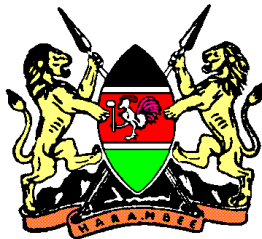


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

FOURTH MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2023- 2027

NYANDARUA 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 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 28th March and 5th April, 2022. The Consultation Forums provided opportunity for stakeholders and the public to provide views that will form basis for the design of sector policies, programmes and projects in the Fourth MTP.

1.3 Objective of the 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 147 participants attended the Nyandarua County Consultation Forum.

1.5 County Consultation Process

The Consultation Team was led by the County Commissioner, Nyandarua County. 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 the 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. HIGHLIGHTS OF REMARKS MADE DURING OPENING SESSION

County Commissioner-Nyandarua County

The County Commissioner started by appreciating the State Department for Planning's initiative to conduct consultation forums, adding that there was adequate representation of the society of Nyandarua in the Forum. He thanked the participants upfront for responding to short notices of invitation and requested them to carefully consider the development proposals for the next five years.

The Commissioner noted that the proposals participants give in such forums are embraced and taken through a full circle of implementation, citing observed by the Development Coordination Committee. An example of complete projects includes the establishment and equipping of the Nyandarua National Polytechnic, which is one of several Vision 2030 National Government projects in the County. Other notable developments include the electrification of public primary schools and the Digital Learning Programme. The Commissioner highlighted the innovation of the Development Coordination Committee, in removing development bottlenecks that previously delayed the implementation of projects.

To effectively contribute to the discussions the Commissioner requested participants to attend groups aligned to their areas of practice and competence, during the forum.

CEC Finance & Planning

The CEC started by delivering the complements of the Governor-Nyandarua County and highlighted the importance of the county consultation forum in identifying the priorities for the next planning period. The Governor through the CEC noticed that substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the outgoing Plan (MTP III), despite various national and global challenges such as Covid-19. Nyandarua is central to food production in the country (with the main outputs being potatoes and milk), that form commonly consumed products in the country.

Despite production of these and other essential commodities, CEC decried high poverty levels (34.8%) prevailing in the county, in comparison to other counties with similar or near agricultural potential in the region. He advised that future public investments must focus on value addition and marketing of pyrethrum, milk and other main agricultural farming. He urged participants to identify

revolutionary priorities during the MTP IV consultation forum to address the high levels of poverty. Another pervasive problem in the county is the sub-division of high potential agricultural land to uneconomical sizes, limiting productivity. The CEC noted that this emergent issue is a threat to the future agricultural potential of the county. Proper spatial planning, implementation and enforcement of regulations must be given priority in the next medium-term plans.

For purposes of economic services enablers, the CEC noted that the county has a low index of paved roads (600KM) relative to its size and economic potential. The lack of paved roads is limiting agricultural produce marketing in the county, particularly for perishables. Additionally, indicative priorities in the energy sector should cover reducing reliance on unclean and inefficient biomass that is prevalent in the county. Electricity connection coverage is also low given that only 11% of the population is utilizing electricity for lighting. Industrial application of electricity should be facilitated, to create entrepreneurial opportunities in the county. Electricity distribution should be designed in such a way as to solve the high unemployment levels among trained youths in the county. Some of the notable social-demographic issues currently facing the county include unstable family units (single parenthood) and a threat of unemployed youths.

The CEC expressed appreciation to the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), for the novel publication of the Public Affairs Index which is useful in packaging the profile of the county to potential investors. The CEC finally noted that the forum is timely in eliciting the development priorities of the citizens, given that the process of preparing the third CIDP shall start soon.

3.0 PLENARY DISCUSSION

The MTP III achievements indicate that 18 Teachers Training Colleges (TTCs) are being rehabilitated. The participant noted that the newly established Aberdares TTC did not benefit from this yet it has no infrastructure and serves three counties. Funding of TTCs should also be included in equipment provision (including computers) and internet connectivity under the projects of equipping colleges. It is also imperative to employ the graduates of TTCs who have now undergone the Competence-Based Curriculum (CBC) training to ensure prudent use of the resource.

