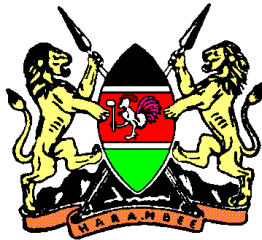


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

FOURTH MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2023- 2027

NYERI COUNTY CONSULTATION FORUM REPORT

MAY, 2022



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long term development blue-print 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 transition to the next long-term development agenda for the country. It will be guided by Kenya Vision 2030 and lessons learnt in 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 County Consultation Forums

The objectives of the County Consultation Forums were:

- i. To appraise stakeholders and the public on progress made in implementation of MTP 2018-2022, and preparatory process of 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 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, 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 151 participants attended the Nyeri County Consultation Forum.

1.5 County Consultation Process

The County Consultation Team was led by Mr. James Maina, Director, Macroeconomic Planning and International Economic Partnerships Directorate. The team made courtesy calls to the County Commissioner and briefed him 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 OPENING SESSION

Remarks by the Senior Deputy County Commissioner

The County Commissioner was represented by Mr. Joseph Mwangi Wamuti, Senior Deputy County Commissioner. The Senior DCC emphasized on the importance of collective participation of all segments of society in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public programmes/projects. He further encouraged the participants to contribute freely in the Forum discussions and that the success of the Country on matters

development would be pegged on the views presented on behalf of respective stakeholders from the village level to the highest levels.

Remarks by the County Secretary

The County Secretary, Mr. Benjamin Gachichio conveyed the message of the Governor, Hon. Mutahi Kahiga as delivered to the State Department for Planning representatives during the courtesy call in his office. He encouraged the participants to be objective in their contribution as it is their constitutional right in the development planning process. He reiterated the message by the Governor in ensuring that the identified County priorities and by extension the country do not deviate from Kenya's long-term blueprint, Vision 2030.

Remarks by the County Executive Committee Member, Finance and Economic Planning

The CEC for Finance and Economic Planning, Mr. Mwangi Robert Thuo, welcomed the participants and expressed gratitude to the State Department for Planning for organizing such an important event. He acknowledged the presence of Eng. Margaret Ogoi, who was representing the Principal Secretary, State Department for Infrastructure, and Mr. James Maina who was leading the State Department for Planning team. The CEC noted that the contributions made during the meeting would be significant as the national government develops the MTP IV and that there is need for collaboration from the onset of the development planning process.

He informed the participants that the County Government of Nyeri is scheduled to commence preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), as provided for under Section 104(1) of the County Governments Act of 2012. The CIDP informs the County annual development plans which aids in prioritization of programmes/projects for implementation. The CEC assured participants that the County Treasury will continue to collaborate with the MDAs to fulfill their planning and budgeting mandates. In conclusion, he acknowledged that the MTPIV process will lay the groundwork for development of CIDPs. The CIDP will guide the county's planning process after the general elections in August 2022.

3.0 PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

The participants were taken through the achievements on implementation of MTP 2018-2022, preparatory process of Fourth MTP, and highlight on achievement of the CIDP 2018-2022.

The Participants raised issues as summarized below:

- i) The need for public participation throughout the development planning process at both levels of government;
- ii) Need for adequate resources to ensure that programmes/projects are implemented as scheduled;
- iii) Agro-tourism is a very vibrant sector as witnessed in other countries like Costa Rica, Nyeri County can embrace the practice.

- iv) The County should adopt the Chinese concept on bulk production to increase the value of their exports.
- v) A 24-hour economy should be embraced in Nyeri and a conducive environment should be created for both local and foreign investors.

