonyo Orok VTC	To enhance quality of technical vocational training	80	Recruit and deploy qualified instructors to vocational training centres	120M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Priority areas
VTCs to partner with NACACE to train adult learners	Narok vocational training centre	To promote access to technical vocational training by adult learners	1	Support Narok vocational training centre to partner with NACACE in training adult learners	5M	County government, Development partners NACACE	2018-2022	County Department of education, NACACE	Priority areas

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Extend power connections to all schools and VTCs	All primary and secondary schools and vocational training centre not connected to the national grid	To enhance quality teaching and learning	all	Link with KPLC to connect all the institutions into the main grid	100M	National government, County government, Development partners KPLC	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education KPLC	Priority areas
Decentralize birth certificate to ward/sub counties for ease of registration	All sub-counties	To decongest application of birth certificates for school going children	6 sub-counties	Lies with relevant national government directorate to decentralize its services to sub-counties	200M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Priority areas
Provide Bursary to bright and needy students	All wards	To assure access to education by needy learners	KCPE graduates and KCSE graduates	Support bright need students by paying school fees to the institutions admitting them	1000M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	The award should be given with stringent criteria
Provide ARVs in schools	All schools	To enhance health of learners living with HIV/AIDS	All learners living with HIV/AIDS	Avail ARVs drugs to the schools nurseries to avail to learners who need them	20M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	The drugs should be handled by an qualified officer seconded to schools by Ministry of Health
Establish deworming programmes for schools	All primary and secondary schools	To enhance health of learners	All primary schools and secondary schools children	Acquire medicine and supply to schools to be given to learners	16M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Health learners is key in education programmes
Provide education desk at Huduma centre	Narok Town	To enhance access to education related information and immediately service where necessary	1	Assign an officer to narok Huduma centre to help the public on issues of the department	.2M	National government, County government, Development partners	2018-2022	National department of education, County Department of education	Education desk is important for quick dissemination of information
Sub-sector: Sport development									
Construction stadium	Kilgore	Promote sports activities; Harness talent & create	1	Construct field to support fiend and track events	100M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport sub-sector	Priority project in the location

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		alternative sources of							
Construction of perimeter fence for stadiums	Kilgories	Promote sports activities; Harness talent & create alternative sources of income to the youth	1	Chain-link fence to offer security to players and facilities in the stadium	5M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Construction of swimming pool in the Stadium	Narok town	Nurturing and development of sporting talents	1	Provide swimming area for kids and adults and professional athletes	50M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Support programs to sport clubs and athletics	All wards	Nurturing and development of sporting talents	35	Provide sport equipment and financial supports	175M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Construction of community playing fields	All wards	Nurturing and development of sporting talents	30	Construct field to support fiend and track events	90M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Construction of Sports & Talent Academy and a high altitude camp	Sakutiek Melili, Narok East	Nurturing and development of sporting talents	1	Construct field to support fiend and track events	200M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Construction of a Persons With Disability sports complex	Ewuaso-Nyiro, Narok south	Nurturing and development of sporting talents	1	Construct sport field to support fiend and track events	100M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Sport and Social services sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Sub-sector: Culture and arts									
Construction of 2 Main County Cultural centres	Ngosuni, Narok West and Kilgories, Transmara West	Promotion of local culture for sustained economic growth	2	Build hall and equip with social facilities	200M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Culture and art sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Construction of Cultural/social halls	All wards	Promotion of local culture for sustained economic growth	30	Build hall and equip with social facilities	150M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Culture and art sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Construction of County Modern Museum	Narok town	Promotion of local culture for sustained economic growth	1	Construct storage and display facilities and equip with artefacts	100M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Culture and art sub-sector	Priority project in the location

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of botanical gardens in all sub-counties	Narok town and at other sub-counties	Promotion of local culture for sustained economic growth	6	Construct and restore botanical gardens	10M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Culture and art sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Training and licensing of herbal and cultural practitioners	All wards	Promotion of alternative health remedies (herbal medicine) for a healthy county	500	Training, seminars and benchmarking	5M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Culture and art sub-sector	Priority project in the location
		Empower cultural practitioners and visual artists nurtured/empowered	500	Training, seminars and benchmarking	5M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Culture and art sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Sub-sector: Social development and children services									
Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of Youth empowerment centres	Narok West & East and Transmara East sub-counties	Empowerment of youth	3	Build and equip information and social centres	15M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Gender and youth sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Establishment of resource centres for PLWDs	All subcounties	Empowerment of PLWDs	6	Build and equip information and social centres	30M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Social services sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Survey of persons with special persons	All wards	Establishment of data base for persons with special needs	5	Contact headcount and establish individual needs	5M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Social services sub-sector	Priority project in the location
Social welfare support programmes for persons with special needs.	All wards	Provision of welfare support to persons with special needs		Provide information, financial and material supports	8,730M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Social services and Gender and youth sub-sectors	Priority project in the location
Gender mainstreaming	All wards	Empower women and youth groups	700	Provide financial and training	760M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Gender and Youth sub-sectors	Priority project in the location
Capacity building of youth	All wards	Empower youth through training and sensitization on TVET and AQPOA	5000	Carry out training and provide relevant information	5M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Gender and Youth sub-sectors	Priority project in the location
Boda boda training	All wards	Improve economy and road safety	3000	Train boda boda rider, on road safety and offering of	300M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Gender and Youth sub-sectors	Priority project in the location

