REPUBLIC OF KENYA

HARAMBEE
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI
Ndiambaga Na Igua

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI

MUNICIPALITY OF NYERI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2024- 2029

SEPTEMBER, 2024

VISION

A safe, habitable, competitive and prosperous municipality

MISSION

To create and maximize opportunities for social economic development while upholding an attractive, clean, sustainable and secure environment for all.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote shared economic growth and job creation.
- To enhance good governance and active participatory citizenry.
- To enhance basic infrastructure for effective service delivery.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To assess the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in the area of jurisdiction.
- To determine community needs and align them to the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.
- To prioritize the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance.
- To protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities.
- To provide physical and social infrastructure.

CORE VALUES

Patriotism – *The feeling of love, devotion and sense of attachment to a homeland and alliance with other citizens who share the same sentiment.*
Fairness – *An elimination of one's own prejudices and desires so as to achieve a proper balance of interests.*
Integrity – *The practice of being honest and showing a consistent and uncompromising adherence to strong moral and ethical principles and value.*
Service Excellence - *Exceeding customers' expectations and paying attention to detail.*

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Foreword

The foundation for the preparation of the Nyeri Integrated Development Plan is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; the County Government Act, 2012; and the Kenya Vision 2030, and its Medium-Term Plans and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019). Specifically, Section 104. (1) and 108. (2)(b)(iii) of the County Government Act, 2012 states that the county government and its agencies shall prepare all projects, plans and programs to be implemented by any organ of state within the county, and that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county.

Municipality of Nyeri Integrated Urban Development Plan presents a major milestone in urban planning in the county. It comes against the backdrop of a myriad of urban challenges including rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, inadequate housing, uncontrolled informal settlements, inadequate services and infrastructure and lack of an appropriate framework to guide urban growth. The advent of devolution system of the government complicated municipality planning as this was embarked on after other structures had been entrenched.

Arising from these demands on urban planning, the Integrated Urban Development Planning framework was adopted as a tool for planning Municipality of Nyeri among other urban areas in Kenya in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The idea of integration is to break away from a compartmentalized approach to territories, issues and policies in order to promote an "all-inclusive" approach that takes into consideration of the physical, economic and social dimensions of urban development.

The integrated approach means having a vertical arrangement among the various levels of government and bodies involved in territorial governance and notably the national and county governments. The plan has also taken a horizontal integration approach among various stakeholders within the municipality including the public, private and non-state actors.
An integrated plan must also promote responsible urbanism as opposed to urban sprawl, quality urban life; engendering activity mix that stimulates urbanity, appropriate behavior, attitudes and growth. Development in this plan means improvement of urban places; transforming people's livelihoods, the environment, growing of the economy; creation of livable, choice neighborhoods; positive change with equity; creation of synergy among sectors, actors and places; sustainable growth.

Section 40 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019), states that 'an integrated urban area or city development plan shall reflect, among other things: the board's vision for the long term development of the city or municipality with special emphasis on the most critical development needs; an assessment of the existing level of development in the city including an identification of communities which do not have access to basic services; the determination of any affirmative action measures to be applied; the board's development priorities and objectives during its term in office, including its economic development objectives, community needs and its determination on the affirmative action in relation to the marginalized groups' access to services; and a spatial development framework which shall include the provision of basic guidelines for land-use management.

Planning is a deliberate, systematic, purposeful, result oriented and a people driven process that envisions a promising future state. This plan is aligned to the County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-2027 and the technical data and eventual finalization and of this IDeP was achieved through collaborative effort between the County Departments of Land, Physical Planning and Urbanization, Finance and Economic Planning and other stakeholders in the county. It is essential that this collaboration is strengthened and sustained in order to realize its successful implementation as envisaged under the act. Equally, invaluable lessons learnt during the preparation of this plan should form stepping-stones to improve future similar exercises that will be undertaken in other urban centers in Nyeri.