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

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

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
1. ECONOMIC PILLAR		
	Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undomesticated rates for the local tourists. ▪ Inadequate policies and incentives to enhance <i>Buy Nyeri Build Nyeri</i>. ▪ The absence of innovation led to the closure of hotels e.g. Outspan, Green Hills, and Tree Tops alongside other premises. ▪ Limited product offerings. ▪ Complacency in adapting to new ways of doing business. ▪ Vagaries of COVID 19 Pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore untapped opportunities by enhancing destination marketing and diversifying product offerings. These include but not limited to eco-tourism, entertainment tourism and agro-tourism in order to increase both international and local visitors. ▪ Undertake creative marketing. ▪ Revive scouting as an original product from Nyeri, renovate and increase amenities at Baden Powel cemetery in Nyeri town. ▪ Develop inter-county agreements on tourism exchange ▪ Develop a tourism circuit for the region ▪ Map out the tourist destinations in the County and promote them.
	Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boda Boda menace leads to criminal acts. ▪ High cost of business permits and licenses. ▪ High cost of business premises and land. ▪ High inflation that results in a high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulation of Boda Boda operators i.e. registration of the operators to operate within SACCOs like the matatu industry. ▪ Increase the number of business premises and sheds similar to the ones done by Kenya Industrial Estates. ▪ Sensitize locals on existing bilateral trade

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	<p>cost of living. The cost of consumable goods such as cooking gas is too high and this has necessitated some households to revert to the use of firewood; this will in the long run affect the forest cover.</p>	<p>agreements to expand business opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affirmative action towards the use of cooking gas by households. ▪ Exploit other energy sources in the country e.g. solar power.
	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land fragmentation ▪ The high cost of farm inputs e.g., fertilizers, seeds etc. increases the cost of production. ▪ Outdated policies – neo-colonialism policies e.g., in the management of coffee ▪ The average age of farmers in the county is 60 years hence the need for continued subsistence farming. ▪ Soil health is compromised hence low fertility. ▪ Disorganized marketing systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revise and harmonize the land policy to address access roads and land fragmentation. ▪ Revive organized outlets e.g., KFA ▪ Provide subsidies on agricultural inputs. ▪ Provide incentives to youths to engage in agriculture. ▪ Undertake soil testing and lime it. ▪ Improve the existing research centers. ▪ Finalize construction of Karimenu and NaruMoru Dams. ▪ Increase the acreage of land under irrigation. ▪ Enhance agro-processing. ▪ Amalgamate existing registered cooperative societies and put in place policies that discourage small and unviable cooperatives.
	<p>Financial Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Predator lenders e.g. shylocks and mobile phone lenders. ▪ Prohibitive and restrictive collateral requirements in the issuance of credit facilities. ▪ The national debt is too high and is impacting the cost of consumable goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-introduce caps on interest rates ▪ Control digital lenders ▪ Revert to the original economic model
	<p>Manufacturing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Little or no value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support value addition start-ups ▪ Transform and commercialize agriculture ▪ Regulate entry of certain imported goods into the country to promote local industries.
2.0	SOCIAL PILLAR	
	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low enrolment rates in ECDEs and 	

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	<p>primary schools especially in Mukurweini.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The impact of the closure of schools and withdrawal of teachers. ▪ Low uptake of support facilities for persons living with disabilities (PLWDs). ▪ Information gap on facilities available for PLWDs. ▪ High incidence of strikes and unrest in secondary schools. ▪ The low enrolment rate in TVETs. ▪ Inadequate funding to TVETs. ▪ Low completion rate in TVETs. ▪ Misplaced priorities in the education sector. e.g. having early secondary school in secondary schools instead of primary schools where there is already infrastructure in the form of classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create awareness among parents on the need to educate children with disabilities. ▪ Increase the number of sign language interpreters to support education for persons living with disabilities. ▪ Develop and implement a strategy to enhance enrolment and completion rate in TVETs. This will include rebranding of TVETs. ▪ Pooling of all the existing funding facilities/bursaries to cater for more beneficiaries. ▪ Publicize information on the existing funding facilities. ▪ Allocate more resources to TVETs.
	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low uptake of NHIF ▪ Rise of non-communicable diseases. ▪ High cost of rehabilitation for alcohol and drug abuse victims. ▪ Inadequate rehabilitation centers ▪ Low procreation among households in Nyeri County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early screening using existing institutions and enhanced training of healthcare providers (nurses, voluntary health workers) to provide psycho-social support. ▪ Increase the number of rehabilitation centers for psycho-social victims including PWDs. ▪ Establish a Liquor Fund as provided for under the Liquor Act. ▪ Awareness creation programmes for the prevention of addiction. ▪ Continuous mapping of alcohol and substance abuse in the county and preparation of a database on the same. ▪ Counseling and training programmes at workplaces. Enhance implementation of alcohol and drug abuse workplace policy. ▪ Training to include sign language to enhance communication with PWDs.