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
				driving licenses					
FGM sensitization campaign programs	All wards	Empower women on their rights and Protect girl child against retrogressive cultural practices	2000	Carry out training and seminars and offer rescue services	30M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Gender and Youth sub-sectors	Priority project in the location
Establishment of Home crafts centres	All wards	To promote women talents and innovations	30	Build home centres, equip and offer training on business opportunities	300M	National and county government, Donors	2018-2022	Gender and Youth sub-sectors	Priority project in the location

Table 43: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Simotwet Secondary School	Ololmasani Ward	Construction and equipping of laboratory	Insufficient funds
Ntulele Secondary School	Mosiro ward	Construction of two dormitories	Insufficient funds
Ntulele Secondary	Mosiro ward	Construction of dining Hall	Insufficient funds
Enoombabali Primary	Mosiro Ward	Construction of a school	Insufficient funds
Sagamian Secondary	Sagamia ward	Construction of laboratory and dormitory	Insufficient funds
Salabwek primary	Mara ward	Construction of	Insufficient funds
Emorijoi primary	Mara ward	Construction of two classrooms	Insufficient funds

SECTOR NAME: TOURISM

Table 44: On-going projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Gravelling of Maasai Mara roads	Enhance accessibility	Game reserve roads-65km	grader	400m	County govt	Continuous process	Tourism and wildlife
Airstrips maintenances (game reserve)	Ease accessibility	5	Run ways Wash rooms Waiting bay	200m	County gov;t	Continuous process	Tourism and wildlife
Renovation of staff houses	-Improve security and staff welfare	50	-removing of asbestos roofing - re-carpeting of floors and crack walls -repairing windows and doors	19m	County govt	17/18 fy	Tourism and wildlife
Maasai Mara Ecosystem management plan	Review of the proposed MMNRP	Maasai Mara ecosystem	-stakeholders engagement -departmental meetings	200m	-County gov;t -Development partners	17/19fy	-County gov;t -Development partners
Equipping of Maasai Mara rangers	Ease of mobility during patrol	Maasai Mara game reserve	-protective gears -additional of equipped patrol vehicles -continuous training	200m	-County gov;t -Development partners	continuous	-County gov;t -Development partners
Trend in wildlife numbers	Endangered species census	Maasai Mara game reserve	-collaring -ear nothing	10m	-County gov;t -Development partners	continuous	-County gov;t -Development partners
Miss tourism	Cultural ambassador	Narok county	-County gov;t -Development partners	8m	-County gov;t -Development partners	annually	annually

Table 45: New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Tourism information centre (sekenani gate)	-provide information to visitors -storage of information	Sekana main gate	-identifying ground -	50m	-County gov;t - Development partners	17/20fy	-County gov;t -Development partners	Concept written
Development of new tourism circuits(Loitaforest,Mau forest, Mt. Suswa, Maji moto spring)	-diversification of tourism products	Unutilized tourist potential areas	Identifying untapped potentials	20m	-County gov;t - Development partners	17/19fy	-County gov;t -Development partners	Already visited Mt. Suswa
Development of department website	Digital marketing	Digital world	- procurement -concept writing	10m	County gov;t - Development partners	17/18fy	County gov;t -Development partners	Concept on course
Training	Capacity building	All subsector in the ministry of Tourism and wildlife	Identify areas of need	180m	County gov;t - Development partners	17/22fy	County gov;t -Development partners	Development of work plan on course
Development of a human resource management system		Department HR	procumbent	20m	County gov;t - Development partners	17/19fy	County gov;t -Development partners	To kick start August

Complain redusal mechanism	Reduce/minimise conflict	Mara ecosystem	Sensitisation Workshop and seminars	150m	County gov;t - Development partners	17/22fy	County gov;t -Development partners	Concept development
Cultural	Diversification of tourism products	Maasai mara environ and tran mara sub county	Department plans/ committee	500m	County gov;t - Development partners	17/22fy	County gov;t -Development partners	To take place annually

LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Programme: Physical Planning and Urban management

Table 46: On-going projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Preparation of County spatial Plan	To provide a framework for sustainable utilization of resources	1No. approved County Spatial Plan	Advertisement for a consultant and evaluation of bids, financial proposals, Selection of a consultant and signing of the contract, inception report, Consultancy fees, Control Survey (establishing primary control pillars at least 2 pillars in each of the 6 sub-counties strategically located for Survey works), 2No. project vehicle, Vehicle running costs, Stakeholder meetings and preparation of draft plan	Zoning and protection of riparian reserves and water catchment areas, zoning and protection of forests and other ecologically sensitive areas	100m	County Government/Development Partners	2018/2019-2019/2020	Physical Planning
Preparation of 50 No. local Physical Development plans for the various urban centres	To provide a spatial framework to guide investment and development,	100No. approved Urban centres	Procure a consultant to prepare 50 No. local physical development plans	Protection of environmentally fragile ecosystems, zoning of green areas within the urban areas	350m	County Government/Development Partners	2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022	Physical planning