County Executive Committee Member
Lands, Physical Planning & Urbanization

Acknowledgement

The development of this plan was achieved through an elaborate and consultative process involving all stakeholders within and outside the Municipality of Nyeri. Many institutions were involved in the process and included the county departments, entities and the County Assembly. Other players who contributed, immensely, on successful completion of this plan are the members of the public from within the five wards that constitute Municipality of Nyeri.
The preparation process was coordinated by the Municipal Manager, Perister Kigwa and a team drawn from the County Government departments and the Municipality.

The Board members unwavering support and sharing of their knowledge greatly contributed in production of high-quality futuristic document that will guide the development of the Municipality of Nyeri for the next five years.

Special thanks go to His Excellency, the Governor, Dr. Mwalimu Mutahi Kahiga and the Executive Committee Member for Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development, Hon. Ndirangu Gachunia, for providing leadership and support in the development of this plan. A special mention to the chief officer Lands, physical planning and urban development Mr. Fredrick Maina for the immense support your accorded the board in the entire process. I also greatly appreciate the role played by the entire County Executive Committee, Chief Officers and Directors of the county departments for their invaluable contribution during the preparation of this integrated development plan. Every contribution and invaluable insights counted in finalization of this blue print that defines the journey of transforming Municipality of Nyeri and thus realize our vision.

Special gratitude goes to the entire staff of the Municipality of Nyeri for dedicating their time in ensuring all the required information and data was availed in time. The collaborative approach between the technical staff from the departments of Lands, physical Planning and Urban development, Environment and Sanitation, Finance and Economic Planning is also greatly appreciated as they devoted long hours in ensuring a high quality and implementable document is produced during the plan preparation process.

To all those individuals and institutions who were involved in one way or another, in preparation of this plan, and are not mentioned, please feel appreciated as we are all on this journey together. Let's all acknowledge the fact that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of this IDeP towards the achievement of our stated long-term Municipality and County development goals.

Jeremiah Ichaura
CHAIRMAN, NYERI MUNICIPAL BOARD

Executive Summary

The Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for the Municipality of Nyeri for the period 2024-2029 outlines the strategic framework, objectives, and planned development initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable growth and improving the quality of life for all residents. This plan is structured into six main chapters, each addressing critical aspects of the municipality's development agenda.

Chapter One provides comprehensive background information on the Municipality of Nyeri, covering its historical context, geographical location, administrative structure, and demographic characteristics. It describes the municipality's natural conditions, including physiographic features, hydrology, and ecological status, alongside an analysis of the current state of infrastructure, land use, and social services such as health, education, and security.

Chapter two reviews the performance of the previous Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) implementation. It presents an analysis of the municipality's revenue sources and expenditure patterns, highlights key achievements in infrastructure development, solid waste management, and partnerships, and identifies the main challenges and lessons learned during the previous plan period.

Chapter three outlines the planning frameworks adopted for the 2024-2029 IDeP. It includes the agricultural plan, spatial planning framework, and disaster management plan. The chapter discusses legal and policy guidelines, strategy proposals, and specific measures to be implemented to address the municipality's development needs.

Chapter four presents the strategic priorities, programmes, and projects that the municipality aims to implement in the plan period. It highlights development priorities across sectors, such as infrastructure, health, education, environment, and economic empowerment, and provides an overview of flagship projects. The chapter also discusses linkages with the county and national development agendas and cross-sectoral collaborations.

Chapter five provides details on the institutional framework for implementing the IDeP. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including the county government, municipal board, and community organizations. It also discusses the resource requirements by programme and sector and provides a projection of the necessary resources for successful implementation.

Chapter six describes the monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the IDeP. It details the municipality's monitoring and evaluation structure, capacity, data collection, and reporting mechanisms. The chapter emphasizes the importance of citizen engagement and feedback in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the planned interventions and provides an evaluation plan for assessing progress.

