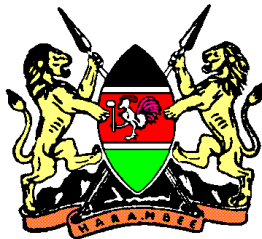


**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING**

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING**

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**FOURTH MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2023- 2027**

**NAKURU COUNTY CONSULTATION FORUM REPORT**



**MAY,**

**2022**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Overview**

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long-term development blueprint that aims to transform Kenya into a newly-industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to its citizens. The Vision is being implemented through five-year successive Medium-Term Plans.

The National Treasury and Planning through the State Department for Planning is preparing the Fourth MTP 2023-2027 of Kenya Vision 2030. The Fourth MTP will succeed the Third MTP 2018-2022 and outlines policies, programmes and projects for implementation over the Plan period. The Fourth MTP will implement the fourth and second-last phase of Kenya Vision 2030 and will set the momentum for the transition to the next long-term development agenda for the country. It will be guided by Kenya Vision 2030 and lessons learned in the implementation of previous MTPs (MTPI, MTPII and MTPIII). It will also be guided by the Constitution and will incorporate the priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Political Party forming the Government after the next general election scheduled for August 2022.

The Fourth MTP is being prepared through wide consultations in line with several Articles of the Constitution that calls for the involvement of the public in the formulation of public policies and plans. In line with the Constitution Article 10 2 (a), 2 (c), Article 174 (c) and the Fourth Schedule, the Fourth MTP consultations and consensus building will be undertaken through National Stakeholders Forum (NSF); MTP Sector Working Groups (MTPSWG); County Consultation Forums; and National Stakeholders Validation Forum.

### **1.2 Fourth MTP County Consultation Forums**

The National Treasury and Planning through the State Department for Planning held MTP County Consultation Forums in all counties between 28<sup>th</sup> March and 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2022. The Consultation Forums provided an opportunity for stakeholders and the public to provide views that will form the basis for the design of sector policies, programmes and projects in the Fourth MTP.

### **1.3 Objective County Consultation Forums**

The objectives of the County Consultation Forums were:

- i. To appraise stakeholders and the public on progress made in the implementation of MTP 2018-2022, and the preparatory process of the Fourth MTP;
- ii. To provide a forum for consultation with stakeholders and the public to propose priority programmes and projects for incorporation in the Fourth MTP; and
- iii. To provide a platform for consultation between the national government and county government on the development and implementation of MTP and CIDPs

### **1.4 Participants/Target Group**

The County Consultation Forums targeted representatives from the National Government in the counties, County Governments, Non-Government Institutions and the public. The Participants from non-government institutions included representatives from Religious Organizations, the Private Sector, Development Partners, Civil society, Media, Academia, Persons with Disabilities, Youth and Women. A total of 150 participants were invited in each County Forum with strict adherence to gender balance and sub-county representations. A total of 141 participants attended the Nakuru County Consultation Forum.

### **1.5 County Consultation Process**

The Consultation Team was led by Mr. Charles Hinga Principal Secretary, State Department for Housing and Urban Development. The team made courtesy calls to the County Commissioner and Office of the County Governor and briefed them on the Fourth MTP preparatory process and the programme of activities and logistics for the forums. The Consultation Forums programme was as follows:

- i. Welcoming remarks by County Commissioners and County Executive Committee (CEC) in charge of Finance and Planning;
- ii. Remarks by the County Governor;
- iii. Statement by Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning read on his behalf by Principal Secretaries (Team Leader);
- iv. Presentations on:
  - a) Objective of the Consultation forums;
  - b) County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) Guidelines;
  - c) Achievements of Third MTP and preparatory process of Fourth MTP;
  - d) Key achievements on implementation of County Integrated Development Plans 2018-2022; and
- v. Group Discussions based on the three pillars & Enablers. Participants were divided into four groups to discuss Emerging Issues & Challenges and proposed County sector priority programmes and projects.

### **1.6 County Consultation Forums Output**

The Consultation Team prepared county-specific Consultation Forum reports. The report contains highlights of the remarks made during the opening sessions, emerging issues and challenges, and proposed priority programmes and projects for Fourth MTP.