Development Control	To ensure urban centres grow in an orderly manner, reduce urban sprawl	Whole county	Hold meetings to approve development applications, field work to enforce by-laws and the physical planning act	Ensure protection of riparian reserves	7.5m	County Government	2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022	Physical planning
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Table 47: New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of Physical Planning Offices	To improve service delivery	All six sub-counties	Procurement of a contractor to construct offices in the six Sub-counties	Preparation of E.I.A reports to ensure mitigation of any adverse impacts during construction	90m	County Government	2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022	County Government
Develop a regularization bill for approval by the county assembly	To create basis for regularization of developments and auditing of unsafe structures for demolition	Whole county	Procure a consultant to prepare a county regularisation bill	Demolition of structures on riparian and other ecologically fragile areas	32M	County Government	2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022	Physical planning

Programme Name: Administration

Table 48: On-going projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Employment of more technical staff	To improve performance and service delivery	10 No. Physical Planners, 7No. planning assistants (Draughtsmen) 1No. Director housing, 1No. Director lands and survey, 1No. Director Physical Planning	Advertisement of vacancies, shortlisting, interviews and	43M	County Government	2018/2019	Public service Board

Programme Name: Government Housing

Table 49: On-going projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Refurbishment of staff houses	To improve staff quarters resident environment	Staff Houses within Narok and Kilgoris	Procurement of contractor to carry out refurbishment works	-	8M	County	2018/2019	Housing
Governor and Deputy Governor's Residence	To construct a befitting residence for the Governor and Deputy Governor	2 residences	Procurement of a contractor	EIA to mitigate any negative impact	80M	County	2018/2019-2019/2020	Housing

Table 50: New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of County Executive offices,	To improve service delivery	Office block	Procurement of a contractor	50M	County, Development partners	2018/2019 – 2019/2020	Housing	There is urgent need for office space
New staff houses	To improve the living conditions of staff and motivate them to give services	30 wards	Construction of new staff houses at the ward	EIA to mitigate any negative impact	300m	County, Development partners	2018/2019-2021/22	Housing

SECTOR: TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Programme: Trade and Industrialization

Table 51: On-going projects

Project Name/	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Promotion of Cooperative Societies	All Wards	To promote New and revive viable cooperative societies	2 in every ward by 2022	Implement Ushirika Mashinani project by sensitization and awareness creation at ward level	25m	COG	5yrs	Dept of Cooperative
Establishment of County Cooperative Enterprise Development Fund	County Wide	To create affordable fund to cooperative access credit facilities	165 active cooperative societies	Hire consultant and Establish 200m fund	203.6m	COG	5yrs	Dept of Cooperative
Development of cooperative Training Manuals	County Wide	To avail training materials to train cooperative societies	Develop 4 Training Manuals, for Dairy, Grains, Horticulture and Coffee.	Visit Counties and Counties experienced in Dairy and coffee farming to gather materials and set up a team to develop the Manuals	5m	COG	5yrs	Dept of Cooperative
County joint Loan Board (Business Support Services)	County Wide	Make accessible affordable credit facilities to entrepreneurs & traders to stimulate economic activity and growth	Distribute shs.100m annually to promote income generating activities	Map and identify entrepreneurs and traders, establish Fund process and approve loans, collect payments, monitoring and evaluation.	500m	COG	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization
Construction of Modern Markets/Stalls/Jua Kali Sheds and upgrading existing Markets.	4 Sub-Counties. And Other Major Markets	Promote trade and entrepreneurship, support innovation and create employment opportunities.	4 Markets (one in each sub-county)	Identify sites construction works, provide and install equipment and facilities. M & E Projects	1.6 B	COG	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization, Dept of Housing & Public Works.
Promote Business producer Groups	County Wide	Reduce extreme poverty, improve household income.	Disburse 10M to CBOs to support poverty eradication initiatives in all wards in the county	Identify and register CBOs, Built CBOs capacity, disburse funds, M&E Programme.	100 M	COG & Other Donors	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization.
Construct Business Information Centres (BICs)	Narok-North Town- & Kilgoris Town	Promote e-trade/commerce	Construct 2 BICs in the county- Narok Town & Kilgoris	Identify construct sites, 1 BIC in Narok, and 1 in Kilgoris	60M	COG	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization
Investment Promotion	4 Sub-Counties Headquarters Centres	Make our county investment destination centre	Hold 1 investment conference and 4 investment	Organise investment conference identify potential investors and partner with them.	15 M	COG	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization and other stakeholders

Project Name/	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
			workshop in each sub-county					
Capacity Building	4 Sub-Counties Headquarters Centres	Train entrepreneurs, cooperative societies and traders on income generating activities, management and governance	Hold 4 training sessions per sub-county for entrepreneurs and 65 cooperative training	Sensitize traders on matters of Micro & Small enterprises	20 M	COG & Other Donors	5yrs	Dept of Trade, Industrialization and cooperative Development.
Business Promotion	4 Sub-Counties Major Centres	Setting up of business incubation centres	4 Sub-Counties	Identify and classify entrepreneur for purposes of business promotion	160 M	COG & Other Donors	5 yrs	Dept of Trade, Industrialization