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	Environment, Water and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor waste management including e-waste. ▪ Inadequate funding. ▪ Poor infrastructure- treatment of waste, old waste collection trucks ▪ A negative attitude about garbage in the community e.g. manifested in the vandalism of litre bins. ▪ Poor physical planning and development of structures in the county without factoring in sanitation and waste management. ▪ Inadequate financial and human resources to support climate change mitigation initiatives e.g. forest conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a sewer line. ▪ Increase allocation for water and sanitation. ▪ Increase allocation on research and development for Dedan Kimathi University of Technology and other institution to improve waste management. ▪ Invest in waste recycling through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) ▪ Provide incentives to local firms (companies) to recycle waste and in turn create jobs. ▪ Employ and train more forest guards.
	Population, urbanization, and housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of a disaster management fund. ▪ Inadequate fire stations ▪ Non-motorized roads in slums. ▪ Poor land governance ▪ Growth of informal settlements. ▪ Low prioritization of housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a Disaster fund under gender and special services. ▪ Establish and equip fire stations in each sub-county. ▪ Adhere to the physical and land use planning Act 2019, and construct affordable houses to control the proliferation of informal settlements. ▪ Upscale water and electricity connections. ▪ Fast-track issuance of title deeds and support modern urban resettlement action plans. ▪ Adhere to the All buildings should be made accessible to PWDs.
	Gender, Youth, and PWDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate assistive devices for PWDs e.g. hearing devices ▪ Street families. ▪ Low funding for sports, low number of technical personnel, and inadequate facilities. Currently, there is no field for basketball for PWDs in the county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embark on mapping of PWDs in the county in collaboration with the National Council for Persons with disability. ▪ Set a fund aside to cater for the needs of street families under social protection. ▪ Enhance mentorship of the boychild in the county to enhance their self-esteem. ▪ Empowerment programme. This encourages groups to come together and access equipment based on their needs.

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate cultural sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance funding and partnership with the national council of persons with disabilities. ▪ Improvement of existing sports stadia and training of sports personnel. ▪ Sports as a tool for peace and cohesion. Undertake exchange programs on sports. ▪ Introduce sports training among PWDs and introduce games that PWDs can participate in like volleyball. ▪ Establish cultural sports to increase tourism and generate revenue. e.g. folk dancing.
3.0	POLITICAL PILLAR	
	Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Politicians have slowed us down in terms of development since politicians don't provide political leadership ▪ Interference by the political elite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civic education on the people for the people to make informed decisions. ▪ Socialization and teaching of values on matters of governance to be mainstreamed in our education system. From the onset, our children should be taught that corruption in governance is wrong; ▪ Empower women who will be able to bring up empowered children; both boys and girls.
	Rule of Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor adherence to the laws on governance. ▪ Double standards and duplications in the law especially in the judiciary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robust Civic Education-Borrowing from Moi's regime we need to use the provincial administration to improve civic education where the chiefs needed to carry out 4 <i>barazas</i> a month. ▪ Encouraging public participation-this will be achieved through civic education, once the public has been empowered with knowledge then they can confidently participate in governance. ▪ There's a need for more strict laws to even deter politicians from engaging in corruption. ▪ The National Values system should be enhanced. ▪ Democracy and leadership.