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASK	Agriculture Society of Kenya
ATC	Agricultural Training Institute
CA	County Assembly
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organization
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CGN	County Government of Nyeri
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoU	Change of User
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSP	County Spatial Plan
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
F&EP	Finance & Enterprise Performance
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology & Ecology
ICT	Information Communication & Technology
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
JSC	Judicial Service Commission
KAIS	Kenya Aids Indictors Survey
KARLO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KDHS	Kenya Demographic & Health Survey
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KPS	Kenya Police Service
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LHPP&U	Lands, Housing, Physical Planning & Urbanization
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIDP	Merti Integrated Development Programme
MTP	Medium Term Plans
NCD	Non-Communicable disease
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NG	National Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NYEWASCO	Nyeri Water and Sanitation Company
OVC	Orphans & Vulnerable Children
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRC	Salaries & Remuneration Commission
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
TWSB	Tana Water Works Development Agency
UACA	Urban Areas & Cities Act
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUAs	Water Resources Users Associations
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board

CHAPTER ONE:
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach, infrastructural development, land and land use.

1.1 Historical Background of Municipality of Nyeri

The history of the Municipality of Nyeri dates back to the 20th Century. At the beginning of the century, the today built-up area of the Municipality of Nyeri was mainly forest with few agricultural activities to the West (Tetu), Northwest (Kihuyo and Ihururu), and South (Gatitu). It began as a military base in 1902, where the military moved to the present location of former provincial offices to build a fort. This was considered a better place for defense since it was surrounded by a deep defensive ditch ("Mukaro" in Kikuyu dialect) leading to the present name of the central area of Nyeri town.

Asian traders set up businesses within the area of safety near the fort, and missionaries moved in at the request of the military officials. The town then flourished into a trading center for white settler farmers who reared cattle and grew wheat and coffee.

Nyeri town was elevated to Municipal Council in 1971 (vide Gazette Notice No. 61, 1971), covering an area of about 72sq.km. Before then, it used to exist as an Urban Council covering only 8sq.km, which included areas surrounding the town center (the present Central Business District (C.B.D) area). Currently, the Municipality of Nyeri covers an area of 170.2sq.km. the municipality can be defined as an urban/rural town, as about 50 percent of its present area is rural in nature, with a rich agricultural hinterland owned and managed by small-scale farmers.

1.2 Location

Nyeri municipality is located in the central highlands of Kenya, about 160 km North of Nairobi. It lies between the eastern base of Aberdare Ranges and the western slopes of Mt Kenya. It is between 0^0'17.36'S to $0^0$28.21'S and $36^0$50.62'E to $37^0$5.7'E at an altitude between 1600 and 1900 meters above sea level. The highest point is Nyeri Hill, and the lowest point is Marua Trading Center. It covers an area of 170.2sq.km that includes the Chaka sublocation and the five municipality wards, namely, Kiganjo/Mathari, Kamakwa/Mukaro, Rware, Ruring'u, and Gatitu/Muruguru.