Table 52: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Formulate Departmental Strategic Plan	County Wide	To provide a clear road map for the department to implement programmes	1	Hire Consultant	7M	COG	1yr	Dept of Trade, Industrialization and cooperative Development.
Profile and Mapping the cooperative movement in all 6 Sub-Counties.	All Sub-Counties	Establishing the spread and distribution of cooperative activities	147	Carry out rapid rural appraisal (RRA) to ascertain the site and status of cooperatives	1.5 M	COG	5yrs	Dept of Cooperative Development
Construct cooperative Information Centres	Narok-North & Transmara West-Kilgoris	To avail resource centre for cooperative societies	2	Construct cooperative centres in Narok North and Transmara West-Kilgoris	50 M	COG	5yrs	Dept. of Cooperative Development
Innovation in cooperative market intelligence gathering system	County Wide	To develop software to assist farmers with cooperative/secular market information	1	Hire consultant	7M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development
Develop cooperative ventures and amalgamation	County Wide	To develop a programme to match activities of various cooperative and public/private entities for value addition and/or processing e.g	1	Hire consultant	7 M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
		beads,dairy, grains,horticulture.						
Formulate County cooperative Development policy	County Wide	To develop a policy to guide the formation and Development of the cooperative societies	1	Hire Consultant	7M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development
Develop Integrated Data Management Methods and Techniques system	County Wide	To establish and develop a data collection and management system through information and communication techniques	1	Hire consultant	10M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development
Draft County cooperative societies' Bill	County Wide	To draft a Bill establishing the county cooperative legal framework	1	Hire consultant	8M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development and other stakeholders
Build office in Transmara East Sub-County		Take cooperative extension services closer to the users	1	Purchase land Design and construct office building	20 M	COG	5yrs	Dept of cooperative Development
Develop cooperative Investment policy and Manual	County Wide	To guide cooperative society in value addition including processing, and economic diversification	1	Hire consultant	7M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development and other stakeholders
Develop a software to integrate continuous and compliance audit	County Wide	To aid in cooperative governance	1	Hire consultant	7M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development
Establish and Equip Weights and Measures office in Narok Town & Kilgoris	Narok Town & Kilgoris	Establish an office to discharge Weights and Measures Mandate in Narok county inline with Devolution	2	Acquire Standards of Measurements ,Acquire supporting resources e.g Motor Vehicle,Recruit more Staff	25M	COG	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization
Install Weighbridges	All Sub-Counties	Facilitate cess collection,Aid in solving disputes on	6	Acquire weighbridges, Recruit and train attendants	30M	COG	5yrs	Dept of Trade and Industrialization

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
		issues of weighing						
Develop a SoftWare to aid in credit/Loan Management for Joint Loan Board	County Wide	To aid in Loan and Interest Management	1	Hire consultant	10M	COG	1yr	Dept of Trade and Industrialization
Conduct Training need assesment	County Wide	Establish the Training Requirements for all cooperative societies	165	Hire consultants	5M	COG	1yr	Dept of cooperative Development

Table 53: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Fresh Produce & Wholesale Markets	4 Sub-Counties	Construction & Equiping the Falicities Ready for Use	Lack of adequate Funding
CIDC (Constituency Industrial DevelopmentCentres) Model Workshops	County Wide	Construction & Equiping the Facilities Ready for Use	Lack of adequate Funding
Jua Kali Sheds	4 Sub-Counties	Construction & Equiping the Facilities Ready for Use	Lack of adequate Funding

SECTOR: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL RELATIONS (PAIR)

Programme: Human Resource Management, Development and General administration services support services

Table 54: On-going projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh s.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Digitization of Records	-Narok HQ offices	Safe custody and elimination of hybrid systems	Convert analogue material into digital format	Scanning of documents. Digitizing all documents	5m	NCG	2YRS	Records management Unit

Programme 2: Disaster Management

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Purchase of fire engines	Narok East, Transmara East, Narok West, Narok south	Disasters and emergency response coordination	4 fire engines	Quick emergency response	Reduce destruction by fire	80m	NCG	5YEARS	Disaster managing Unit

Programme 3: County Government Administration and Field Services

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Leadership and Administrative development training for Sub County and Ward Administrators	All sub-counties	To ensure effective and coordination of government services.	All Sub County and Ward Administrators	Training 36 Sub County and Ward Administrator	Time management	15,000,000	NCG & WB	2018/2019, 2021	County Administration
Buy computers and Laptops	All sub-county and Ward	Effective and efficiencies communications and records management	All sub-county and Ward administrators	Equipping ward and sub-county administrators		20,000,000	NCG	2018/2019, 2021	
Establish police post	Pimpiniet, suswa, Moshoro, Tendwet, nkareta, Na isuyia,	Enhance security	Prone areas to insecurity	Build Houses and Equip them		25,000,000	NCG & GOK	2018/2019, 2021	

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
	Olopito,so goo, Nkoroni, ilkerin Loita								

Programme 4: Governance and National Values

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Civic Education and Public Participation	Narok Town,Olpusimoru, Olokurto,Nkareta, Olorropil,Melili,Majimoto, Ololulunga,Melelo,Loita, Sogoo, Sagamian,mosiro,Ildamat ,Keekonyokie,suswa, Ilmotiok,Mara,Siana, Naikarra ,Kilgoris central,Keyian,Angata Barikoi, Shankoe,Kimintet,Logorian,Ilkerin, Olomasani,Mogondo ,Kapsasian	To promote good governance, values and principles in the Public Service at the county.	Whole county	Improve on and cascade the county and department's service charters to all sub-county and ward offices - Develop and hold uniform 2 general public participation	100m	NCG	5yrs	NCG Sub-County Administration department

Table 55: New Project Proposals

Programme: Human Resource Management, Development and General administration services support services