Other participants noticed that although a lot has been achieved, the citizens are still suffering and there may not be a trickle-down of income to the households [The CEC noted that innovations for value addition to agriculture should be given priority by both levels of government since it is the sale of agricultural produce that occasions poor earnings to farmers]

Another participant raised an issue about three prospective dams (Malewa, Pesi and Sasumua) proposed in the last MTP. These Dams draw water from a water tower in Nyandarua but the county has very low water access levels [The CEC indicated that those concerns and/or considerations have been forwarded to respective projects through Central Rift Valley Water Work Development Agency]

There was a concern that although the CIDP demonstrates heavy investment in the physical health infrastructure there is no equivalent employment of staff in those facilities [the Director of planning indicated that the county is continuously employing health staff that currently accounts for 70% of payroll. He also indicated that the statistics on staffing levels and distribution will be availed to the concerned party].

An NGO representative raised concern over the presentation of results, in that only the achievements were highlighted. He suggested a formal presentation of the target vs achievement [the Director for planning indicated that more detailed data was available and can be furnished to the interested participants]

The role of development partners in the achievements of both national and county development achievement for the defined period was not highlighted, and participants wanted an approximation of their participation. [The CEC indicated that development partners have played a great counterpart role in the development and each project has different levels of participation (Kenya Climate-Smart; Danida; EU in different sectors)]

A participant inquired about the County's position on the Public-Private Partnership policy (PPP) for Nyandaua County, due to bottlenecks potential private investors are facing in pursuit of partnerships with the County Government in provision of water [the CEC indicated that there is a policy and regulations on the same are awaiting guidance from the national government].

Another participant noted that although Nyandarua county is rated poorly in budget execution by the CoB, the World Bank says otherwise. This controversy needs to be addressed, particularly on the issue of the lack of skilled manpower in the relevant department

Kiswahili was recommended as a language for use in consultations to ensure the inclusiveness of those who are not fluent in English.

A participant requested clarity on the existing social protection programs that the County is currently running, as per the presentation of CIDP progress. He expressed fears of overlap between national and county level interventions, noting an increase in the number of vulnerable populations like children in Nyandarua. He also recommended that the county government puts focus on a special niche that is currently not addressed by the National Government programs like the facilitation of Children's homes. [The County Commissioner noted that the Government is adopting a new strategy of dealing with vulnerable children, away from the conventional children's homes since the latter is not producing appropriate social care for children. As a remedy, Committees to start vetting children's homes to avert abuse of children. The Commissioner urged participants to preach active watch-keeping of children and other vulnerable populations]