1.3 Position and Size of the Municipality

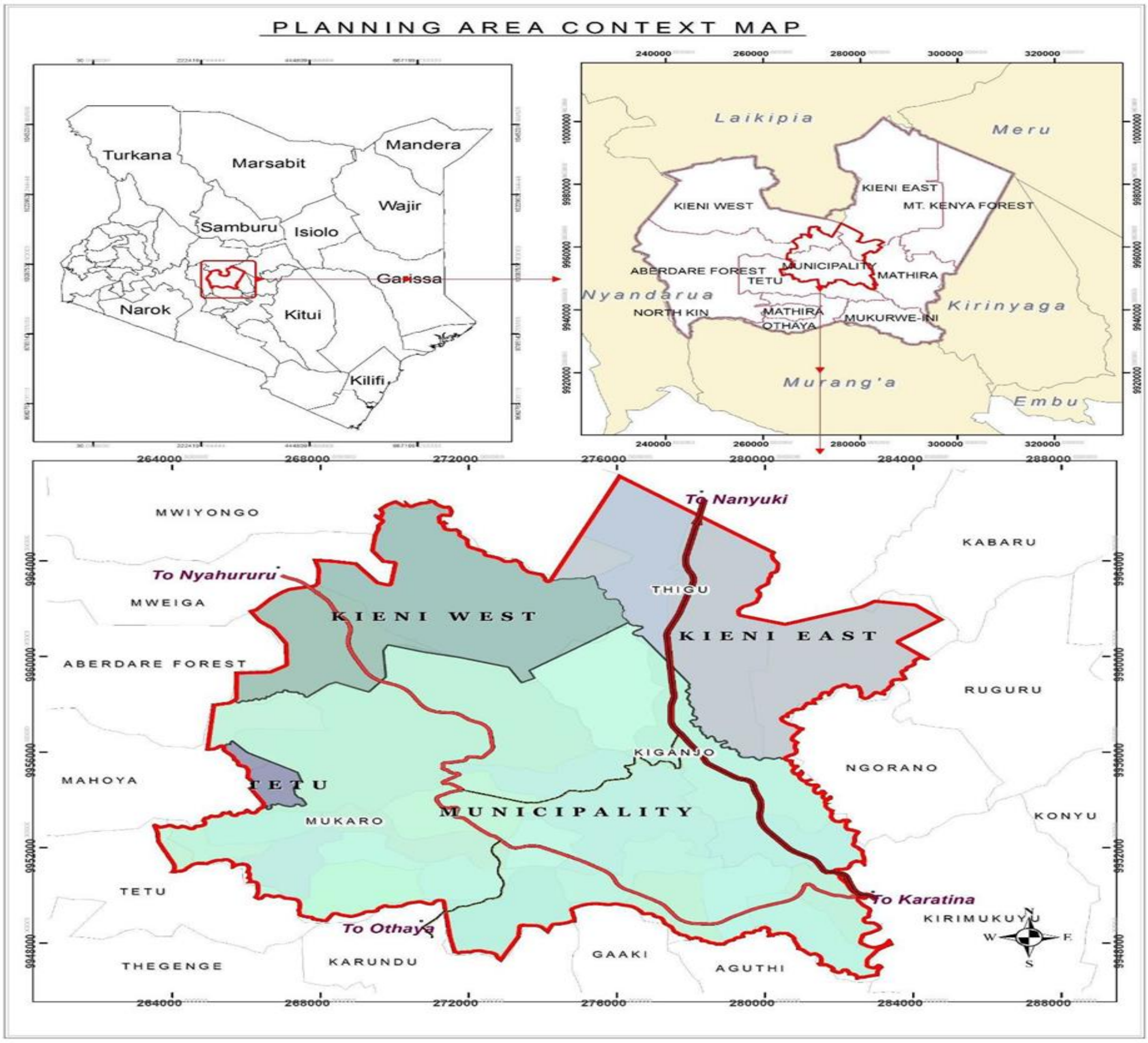


Figure 1: Map of the County showing the location of the Municipality

1.4 Administrative Structure and Functions

The National Government is represented in the Municipality of Nyeri through ministries and state corporations. Most national government ministries' offices are established in the Municipality of Nyeri. In addition, several parastatals and service departments have offices in the municipality.

The Municipality hosts the headquarters of the County Government of Nyeri. The County Government comprises the County Executive and the County Assembly both of which have offices within the Municipality. The executive arm comprises various County Executive Committee Members (CECM) who head different county departments, and the chief officers manage the day-to-day administrative affairs of each department. The County Government has Ten (10) departments, all of which have offices within the Municipality