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Fabrication Of 2 No, Steel Containers at HQ	Narok county HQ and all Sub-county	To Provide Temporary Working Space .	HQ and sub-counties	Working space	10m	NCG	2YRS	County Administration
County Complex	Narok HQ	Enough Working Space	HQ staffs	Working space	250,000,000	NCG	2018-2022	NCG
County Social Hall	Narok HQ	Use for conferences and Training	All staffs	meeting	6,000,000	NCG	2018-2022	
Establishing Pension Unit	Narok HQ	Quick pension processing	Exiting staffs	pension processing in time				

Disaster Management Programme

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Installations of Hydrants	Narok town, Ololulunga, Kilgoris, Angata Barikoi, Mulot, Olokurto	Disasters and emergency response coordination	6 sub-counties	Ease access to water	10,000,000	NCG	2017/2018-2019-2022	
Recruitment of fire fighters	Whole county	Disasters and emergency response coordination	6 sub-counties	To offer technical support	1,000,000	NCG	2017/2018-2019-2022	

County Government, Administration and Field Services

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Procurement of 30 vehicles for Ward Administrators	Narok Town, Olpusimoru, Olokurto, Nkareta, Olorropil, Melili, Majimoto, Ololulunga, Melelo, Loita, Sogoo, Sagamian, mosiro, Ildamat, Keekonyokie, suswa, Ilmotiok, Mara, Siana, Naikarra, Kilgoris central, Keyian, Angata Barikoi, Shankoe, Kimintet, Lolgorian, Ilkerin, Olomasani, Mogondo, Kapsasian	To improve mobility of officers.	All the 30 wards of the county	Identify, purchase and issue appropriate model of vehicles for the Ward	80m	NCG	2017/2018-2019-2022	Psm department

Programme: Governance and National Values Programme

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Forming of integrity committee	Narok East, Narok North, Narok South, Narok West, Tran	To promote good governance, values and principles in the Public	Ward and sub county administrators	To mitigate corruption in the county	10m	NCG	5YRS	EACC & NCG

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
	smara East,Transmara West	Service at the county.						
Forming of Alternative Justice Resolution committee	The whole county	Reduce the number of petty cases heading to courts	Narok county	Reduce cost ,time wasted and enhance peace among communities in Narok	15,000,000	NCG, Judiciary	2018/2019, 20,21	

Programme: Human Resource Management, Development and General Administration services support services

Table 56: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Construction of Sub-county and ward offices	Narok Town, Olpusimoru, Olokurto,Nkareta, Olorropil,Melili,Majimoto, Ololulunga,Melelo,Loita, Sogoo, Sagamian,mosiro,Ildamat ,Keekonyokie,suswa, Ilmotiok,Mara,Siana,Naikarra ,Kilgoris central,Keyian,Angata Barikoi, Shankoe,Kimintet,Lolgorian,Ilkerin, Olomasani,Mogondo ,Kapsasian	-Site identification -Tendering & Construction	Contractor yet to take over the site
Refurbishment of sub-County offices	Trans mara East , Transmara West sub-county offices ,Narok East and Narok South HQ offices	Refurbishment	Contractor yet to take over

ProgrammeSeven: ICT Services

On-going projects

Project Name/	Location *	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs .)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Website Upgrade	HQs	Improve information sharing to the public Increase the amount of data to be uploaded to the website	One (County website)	Review Functional aspects of the county Website		500,000.00	County Government	3 Months	County Government
Court of Arms	HQs	To develop court of Arms for official use Symbol of authority Standardizes official county communication	One set	Advertised, evaluated bids, Chosen Consultant,		1,500,000.00	County Government	6 Months	County Government

		ation process							
Asset Tagging	Entire county	To enable identification of County assets Improve county asset handling	80% of all taggable assets	Specs given and processing is in procurement		2,700,000.00	County Government	6 Months	County Government
Biometric	HQ and the nearby departments		HQ Offices and nearby Offices			3,400,000.00			

Table 57: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
1.0 Infrastructure, Connectivity and Interoperability									
Computing Devices (Desktop Computers, Laptops, iPad etc)	All county Offices	Equip staff with appropriate computers and other requisite ICT equipment	All County Offices	Development of Technical Specification and forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	39.5 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	2018-/2022	County Government	Increase computer literacy and skills to all staff for easier and quicker information sharing and improved service delivery
Structured Cabling (County Departments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment, Water and Natural Resources Offices Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Offices Health (Referral Hospital) Public Works Offices Town Council Offices Tourism & Wildlife Management Offices Trade and Industrialization 	To build and maintain LANs/WANs infrastructure in all County departments, County Assembly, sub-county offices and wards Connect department to the LAN for internet services provision and other telephony connection within county department	Connect 7 departments	Develop Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	60.7 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	2018/2020	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	Provision of internet services to all departments for easier and quicker information sharing
Wireless LAN Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bursaries & Maasai Mara Community 	To build and maintain Wireless LANs infrastructure	2 Departments	Development Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same	200,000.00	National Government	2018/2019	ICT Department	Provision of internet services to all department