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

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

Emerging Issues and challenges	Proposed priorities
ECONOMIC PILLAR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gazette of Tourism locations• COVID-19.• Change of social norms.• Injustice in revenue collection.• Human-Wildlife conflict• Pollution• Community ownership and approval of dam projects.• Climate change.• Irrigation water.• Outdated farming practices.• Unstable markets.• Expensive farm inputs.• Access to certified seeds.• Poor storage facilities.• Poor Sub-division of land.• Poor/unwilling community participation.• Small town centers.• Unfair tax systems on traders.• Limited budget provisions in manufacturing.• Cheap imports.• Management of cooperatives.• Absence of county resources database/ map.• Absence of funds allocated to manage Lake Ol-bolsat.• Absence of policies on natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agricultural tourism.• Gazette tourism areas.• Awareness plans.• Proper institutions and legal structures.• Awareness of pollution.• Marking and fencing of wildlife habitats.• Enact Legal policies to address location and community acceptance of dam projects.• Recycle waste materials (i.e. plastics)• Road networks improved.• Address climate change issues.• Water harvesting and irrigation projects.• Potato Board formed.• Training of farmers through extension services.• Stabilize markets.• Subsidize farm inputs.• Construction of cold storage.• Legal and regulatory frameworks on funds.• Training farmers on bio-gas tapping.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination between actors and partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologies on organic farming. • Linkages of farmers to agriculture institutions. • Develop policies on sub-division of land • Diversification of economic activities • Operationalize market centers. • Operationalize the trade fund to support traders' recovery from COVID-19. • Strengthen market committees for improved community participation. • Create structures that promote community ownership of projects. • Urbanize town centers. • Create a more responsive finance bill annually. • Provision of more funds in the budget. • Control of cheap imports through legal frameworks. • Legal framework on private partnership. • Strengthen the Nyandarua traders • Upscale Capacity building of vulnerable groups. • Upscale the formation of business entities. • Issue of land ownership titles. • Operationalize the cooperative's policy and action. • Develop a county resources map/ database • Mobilize funds to manage Lake Ol-bolsat. • Policy development on the management of natural resources
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SOCIAL PILLAR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drugs and enough practitioners in health facilities, inadequate facilities including mortuaries, sharing of ambulances among different hospitals • Encroachment of wetlands and riparian land, land degradation (conflict of interest) scarcity of water, and climate change • Increasing health issues among vulnerable groups (aged) • Management and funding of TVETS and Higher Institutions of Learning, high teacher to student ratio in ECDs and low remuneration • Increased teenage pregnancies • Gender-based issues and violence • Unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization in all centers in Nyandarua 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and equip the newly established Aberdare Teachers Training College – Construct facilities and Equip (catchment for Samburu, Laikipia, Nyandarua and Nakuru) • Expand (Tuition block, hospitality, executive garage, multipurpose hall and administration block) and Equip (Workshop, school bus and van and borehole) of Nyandarua National Polytechnic • Improve on the marketing and ownership of the National Polytechnic and TTC • Increase the staffing of Early Childhood Education (ECD) • Increase the capacity of CBC teachers and provide internet connectivity to schools within the county • Add rehabilitation centres in education facilities • Supply of school learning materials • Increase recruitment and Remuneration of ECD teachers and Adult Education • Revive feeding programs • Establish County ECD Resource Centre • Recruitment of Adult Education Teachers • Encourage religion-based education in schools (Madarasa as ECD Centre) • Training institution integrated for people with disability •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One level hospital in all the constituencies • Equitable supply of drugs in all the hospitals • Proper Management of Health insurance • Remove limitation on choices of the hospital on NHIF • Upgrade JM Kariuki Hospital to level 6 • Upgrade Engineer Hospital to level 5 • Upgrade Ndaragwa to Level 4 • Additional nurses and clinical officers and specialists in all the County Health Facilities • Rooms for therapy and sensory rooms • Improved censoring of insurance companies • Increased ambulances • • Establishment of at least 1 borehole in all the informal settlements – in line with Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) regulations • Improved management and stewardship of water resources • County/NG support and improve the capacity of the management structure of the existing water projects • Promote Water Roof Water Harvesting – start with all public schools • Establish Water harvesting pans for runoff water in all sub-counties • Rehabilitation of existing dams –
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	<p>de-silting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of water regulations (WRMA and County Government) • Restructure water and environment policies to align with devolution • Accessibility of dams and reclamation • Reclaim catchment and riparian areas for conservation and protection (Aberdare, L. Ol' Bolossat and related ecosystems) • Rehabilitation of Lake Ol' Bolosat Ecosystem • Rehabilitation and maintenance of boreholes • Raise forest/tree cover in line with FLR and Afri100, Bonn Challenge and NDC • Improve public participation in environment management • Build Capacity of Conservation groups – CFAs, WRUAs, CBOs and FBOs • Proper planning, control and issuing of title deeds and leases • Enforcement of spatial planning and all legal requirements • Improve urban greening in the main urban centers • Establish public Sub – County green parks • Establish home-based care for the elderly and vulnerable – provision of welfare • Expand the social protection in the NG and ensure 100% coverage of the vulnerable (PWLD, Elderly, Orphans, Mental health) • Upscale outreach of orphans – Inua
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	<p>Jamii cash Transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish County Mechanism to ensure the care of parents and replicate the Social Protection to County • Establish a widow of graduating persons from the Social Protection • Ndaragwa and Kipipiri identified as ASALs • Establish a Children and Elderly home (self-paying and welfare supported) • Setup short time holding homes/facilities to support the establishment of law courts • Support a culture system to solve gender-based issues and establish life skill centers • Rehabilitation center for people with disability • Establish and support Youth centers and youth-friendly health centers • Promote organized youth counseling • Promote youth-friendly services – specialized health provider
POLITICAL PILLAR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of programs and projects – stakeholder engagement • Public participation (Project planning cycle) • Publicity • Impact assessment on deliverables (result oriented) • Domestication of national policies in counties – eg PPP • Political interference (conflict of interest) • Result-oriented programs and projects. • Funding to counties (costing of functions). • Priorities – Focus (deviate from focusing on a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy to mainstream public participation in counties (stakeholders, feedback mechanisms) and follow-up. • Citizen participation in the PMC (to be selected by the community – non-partisan). • Promotion and facilitation of KNBS and Counties for frequent and updated County data for effective planning • Re-evaluation of costs of the