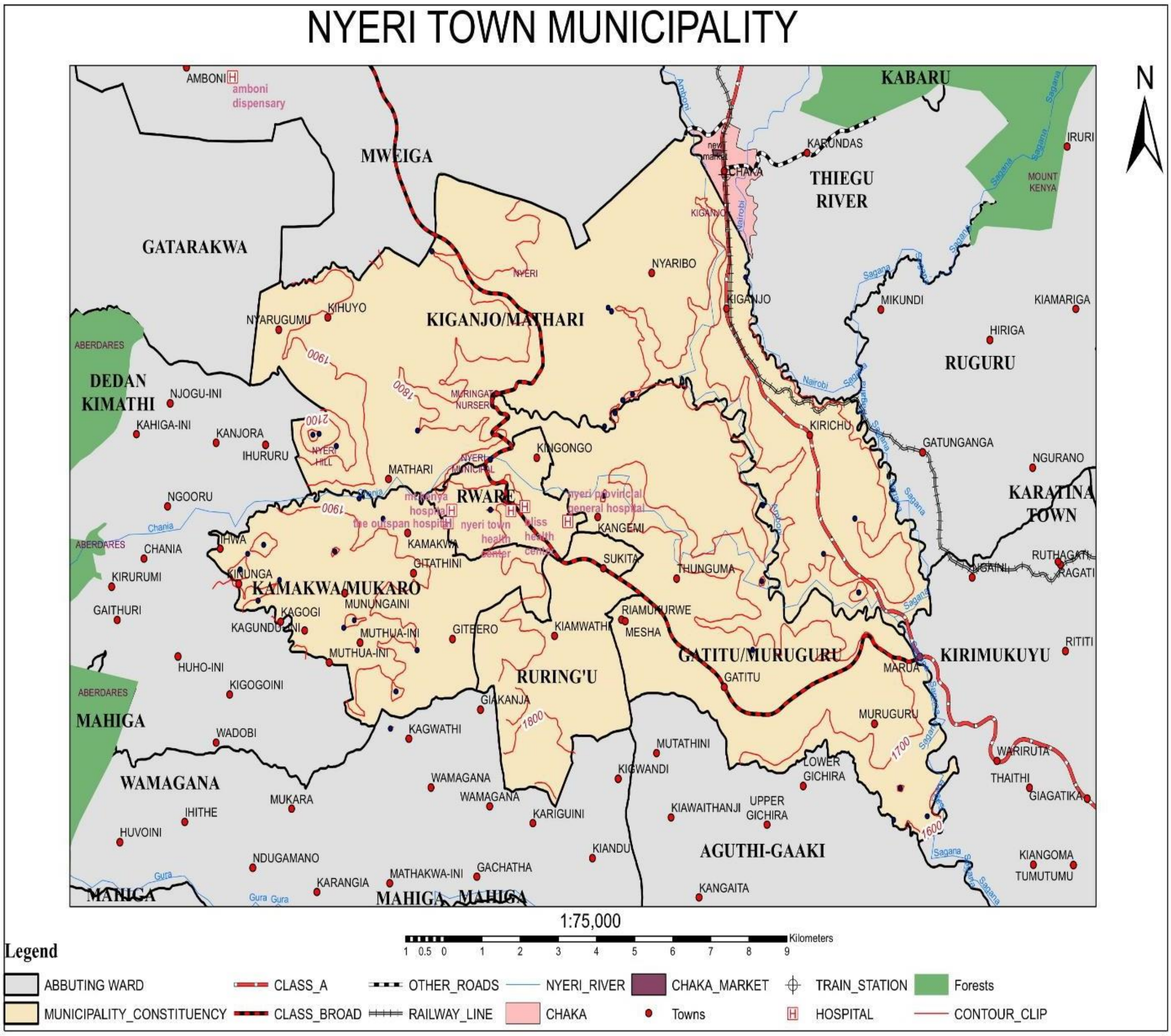


Figure 2: Map showing the Administrative Structure of the Municipality

1.4.1. Political units

The Municipality of Nyeri goes beyond the Nyeri Town Constituency. The municipality includes the Chaka Sublocation, which is a part of Thegu River ward, Kieni East Sub-county. The Nyeri Constituency has five electoral wards, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: *Municipality of Nyeri Electoral Wards*

Constituency	Electoral wards	Administrative Sub-county	Ward Names
Nyeri town	*5*	Nyeri town	Kamakwa/Mukaro,
			Kiganjo/Mathari
			Rware
			Ruring'u
			Gatitu / Muruguru
Kieni	1	Kieni-East	Thegu River (Chaka Township)
Total	**6**		

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2024

1.4.2. Eligible Voters within the Municipality of Nyeri

Table 2 shows the number of eligible voters within Nyeri Municipality. It provides the figures as per the 2019 population and housing census.

Table 2: Eligible Voters

Constituency	**Total population**	**Eligible voters 2019**	**The proportion of registered voters to the total population (2019) (%)**
Nyeri Town	140,338	53,787	38.3
Chaka Sublocation	4277	8,177	191
Total	**144,615**	**61,964**	**42.84**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019 and IEBC, 2022

1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.5.1. Physical and Topographic Features

The main physical features of the county are Mount Kenya (5,199m) to the east and the Aberdare ranges (3,999m) to the west. The western part of the county is flat, whereas further southwards, the topography is characterized by steep ridges and valleys, with a few hills such as Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. These hills affect the pattern of rainfall, thus influencing the mode of agricultural production in some areas.