## **2.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF REMARKS MADE DURING THE OPENING SESSION**

### **Remarks by the Rift Valley Regional Commissioner: Mr. Maalim Mohamed**

The Regional Commissioner started by appreciating the participants for turning up for county consultation for MTP IV, a practice that has now become entrenched. The Commissioner

encouraged the participants to always show up whenever called upon since consultations form an important part of their civic responsibility. He then informed the participants that the government was committed to the development, highlighting the importance of a parallel national-wide exercise for registration of the Boda Bodas.

**Remarks by Principal Secretary, State Department for Housing and Urban Development  
Mr. Charles Hinga**

1. The principal Secretary started by highlighting Kenya's economy's resilience, noting that MTP III has been implemented in an environment full of socio-economic challenges. Even before the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic, he listed two negative developments whose mitigation consumed substantial national resources. These are the destruction of infrastructure by floods in 2018 and the locust infestation in 2020. The Covid-Pandemic and associated lockdowns are responsible for most of the under-achievements in targets, which are being addressed through the post-covid recovery strategy. The PS brought to the attention of the forum current and future economic constraints in the form of spill-overs from the Russia-Ukraine stand-off in Europe. The PS highlighted that Kenya is a resilient economy, and implementation of the Medium-Term Plans shall withstand the pressures.
2. To facilitate the implementation of the MTP IV, the PS requested the participants to exercise their civic responsibility by electing leaders whose manifestos reflect the priorities of the citizens. Specifically, he indicated that citizens must carefully interrogate the cost of manifestos that candidates are using to engage them, given the limited fiscal space the economy is facing. He advised that the disconnect between the proposals of manifestos and available resources should be managed through deliberate demands for accountability by the citizens.
3. The PS ended by briefly highlighting the roadmap for the next phases of the MTP preparation process, noting that the inputs from the consultation shall be incorporated in the MTP IV and third CIDP.

**Remarks by the County Secretary**

The County Secretary welcomed the guest and participants of the forum and conveyed the good wishes of the Governor to the forum. The Secretary reiterated the importance of consultation for purposes of both the MTP IV and the next CIDP for Nakuru County. He noted that Nakuru County Government has made progress in the implementation of the second-generation CIDP, and contributions by participants in the current forum will inform the next phases of the third-generation CIDP

**Remarks by the County Director (Finance and Planning)**

The County Director of Planning appreciated the opportunity in the forum for county officials to interact with the national government officials in defining the development agenda of the national government for the next five years. He highlighted some of the outstanding challenges

the County faced in the implementation of CIDP as weak budget and fiscal capacity; inadequate technical capacity across sectors; weak project feasibility, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation; administrative inefficiencies; lack of baseline data; weak coordination between the two levels of government (roads, social programs and others with grey areas) and Covid 19.

The Director encouraged participants to highlight all the challenges currently faced by citizens, committing to take up all the county-level mandates for purposes of the next CIDP. He also indicated that the process of preparing a third CIDP shall commence, and further consultation will be conducted at lower levels of county government for refinement of the development challenges.

### **Plenary Discussions**

- A participant representing the County peace committee raised a concern that politicians are currently selling to the electorate development ideas that are way off the provisions of Vision 2030. She suggested that the State or its partners should have mechanisms to hold potential political aspirants to provisions of Vision 2030, since the same contains the aspirations of Kenya's public. [The PS advised that Party manifestos will be soon published. Following these publications, citizens should seek and scrutinize party manifestos to identify such departures or gaps. To get clarity on the differing provisions, citizens should take advantage of political forums to challenge candidates on specific
- Pronouncements in their manifestos. Another strategy is to write to the editors' guild regarding such contentious provisions so that the owners of those ideas can be made to account for them during debates in the Media]
- Another participant sought clarity over the flexibility of plans like MTP III or IV, to respond to emergent issues that occur after the finalization of plans. A case in point is the chaos in the university education sub-sector currently that has stalled learning in some universities. [The PS advised that Plans are indeed flexible, and special projects are always integrated for instance through the interventions of parliament or the National Treasury. A strategic approach to such intervention could include involving Members of Parliament in highlighting the contingent issue at hand]
- Delay in the disbursement of the increased county allocation is affecting the actualization of the plans. The concerned participant sought information regarding the national government's future plans to eliminate these delays. [ The PS advised that this issue is not limited to counties but also national government finances, and delays will eventually reduce with improvement and stability in revenue collection]
- Salaries as % of the budget should be 35%, but some counties have surpassed this despite the PFM limits. What is in the plan to limit this proportion that is eating into the development budget? [It was advised that the county management must remain accountable and diligent in the management of county resources since the guidelines and laws to facilitate the same are in existence].