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
(County Departments)	Fund/Education offices • Roads, Health &Transport	in all County departments, County Assembly, sub-county offices and wards Connect County offices with Wireless LAN connection for internet services provision Improve internet connectivity in county offices Improve information sharing within staff and other stakeholders		to procurement. Do the implementation.		County Government ICT Authority Donors			s for easier and quicker information sharing
Structured Cabling – (Wards Offices)	All 30 Wards Offices	To build and maintain LANs infrastructure in all County departments, County Assembly, sub-county offices and wards To enable internet connectivity and other telephony services to all county ward offices Improve communication and information sharing within staff of the county	30 offices	Development Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	60 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	2019/2021	County Government	Provision of enhance internet services to all departments for easier and quicker information sharing
Data Center	County Headquarters	To build and maintain the County's Data Centre/Server room (Active Directory Services, Mail Services, File Services, Applications Services, Backup and Recovery Services, etc.)	1 data centre	Development Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	34 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	2021/2022	County Government	Improvement of internet connectivity and data security to enhance information sharing and data security

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Wide Area Network	The sub counties main offices	To build and maintain WANs infrastructure in all County departments, County Assembly, sub-county offices and wards To provide internet connectivity within county offices for improved internet and telephony services Increase internet speeds for faster information sharing and service delivery	6 Sub County Offices	Development Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	40 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	2019/2020	County Government	Provision of enhanced internet services to all departments for easier and quicker information sharing
2.0 Public Service Delivery and Interoperability									
Management Information Systems /ERP	All county Departments	To facilitate the county to implement knowledge-based databases and applications It will facilitate planning, minimize information overload Encourage decentralization and bring coordination between county departments It will serve as a link between managerial planning and control. To improve the ability of management to evaluate and improve performance It will help to assemble, process, store, retrieve, evaluate and disseminate	10 Departments	Provide specs and Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	227.5 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2018/2022	ICT Department	Improves the effective

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		the information							
Unified Communication	All County Departments and Sub-County Offices	Establish communication and Online access to information by staff and citizens To facilitate communication between departments It will also enhance information sharing via voice, data and video	One Unit, to cover all departments	Development Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	5 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2019/2021	ICT Department	All departments will be able to communicate
Website revamp , social media use and publishing tools, Web Portals	Everywhere where internet connectivity is available	Establish communication and Online access to information by staff and citizens To disseminate information as directed by the relevant department of the county	One set	Develop Specifications and forward same to procurement. Oversee the implementation.	15 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2018/2019	ICT Department	Improvement of online information
Installation of CCTV in Offices	HQs	To improve monitoring of persons and goods entering and leaving the county HQ Provide useful information in cases of theft or any other insecurity incidences	Cover all 10 County Departments	Development Bill of Quantities (BQs). Forward same to procurement. Do the implementation.	22 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2019/2020	ICT Department	Enhancement of security in critical areas
Telecommunication Services	Keyian Ward-Ildolisho Kilgoris Ward-Tororek, Kilena, Kapune, Pimpiniyet Shankoe ward-Shankoe, Ilmeshuki, Nyasita	To increase the signal strength in the area for enhanced communication and information sharing To enable residents access telephony services	Cover 23 Wards	Increase the signal strength from 2G to 4G Increase the number of service provider boosters Acquisition of land where the boosters will be mounted. Instalment of fibre optic cables		National Government County Government Communication Authority Private Investors	2018/2022	National Government County Government Communication Authority Private Investors	Possible increase of population Possible increase of mobile telephone devices Will enhance faster information sharing Will increase knowledge to the

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	Loita Ward Naroosura/Maji moto Ward- Naroosura, Maji moto Nkareta Ward- Olopito, Nkareta, Naisuya Sogoo Ward Keekonyokie Ward- N/enkare, Kojanga, ,Duka Moja Naikarra Ward – Osarara/Enturoto	To enable resident access more amenities through communication To enable resident access and disseminate information through internet To enable resident access financial services through mobile phones							community on many fields. Will increase market knowledge hence create more job opportunities and eradicate poverty
ICT Hub/ Incubation Centres	Keyian Ward-Enoosaen Kilgoris Central-Shartuka Shankoe Ward- Kilgoris Melelo Ward- Melelo Naroosura/Maji moto Ward- Naroosura, Maji moto Nkareta Ward- Nkareta Sogoo Ward- Sogoo Narok Town Ward Ildamat Ward Keekonyokie Ward- N/enkare, Kojanga, ,Duka Moja Suswa Ward- Suswa centre, Ilikiragarien, Inkorienito Naikara Ward-	Establish an ICT Resource Centres to facilitate access to ICT facilities to all staff and the citizens To harness and increase opportunities provided through ICT, and innovative abilities.	Cover 23 Wards	Acquisition of land to construct the facility Acquisition of ICT equipment for the facility Recruitment of qualified ICT personnel to train the community Sourcing for Internet Service Provider (ISP)	25.2M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2018/2022	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	Will enhance faster information sharing as cyber cafés are minimal Will increase knowledge to the community on many fields. Will increase market knowledge hence create more job opportunities and eradicate poverty Will reduce crime rates and drug abuse especially in youth