The major rivers found in the county are Sagana, Ragati, Chania, Gura and Nairobi. If well tapped, these rivers and the numerous streams will make the county self-sufficient in surface and sub- surface water resources for domestic, agriculture and industrial development.

1.5.2. Ecological Conditions

The county has two forest eco-systems, namely Aberdare and Mt. Kenya. The county also has other isolated forested hills under the management of County Government such as Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. Apart from being a source of traditional forest products such as timber, fuel, fodder, herbal medicine among others, these forests play vital roles which include; maintenance of water cycle, wildlife habitat and are also repository of a wide range of biodiversity. Since soil conditions in the county are almost similar, agricultural productivity is influenced by rainfall intensity and temperature conditions

1.5.3. Hydrology

The Municipality is characterized by steep ridges and valleys with several rivers and streams traversing the landscape. It has a series of rivers originating from the Nyeri forest, the Aberdare national park and the Mt. Kenya that neighbors the planning area to the northeastern part.

The area generally drains from the east towards the western side. Many of the rivers drain from the Aberdares and feed into River Tana. The rivers and streams in the northern parts of the municipality area drain into the Ewaso Nyiro River. The major rivers traversing the Municipality include River Chania, Muringato, Amboni and Sagana.

These rivers pose limitations to the extension of urban developments and the type of developments taking place in the adjacent areas since they are environmentally fragile areas. There is therefore a need to formulate policy measures to protect them from encroachment and endangerment.

In terms of altitude, the municipality lies between 1600 meters and 1920 meters above the sea level. This aids in knowing the flow direction which is very key in determining the drainage pattern for the Municipality jurisdiction; hence aiding in strategic location of Dumpsites, Storm Water Drainage facilities and Sewer system

1.5.4. Climatic Conditions

The county experiences equatorial rainfall due to its location within the highland zone of Kenya. The long rains occur from March to May while the short rains are experienced in October to December, but occasionally, this pattern is disrupted by abrupt and adverse changes in climatic conditions. The annual rainfall ranges between 1,200mm-1,600mm during the long rains and 500mm-1,500mm during the short rains. In terms of altitude, the county lies between 3,076 meters and 5,199 meters above sea level and registers monthly mean temperature ranging from 12.8°C to 20.8°C.

1.5.5. Climate hazards and risks

During a County Participatory Climate Risk Assessment undertaken in May, 2023, the major climatic hazards identified within the Municipality were frequent flooding, especially along the Chania River, as well as the looming threat of soil erosion. Farmers in the area also voiced concerns over escalating pest and diseases.

The Municipality is also prone to the urban heat island effect, arising from continued urbanization through concentration of development of infrastructure converted from natural landscapes, reduced vegetation and from increase of human activities that release greenhouse gas emissions into the microclimate such as transportation and industrial processes.

1.5.6. Climate change adaptation, management and resilience strategies

Prioritized strategies and measures within the Municipality to adapt to, mitigate from and increase the community resilience in dealing with the effects of climate change include:

- conservation of existing natural forests and other water catchment areas
- promotion of forestry activities – creation of an urban forest/arboreta, establishment of urban green spaces, tree growing in the farmlands – so as to increase the municipality forest and tree cover.
- Investment in water harvesting infrastructure and storage tanks at the municipality, institutional and household level.
- Investment in climate proofing of all infrastructure such as drainage systems, roads, buildings etc
- Adoption of climate smart agricultural practices and drought tolerant breeds and seeds
- Enhanced institutional and community capacity building on climate change

1.5.7. Soil Types and Formations

The soil types and distribution have been influenced by the geological sub-structure. The knowledge on soils is important as it has an impact on water retention/ drainage, agricultural productivity, biodiversity, water quality and construction activities.