<p>wide outlay of programs and projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the courts/legal services • Integrity and transparency • Project implementation by those who are meant to oversight (conflict of interest) • MCAs should not be involved in the implementation of projects and programmes. • County Executive – Conflict of interest and rent-seeking. 	<p>devolved functions – e.g. Health Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive civic education on governance structure and roles of different officeholders • Re-invigoration of inter-governmental relations and Summit among other frontiers
ENABLERS/FOUNDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low coverage of road network connecting sub-county and wards. This is led by lack of funds, poor workmanship and some roads leading to low potential areas while avoiding areas with high potential • High cost of electricity connection and low distribution • Weak frequency strength coverage for some radio stations • False information thru social media, • Lack of platform to exhibit or showcase inventions. • Minimize land subdivision in our county. • Lack of title deeds to the informal settlements. • Poor public service delivery and commitment. • Poor work ethics • High rates of unemployment • 9. Lack of patriotism • 10. Escalation in level and types of crimes caused by unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct public participation when deciding on which roads to be done. • Upgrading of roads and should have a local committee • Community empowerment to ensure support during implementation and enhance accountability • Lower the cost of electricity production and connection • Proposals on electricity distribution should take into account future projects and installations • ICT resource centres in huduma centres . • Come up with cyber security. • Fast track fiber optic connectivity in constituency hubs and their operationalization • Lower the price of gadgets and the cost of data by the service providers. • Extend national fiber-optic connectivity to ward levels • encourage innovations • come up with incubation centres • Come up with policies to minimize the land subdivisions • Better land planning • Digitization of land registry. • Have a master plan of land use.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fasttrack development of county spatial • Work plan • Centralization of the land process by operationalizing the land registry in olkalou • focusing on capacity building and motivation • Digitize most of the service • Extend credit to SMEs • Create industries to absorb unused skills • Increase manufacturing and agro-processing • Encourage people to be patriotic • Hasten court cases and have hefty penalties for those found guilty. • Provide water and conservation of environment • Equip and install more dams and household water pans to increase water harvesting. • Fasttrack the installation of sub-county level cold storage facilities for agricultural produce. • Policies to regulate the use of emergency funds. • Training and capacity building on firefighting on fire response. • Police reforms and increased recruitment • Increase funds to the security sector
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5.0 CONCLUSION

The County Secretary expressed appreciation to the participants for their active contribution to the discussion groups, and noted that all the inputs will be destined to either the national level plan (MTP IV) or the CIDP, through the respective sector plans. The participants were informed

that the process of CIDP III preparation in the County shall start, upon receipt of CIDP guidelines from the State Department for Planning.

The Assistant County Commissioner (ACC) delivered compliments on behalf of the County Commissioner for the next phases of MTP IV, advising that any further suggestions may be submitted in written form to the office of the county commissioner. She also urged consistency in participation whenever called upon, to ensure that the stakeholders can verify the MTP IV has incorporated the input collected during consultations. Lastly, the ACC declared the forum closed.