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	Naikara Centre Siana Ward- Sekenani, Ngoilale center Mara Ward- Aitong, Lemek center Naikarra Ward – Osarara/Entu roto								
3.0 Policy and Legal Environment									
County ICT Roadmap	County Headquarters	Adopt and launch of the ICT strategic plan To institutionalize the road map	Adopt One Developed document	Adopting and launching of the document	7 M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2018/2019	ICT Department	Give directions to the development of ICT in the next five years
ICT policies and Plans for implementation	County Headquarters	Development of Comprehensive ICT policies and ICT plans for implementation Helps to standardize utilization of ICT infrastructure, public delivery systems and capacity building	One ICT Policy, get approved by executive and passed by assembly	Engagement of experts and other stakeholders to give input to it.	11M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Private Investors	2018/2020	ICT Department	Will help standardize utilization of ICT resources
4.0 ICT HR Capacity Building									
ICT Basic Skills training	County Headquarters /Sub County Premises	To equip county staff with the ICT tools that they need to efficiently and cost-effectively carry out their work	2,000 members of staff	Training staff on basics of ICT	40M	National Government County Government ICT Authority Donors	2018/2022	ICT Department	Improved ICT skills
ICT professional Training	County Headquarters /Sub County Premises	To equip county ICT Technical staff with the ICT	60 ICT Technical staff	Training on professional programs like	15 M	National Government	2018/2022	ICT Department	Improved ICT skills

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency	Remarks
		tools that they need to efficiently and cost-effectively carry out their work				County Government ICT Authority Private Investors			

County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAROK

SECTION 1: URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

1.1. Urbanization and urban development in the county

Urbanization trends

There are no major industries within the town except small ones that mainly process cereals, small informal “dairies” that are actually outlets for selling raw milk, two small bakeries and confectioneries, metal fabrications, garages and motor car repairers, tailoring and carpentry. It is unfortunate that there are no major industries found in and around Narok to process the abundant maize, wheat, and meat produced in the area.

There is a vibrant informal (*Jua Kali*) sector in Narok Town and its environs characterized by general retail, tailoring, workshops, charcoal dealing, and hawking. The sector is a popular source of income given that it requires low capital outlays and markets are readily available. There is a noticeable presence of hawkers owing to the high cost of renting business premises.

The town is well served with six Commercial banks -including Cooperative bank, Equity bank, KCB, Post bank-, and eight (8) Micro-Finance Institutions which include Kenya Women Finance Trust, Faulu Kenya among others.

The town offers an important local level democratic forum for communities residing there to deliberate and agree on matters affecting them and on the nature and quality of services or facilities provided by the County Government of Narok (CGN) in the town. Currently, the town provides the following services to its residents:-

- Control and regulation of businesses (licensing.)
- Provision of markets for dry agricultural produce and livestock
- Control and provision of motor vehicles parking

- Social services (registration of women & youth groups, burial of the destitute, organization of national celebrations, sports, public play-grounds, social halls, recreational facilities, etc).
- Survey, land use planning and development control with technical assistance from the Departments of Survey and Physical Planning
- Enforces compliance with basic public health requirements through provision of conservancy, emptying of cess pits and slaughterhouse services with technical assistance from the Ministries of Livestock Development and Public Health and Sanitation.
- Opening and maintenance of access roads within the town with technical assistance from Ministries of Roads and Public Works

Urban development challenges

The planning challenges facing Narok Town include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Inadequate survey and planning data for the entire town;
- Un-coordinated sub-divisions of land in areas such as Olopito, Ilmashariani and Oleleshwa;
- Increasing land use conflicts, haphazardly planned estates, problem of accessibility in the estates and the existence of unplanned settlements as well as loss of aesthetics;
- Inadequate capacity of the staff to plan and undertake development control;
- Low level stakeholders' participation in planning and urban management;
- Uncontrolled and unplanned urban growth leading to urban sprawl especially along the Narok-Mulot Road;
- Inadequate provision of infrastructure and in particular roads, storm water drainage, water supply, sewerage, waste disposal, non-motorised transport, electricity etc.. Storm water drainage is of particular concern, as it has in the past led to flash floods on the lower parts of the town leading to deaths of some of the residents;
- Inadequate community facilities and services e.g. hospitals, schools, green parks;
- Poor environmental conditions arising from lack of an environmental strategy;
- Inadequate employment opportunities, urban poverty, influx and immigration;
- Lack of innovations;
- Regulations that inhibit the growth of informal businesses;

- Depreciation of the assets owned by the former Town Council;
- Poor revenue base owing to poor collection of land rates and the fact that much of the land is not rated;
- Poor land information system and development control.

The housing sector at national and local level is confronted by numerous challenges. The demand for housing still far outstrips supply. High rate of urbanization, increasing poverty and escalation of housing costs and prices have made the provision of housing, infrastructure and community facilities one of the daunting challenges in the development of the country and Narok is not spared. Other challenges include the proliferation of slums, overstretched and deteriorating infrastructure and services and an acute shortage of affordable housing, limited range of low cost building materials and construction techniques, stringent planning and building regulations and high infrastructural standards which have been an impediment in the housing delivery system.

Like many other urban centers in the country, Narok suffers from the inability to provide adequate and affordable urban housing for its residents. Kenya has a low level of urban home ownership (16%) and this pattern is repeated at Narok. There is a limited supply of rental housing in the town despite its rapid growth. Real estate developers have built hotels that offer accommodation to visitors who regularly tour the town on their way to Maasai Mara game reserve. There has been no new public housing development in Narok since 2000 to accommodate civil servants. The recent establishment of educational institutions in the area particularly the university is creating even more demand for housing that the market is not adequately providing

The topography of the town makes it assume a basin-like formation, where floods drain through during the heavy rains. The main permanent river which passes through the town is Enkare Narok. However, Kakia and Esamburmbur dry valleys turn into rivers during the heavy rains. The area normally receives rainfall in two seasons in March to May and September to December which leads to flooding (particularly during the heavy rainfall seasons) mainly due to inadequate drainage structures and deforestation of the higher areas of the town.