The municipality lies in the area between Mt. Kenya and Aberdare Ranges, which is a sub-volcanic floor. The sub-volcanic floor, formed of gneisses of the Basement System, is a highly irregular surface. This irregularity is as a result of erosion acting on a diversity of rocks. The main soil in Nyeri Municipality is the red volcanic soils. The soils are deep and well drained for growing crops, and very stable for vertical developments.

1.6 Demographic Features

1.6.1. Urban Population

Nyeri town has the highest population among the urban areas in the county. The Nyeri Municipality is comprised of the Nyeri Town and its environs cutting across five whole wards and Chaka sublocation in Thegu River ward. There is need for proper planning of the urban centers and enhancement of service delivery especially solid waste management, provision of water and sewer services.

To curb the concentration of development in Nyeri Town, effort should be directed towards establishment of farm produce processing plants and cottage industries in other urban centers. This would ease population pressure arising from migration to the Municipality.

1.6.2. Population Projections

Table 3:Municipality Population Projection by Area and Sex (2024-2029)

Ward/Area	2024			2026			2029		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kiganjo/ Mathari	15,091	14,008	29,114	15,354	14,327	29,700	15,749	14,794	30,569
Rware	15,286	14,170	29,471	15,552	14,492	30,064	15,953	14,964	30,943
Gatitu/ Muruguru	14,590	16,067	30,651	14,844	16,433	31,269	15,226	16,969	32,183
Ruringú	13,969	15,674	29,636	14,212	16,031	30,233	14,578	16,553	31,117
Kamakwa/ Mukaro	18,228	18,928	37,157	18,545	19,359	37,905	19,023	19,989	39,013
Chaka Sublocation	2,386	2,367	4,755	2,427	2,421	4,851	2,490	2,500	4,993
TOTAL	**79,551**	**81,215**	**160,784**	**80,935**	**83,064**	**164,022**	**83,018**	**85,769**	**168,818**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019.

The population of the Municipality is projected to rise from 160,784 in 2024 to 168,818 in 2029, indicating moderate growth over the five years. Areas like Kamakwa/Mukaro and Gatitu/Muruguru are likely to experience more pressure on services and infrastructure due to their relatively higher population growth. In contrast, areas like Chaka Sublocation may see more manageable growth levels.

Table 4:Municipality Population Density Projection by Area (2024-2029)

Ward/ Area	2024			2026			2029		
	Pop	Size (per Km2)	Density (per Km^2)	pop	Size	Density (per Km^2)	Pop	Size	Density (per Km^2)
Kiganjo/ Mathari	29,114	76.5	381	29,700	76.5	388	30,569	76.5	400
Rware	29,471	7.5	3,929	30,064	7.5	4,009	30,943	7.5	4,126
Gatitu/ Muruguru	30,651	44.1	695	31,269	44.1	709	32,183	44.1	730
Ruringú	29,636	14.5	2,044	30,233	14.5	2,085	31,117	14.5	2,146
Kamakwa/ Mukaro	37,157	25.1	1,480	37,905	25.1	1,510	39,013	25.1	1,554
Chaka Sub location	4,755	3	1,486	4,851	3	1,516	4,993	3	1,560
	160,784	**171**	**941**	**164,022**	**171**	**960**	**168,818**	**171**	**988**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019

As indicated in Table 4 above, The total population of the municipality is projected to grow from 160,784 in 2024 to 168,818 in 2029. With a total area of 171 km^2, the overall population density increases from 941 people per km^2 in 2024 to 960 in 2026, reaching 988 by 2029.

This trend indicates that the municipality is experiencing a gradual increase in population and density. Some areas, like Rware and Ruringú, are already quite dense, suggesting potential challenges related to congestion, infrastructure, and service delivery. Less densely populated areas like Kiganjo/Mathari and Gatitu/Muruguru may still have room for expansion and development, offering opportunities for urban planning to manage growth effectively

1.6.3. Population of Persons Living with Disabilities

Table 5: People living with disabilities by type, sex and age in Nyeri Municipality.