- What can be done about the escalating debt? [Given limited sources of revenue, is not possible for a country to invest in capital if there is no debt: the focus should not be the debt itself. Rather, the focus should be on diligence to ensure that the infrastructure the debt is developing can enable inclusive economic participation.]

## 4.0 GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The participants were divided into the following four (4) groups namely: economic Pillar, Social Pillar; Political Pillar; and Enablers/Foundations.

### Emerging issues, Challenges and Priority Programmes/Projects

Nakuru County emerging issues, challenges and priority programmes/projects as presented by Chairs of respective groups is as shown below:

EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
ECONOMIC PILLAR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-resilient tourist sector i.e issues in our tourist sites and attractions, what activities take place in those sites, inaccessibility, lack of social amenities and accommodation.</li> <li>• Accessibility of stimulus funds for the tourism and hospitality sector is a challenge</li> <li>• Downgrading of Naivasha from tier one to tier two</li> <li>• Inadequate allocation of funds to the tourism department in the county government</li> <li>• Tourism is lumped with other departments leading to poor coordination of programs</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure especially feeder roads to hotels and tourism facilities</li> <li>• Insecurity concerns for tourists both local and international</li> <li>• Exorbitant costs i.e. The cost of power is rising at a higher rate</li> <li>• Many licenses while opening hotels i.e., 16+ licenses inclusive of paying for bed levies</li> <li>• Uncontrolled tourists' attraction establishments</li> <li>• Encroaching of riparian lands</li> <li>• Multiple taxation i.e., payment of training levies to tourism fund and NITA</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Low staffing levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of ICT in all County programs</li> <li>• Establishment of agroforestry projects</li> <li>• Establishment of funds for MSMEs and cooperatives</li> <li>• Business trainings for MSMEs</li> <li>• Establishment of organic food policy</li> <li>• Amendment of County disability act</li> <li>• Creation of competency centers in the county</li> <li>• Establishment of brail centers</li> <li>• Enforcement of spatial planning</li> <li>• Establishment of a Nakuru international convention center</li> <li>• Give incentives and tax holidays to investors</li> <li>• Harmonization of licenses and should be payable once</li> <li>• Establishment of SMART markets</li> <li>• County Government to create innovation hub centers and support</li> <li>• Establishment of research and development department in all sectors</li> </ul>

EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change i.e., farmers are not resilient on issues of climate change. No innovative agricultural practices and youth are left out. Youth can be involved along the value chain i.e., transportation</li> <li>• Livestock and crops pests and diseases</li> <li>• Inadequate agroforestry practices i.e., diversify the fruit trees, especially those grown in semi-arid areas</li> <li>• Subdivision of arable Land leading to the unsustainability of farm produce</li> <li>• Low Mechanization of agriculture leading to low output of farm produce</li> <li>• Inadequate Storage facilities for perishable products e.g. potatoes</li> <li>• Inadequate value addition</li> <li>• High costs of production especially farm inputs and raw materials of feeds. Compromised quality of feeds leading to the importation of feeds from the neighboring countries.</li> <li>• Food safety issues i.e. lack of organic policy to regulate and resistance of microbial elements</li> <li>• Political interference in the sector i.e. unregulated importation</li> <li>• Low Access to affordable financial services</li> <li>• Poor plans for Food and feed reserves from the county government for longer periods e.g. 1+ years</li> <li>• Low agro-processing mechanisms for value addition and processing of our products</li> <li>• Loss of agrobiodiversity where we are losing our original crop and animal seeds</li> <li>• Low access to affordable credit i.e., available credit attracts high-interest rates, lack of information on credit facilities, lengthy process of processing credit</li> <li>• Poor attitude towards joining of business</li> </ul>	



EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
<p>member organizations like KNCCI Nakuru Chapter, KAM, Nakuru Business Association (NBA) where SMEs prefer being independent hence low bargaining power for essential services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate space to Develop markets i.e., most public lands have been grabbed, there is unfair allocation of market places and sites, poor sanitation in the market place e.g., toilets making it unattractive.</li> <li>• Inadequate ready markets for products and price regulations based on supply and demand.</li> <li>• Frustration of entrepreneurs when it comes to standardization criteria for export markets.</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives to encourage entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Inadequate training and capacity building leading to low uptake of business opportunities in the county</li> <li>• Unethical business practices i.e., Increased counterfeits products in the market because they are cheaper, Weights and measures, Improper packaging of products</li> <li>• High rate of loan defaulters amongst MSMEs</li> <li>• Low investments in housing i.e., high cooperative base to business persons</li> <li>• Inadequate involvement of persons with disabilities i.e., lack of information and lack of will to fully involve them. The implementation of affirmative action plans</li> <li>• Skill gap between what is needed in the market and what is offered in our institutions</li> <li>• Slow changes in technology where our companies do not march with current market needs</li> <li>• Changing needs in customer taste and preferences</li> <li>• Unfavorable business environment to the</li> </ul>	

EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
<p>operation of manufacturing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Feedback mechanisms in customer tastes and preferences</li> <li>• High cost and quality of energy</li> <li>• Tariff barriers between counties and at the national level</li> <li>• Globalization leading to unhealthy competitive trade</li> <li>• Low uptake of insurance for agricultural</li> <li>• Inadequate source of quality fingerlings i.e., establish fish hatcheries within the county</li> <li>• High cost of fish feeds i.e., capacity building for fish farmers on fish feed formulation</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge on value addition i.e., capacity building for fish farmers on value addition</li> </ul>	
SOCIAL PILLAR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) in the urban and rural set-up</li> <li>• Free and compulsory Early Childhood Education</li> <li>• Employment of Secondary Teachers.</li> <li>• Scaling up a digital training</li> <li>• high level of teenage pregnancy in the County</li> <li>• High level of newly infected HIV sex education</li> <li>• Mental health and wellness</li> <li>• Community Health Volunteer</li> <li>• Lack of medicine and the cost of health services is very high</li> <li>• Limited scope of NHIF: only covers family planning, 0-6 weeks after birth.</li> <li>• Increased cases of Gender-Based Violence</li> <li>• Duplication of gender and culture functions between national and county government</li> <li>• Solid waste</li> <li>• Scarcity of water</li> <li>• Political interference with the management of public housing in counties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization of guardians and caregivers on the implementation of the CBC</li> <li>• Funds to be given by the national government as grants for free and compulsory Early Childhood Education</li> <li>• The government to find ways of absorbing the graduates instead of waiting for a long time</li> <li>• The government to work with partners in training the youth on digital skills and employment.</li> <li>• Sex Education – The young people to be sensitized and educated on sexual health.</li> <li>• Community Health Volunteer (CHV) Programme should be promoted. A budget to be set aside to facilitate the programme.</li> <li>• The government to embrace mental health by setting aside a budget for mental health. Gilgil level 4 should receive conditional grants since it covers services beyond the county and it supports the mental health wing</li> </ul>

EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural-Urban migration</li> <li>• Overcrowded estates especially for the units put up in the 1950s</li> <li>• Sports are not inclusive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building for social workers to support the issues of mental health.</li> <li>• Policies should be formulated in a way to streamline NHIF with the UHC. Scaling-up of registration of the poor and the vulnerable under the UHC to enable them get health services.</li> <li>• Allocation of funds to the health sector should be increased to facilitate recruitment of human resources and to improve service delivery at the health facilities.</li> <li>• Establishment of sexual and gender-based violence at the county level. Safe space for survivors of GBV at the county level.</li> <li>• Structures to be created in that gender officers to deal with gender issues. Police officers to specifically handle gender-based issues. Introduce a curriculum for police to be trained on gender-based matters</li> <li>• The national government should consider fully devolving the gender matters</li> <li>• Creativity among the youth should be nurtured. Provide a fund to facilitate creativity and culture among the youth and provide employment</li> <li>• Management Plan of Solid Waste – employment of officers during the collection of waste disposal. The government should make a deliberate move to promote the youth on waste disposal collection and sanitation.</li> <li>• Development equipping and operationalizing of 25-acre solid waste recovery in Gilgil</li> <li>• Protection of spring and water points so as there is clean water for all.</li> <li>• Nakuru County Housing Estates Tenancy and Management Bill to be enacted to enable coordinated efforts in the management of county estates</li> </ul>

EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public participation in the housing department to have the estates vacated for upgrading and increasing the number of houses</li> <li>• Additional funding and joint ventures by other investors to put up sufficient houses 2,000 houses are to be put up in Naivasha.</li> <li>• Intensifying alternative construction materials through public participation and sensitization</li> <li>• Additional funding to the county department of sports to facilitate PWD sports</li> <li>• Direct funding to the directorate of sports to fast track the implementation of sports programmes and activities.</li> </ul>
POLITICAL PILLAR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City status and Municipalities (Nakuru and Naivasha)</li> <li>• Extended Political activity (from the election)</li> <li>• Lack of implementation of the CGA &amp; PFM Act and policies: Lack of strong opposition</li> <li>• Lack of political will to fast-track formulation and enactment of policies</li> <li>• Lack of respect for rule of law and the constitutions (gave the example of public participation for the sake of it). Consultation is often conducted just to fulfill the obligation and inputs from the forums do not end up in the final decisions/plans made.</li> <li>• Existence of organized crime gangs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and fund Disaster management policy and strategy</li> <li>• Integrated city plan (with intensive public participation)</li> <li>• County specific climate change and mitigation project</li> <li>• Continuous peace engagement and stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• Establish a directorate of civic education &amp; public participation; Civic oversight programmes; establish a directorate of public communication</li> <li>• Operationalization of public participation Act, regulations and Guidelines</li> <li>• Joint Multi-pronged and multi-sectoral crime rehabilitation programme (with joint participation by county government and national government)</li> <li>• Establishment and operationalization of county policing authority</li> </ul>

EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment of road reserves;</li> <li>• high traffic and</li> <li>• lack of road maintenance</li> <li>• Sub-division of agricultural land</li> <li>• Elevation of Nakuru to city status</li> <li>• Slums</li> <li>• Water shortage and lack of sewerage infrastructure</li> <li>• Cybercrime</li> <li>• Vandalism of optical fiber</li> <li>• High corruption /nepotism</li> <li>• Emerging criminal gangs and violent extremism</li> <li>• Vandalism of infrastructure (electricity transformers)</li> <li>• Slums and illegal connections of electricity</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Fire outbreaks</li> <li>• Rising lake water levels</li> <li>• Illegal fishing</li> <li>• Collapse of businesses</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the county spatial plan, enforcement of zoning of agricultural and commercial land</li> <li>• County to partner with DCI on cybercrime</li> <li>• Sensitization programs for county employees on national values</li> <li>• Anti-corruption committees and enforcement of county by-laws</li> <li>• Drug rehabilitation centres and programs</li> <li>• Multi-agency framework to safeguard critical infrastructure (waterworks; electricity)</li> <li>• County approvals of all buildings</li> <li>• Invest in more fire engines</li> <li>• Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and youth empowerment programs</li> <li>• Improve access to low-interest funds for business</li> </ul>

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

The Director, on behalf of the County Government appreciated the State Department for organizing the forum. He also expressed gratitude to the participants for their active engagement in the forum. He acknowledged that the forum was a learning opportunity in that the participants can understand the linkage of national and county-level planning frameworks

The Assistant County County thanked the participants for their impressive turn-up and active participation, advising that further contributions be submitted to the County Commissioner's office. She conveyed best wishes to the State Department for Planning for the next phases of preparation of MTP IV, and declared the forum officially closed.