The town has limited infrastructure such as roads, storm water drainage, water supply, sewerage system, solid waste management, power supply, telecommunication facilities and

air transport. There is no existing railway line connecting the town to towns in neighboring counties.

1.2. Legal and regulatory systems for urban management in the county

The complexity of Narok towns' governance framework relates to the expected departure from the existing governance and management framework as provided for in Local Government Act, CAP 265 to the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. Of significance is the shift of town management responsibilities of Narok town to the Narok town Committee complemented by retinue of administrators and such other staff and officers as the respective Boards may determine.

1.3. County-wide planning and urban development

The Kenya 2010 Constitution has raised the bar as far as the management of national affairs is concerned. Equally, it has raised expectations of the Kenyan people. Consequently, it has placed higher demands on development planning as a means of delivering on the Constitutional pledges. The Constitution has opened up new avenues which have expanded the horizons of planning, thus necessitating change in planning paradigm in order to capture its letter and spirit.

1.4. Current status of urban areas in the county

SECTION 2: DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

Section 2 is to be integrated into CIDP as part of an Urban Development Chapter or as part of an annex.

This section should provide an overview of how, in general, the county envisions institutional arrangements for its urban areas and, more specifically, what institutional arrangements will be put in place for each urban area in the county. This will be a medium term (5 year) vision.

In addition, and if necessary, this section will include a description of any legal and regulatory reforms that the county will need to undertake in order to implement proposed institutional arrangements in its urban areas. Finally, this section will include, if necessary,

a brief description of the capacity building actions that will be needed to establish proposed institutional arrangements in its urban areas.

2.1. Institutional development for the county's urban areas

The County intend to grant municipal or city status to all urban areas that are eligible for either municipal or city status. The county also intend to establish town committees and/or town administrations for smaller urban areas.

The county will develop institutional arrangements for Planning and budgeting for the urban areas including presentation of the budget to the county assembly; flow of funds between the county government and the urban boards; recruitment of staff for the urban boards; accountability of the urban boards to the county government; organizing for joint/collaborative development and service delivery improvement initiatives, including the development of urban investment plans.

2.2. Legal and regulatory reforms at the county level

- Domesticating the UAC Act and any national regulations and/or implementation guidelines
- Legislating for urban planning and development control
- Legislating for basic services delivery standards in the urban areas (including legislation to support implementation of the urban areas' solid waste collection and disposal policies
- Legislating for resource mobilization (including local taxation, fees and user charges) by the urban areas boards and committees
- Legislating for citizen engagement, public participation and accountability by the urban boards and committees

2.3. Capacity building actions

- The County will make institutional arrangements for capacity building actions required to support changes in urban management

SECTION 3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

ATTACHMENT 1

URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION

Name(s) of urban area	Geographical and demographic data			Institutional status		Urban management						
	Location	Estimated Population	County capital (Y/N)	Pre-2010 administrative status	Current administrative status and/or current urban management arrangements	Board or Committee (Y/N)	Town or city manager or administrator (Y/N)	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of municipality or town administration	Budget and finance	Urban planning	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities
NAROK	GIS coordinates Longitudinal and latitude 35.8771 1.0875 &	67,723	YES	Town Council	Municipality	No	YES	YES	-Town Manager -Town planner -Town architect -Town Landscape Architect -Town Works officer -Town Surveyor -Town Public health	- a separate vote in the county budget Annual budget of the urban area in FY 2016-17 167,084,900	- Integrated Urban strategic development plan 2013-2011-2030 -Zoning plan 2016-2026 -CIDP 2013-2017	-Solid Waste Management -Liquid waste Management -Town Planning -Town Roads Maintenance -Storm Water Management - Town Disaster Management - Enforcement of Town Laws -Rating & valuation - property Management Forward Planning

											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development Control -Urban Design -Land Survey -Slum upgrading - Markets and Bus park management - Stadium management -Traffic Management
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ATTACHMENT 2

URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MATRIX - Proposals for 3 -5 year horizon

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator Y/N Timelines	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N
NAROK	Municipality Town Manager	Yes = urban area to be granted city or municipal status	Yes = board to be established	Yes = manager to be appointed	Yes = office to be set up	Yes = staff to be appointed	Yes = urban area to have separate budget - Separate	Yes = urban area to have its own plans - IDeP? - Spatial	Y = urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions as per the Urban & Cities Act	Yes = demarcation of urban area

								vote in county budget?	plan?		
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ATTACHMENT 3
COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & BUDGET

County: NAROK COUNTY FY: FY 2016-2017

CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J			
Section 3: Developing institutions for urban management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold consultations with residents in urban areas - Draw up municipal charter for urban area 1 - Select and appoint municipal board members for urban area 1 - Select and appoint municipal manager for urban area 1 - Orientation for municipal board and municipal manager - Select and appoint town committee - Select and appoint 													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External consultants to be hired - In-house county government staff to be used - UDD staff and support needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultancy fees - Meeting costs - Per diems for travel - Local travel costs - Office equipment (for municipal office) - Training materials 	10,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000

	town administrator - Establish municipal /town office - Prepare investment project pipeline for urban areas - Undertake urban spatial plan -																													
Total annual budget																											30,000,000			
																							Resources	County contribution	10,000,000					
																								Other budget contributions (including UIG)	20,000,000					
																								Total resources	30,000,000					