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	Devolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies in place do not address the health challenges in the county. ▪ Uninformed public who lacks information on devolution ▪ Corruption is and continues to ail the county government. ▪ Misplaced priorities since the county spend more money on recurrent expenditure at the expense of development. ▪ Political representation in the 47 counties are too much and costly. ▪ Late disbursements of resources from the national government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public <i>barazas</i> for civic education regularly and public forums for public participation. ▪ A standard national policy on employment to counties- policy guidelines ▪ Review of policies surrounding devolution; to see the impact of devolution and what can be adjusted. ▪ Ward development focuses on projects as a strategy to bring development to the ground. ▪ Deliberate allocation of resources to civic education and public participation to inform the public on development projects. ▪ Clear policy guidelines from the National Government to the County Government to steer development. ▪ Nyeri being an agricultural county there is a need for programs tailored to enhance value addition.
4.0	ENABLERS/FOUNDATIONS	
	Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of road construction and maintenance, the cost and murram. ▪ Heavy rains that erode road surfaces. ▪ Destruction and theft of street light cables. ▪ Green energy, solar and biogas ▪ Road safety (market infrastructure, agriculture) ▪ Agri-processing ▪ How to collaborate with local people on road maintenance. ▪ Capacity expansion (roads to reduce traffic jams), exit from Nyeri town toward Nyahururu or Nanyuki. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education of the farmers and the population on environmental conservation. ▪ Financing of horizontal infrastructure, internal roads, power, ICT, water. ▪ Pave more space for access roads.
	Information Communication and Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vandalism of fiber optic cables in the county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a platform where farmers can interact and share ideas. ▪ Installation of network cables. ▪ Installation of security systems especially in all

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The uptake of ICT in SMEs is very slow since there are very few systems in the community that use ICT. ▪ Little automation in the county. ▪ An ecosystem where there are accelerator programs, no vector funds, great minds that cannot penetrate the market. ▪ The pace of embracing technology in the county is very slow. Investors are willing to bring new technologies but the farmers are not ready to uptake them. 	<p>the exit routes to help curb insecurity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce traffic management systems. ▪ Innovation on building houses and selling at a cheaper price. ▪ Automation of Government systems and offer training to people on use of the systems. ▪ Cost friendly programs for farmers to be trained on the new technologies. ▪ The county government to initiate at least two ICT facilities in every ward.
	Science Technology and Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing job opportunities in waste collection. ▪ Demand for electric vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attract investors in wind power and solar power. ▪ Waste collected should be turned into energy, this will create employment in the county. ▪ Invest in electric vehicles.
	Land Reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subdivision of land. ▪ The cost of maintenance of water, sewage, land, and infrastructure is high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey and mapping of all villages ▪ Establish land offices in all sub-counties by the national government to streamline services. ▪ Use of technology in land reforms.
	Public Sector Reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate office space for personnel. ▪ Inadequate technical staff. ▪ High wage bill due to inherited staff. 	
	Labor and Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few industries within the county. ▪ Many unskilled workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved technology. ▪ Integrate education into the current labour market. ▪ Gender equality in employment. ▪ Legalization of migrants.
	National Values and Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family ethics are reduced in the society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family values and ethics programs should be established.
	Disaster Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People need to be trained in disaster and risk management.

	EMERGING ISSUES/CHALLENGES	PRIORITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no disaster plans in the low settlement areas. ▪ Inadequate personnel due to freeze in employment ▪ Food insecurity in areas like Kieni. ▪ Landslides in areas like Mukurweini. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerating infrastructure by planning and survey. ▪ Develop and implement policies on disaster and risk. ▪ Increase of firefighting equipment.
	<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CCTV ▪ Registering of Boda Boda ▪ Recruitment of the youth to join Al-Shabaab ▪ The high crime rate in Nyeri ▪ Use and selling of drugs among the youth ▪ Inadequate funding for NACADA ▪ Gender-based violence ▪ High levels of poverty lead to criminal activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boychild empowerment. ▪ Creation of employment. ▪ Motivation of <i>NyumbaKumi</i>. ▪ Increasing the people on the ground.