Type of Disability	Male	Female	Total
Visual	278	537	815
Hearing	138	180	318
Mobility	451	761	1,212
Cognition	263	348	611
Self-Care	216	262	478
Communication	188	149	337
	1,534	**2,237**	**3,771**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019

1.7 Infrastructure Development

1.7.1. Transport

The road and rail network in Nyeri Municipality encompasses a diverse range of classes with varying lengths. The network is predominantly comprised of Class G roads, which extend over 219.38 km, making them the most extensive in the municipality. This is followed by Class NR (OTHER) roads, with a length of 75.939 km, and Class E roads, which cover 70.369 km. Class B and Class C roads contribute 61.539 km and 46.61 km, respectively. The municipality also includes smaller stretches of Class A (13.469 km), Class F (9.73 km), and Class D (2.16 km) roads. Additionally, the railway network in Nyeri Municipality spans 8.86 km, further enhancing the transportation infrastructure within the region. This well-distributed network plays a crucial role in facilitating movement and connectivity across the municipality

Additionally, the Municipality has one air strip at Nyaribo and 5.5 Kms of non-motorized transport.

1.7.2. Information Communications and Technology

The municipality is fairly developed as a result of the advent of mobile telephony and internet hubs in the urban centers. The mobile phone coverage stands at 91 per cent. This has greatly revolutionized the way people communicate and improved efficiency in service delivery. There exist 2 Post Offices in the municipality. However, postal service faces stiff competition from private courier services mainly G4S, Wells Fargo, 2NK Sacco, 4NTE and others.

Both private institutions and government departments have embraced the use of modern methods of communication through e-government services by use of e-mail and mobile phone technology. The municipality is expected to grow fast after connection of fibre optic cable by four companies – Safaricom Limited, Liquid Telecom, Jamii Telecom and NOFBI - which will greatly revolutionize communication and information sharing.

1.7.3. Energy Access

The Municipality has a high electricity connection estimated to be at over 95%. This is mostly at the trading centers, learning institutions, health facilities, government institutions as well as individual homes. Currently, according to the Department of Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy, the municipality has over 300 streetlights installed and 32 high mast flood lights. The municipal board has planned to increase the installation of streetlights and high mast flood lights to ensure increased hours of doing business as well as improve the security of citizenry within the municipality

1.7.4. Housing

The main types of houses in the municipality are permanent or semi-permanent, which are private individual, national and county government owned. During transition of county government, the county only had houses from the defunct local authority handed down and is still awaiting transfer of houses under devolved function from the national government.

The affordability of owning or renting a house among the low-income population in the municipality is very prohibitive leading to mushrooming of informal settlements in areas such as Chania kwa Rwamba, Transformer, Witemere and Kiawara, with the majority being on riparian land.

Though there seems to be other uprising informal settlements, the County department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development has planned and surveyed Kiawara and Majengo. A plan has been put in place on improving the infrastructure in the said area. There is also need to sensitize the public and investors on alternative and cheap building materials to address the challenges of housing in the municipality. To this end, youth groups in the municipality have been trained on alternative building materials.

1.8 Land and Land use

1.8.1. Land ownership categories/ classification

Most of the land in the municipality is owned by individuals as freehold where subsistence farming is practiced. Freehold land accounts for the highest percentage (74.15%) while public/government land is the least (9.4%). Leasehold land accounts for 16.45% of the land. The summary classification is as summarized in the table below:

Table 6:Land Ownership by type of Tenure

TYPE OF LAND TENURE	AREA COVERAGE IN SQ.KM	PERCENTAGE
Government Leasehold	28	16.45%
Freehold	126.2	74.15%
Public Land	16	9.4%

Source: Nyeri County, Department of Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development, 2024

1.8.2. Type and Holding Size

The county has a total area of 987.5 Km2 and 758.5 Km2 of arable and non-arable land respectively. The larger part of the arable land is used for food crop while the rest is used for cash crop farming, livestock rearing and farm forestry. Most land holdings in the municipality range between 0.045 to 1 hectare. The type of land in the municipality is either freehold in rural areas or lease holding in major urban centers.

Table 7:Land Holding Per Ward

Land size	Rware ward (%)	Kiganjo ward (%)	Ruring'u ward (%)	Kamakwa ward (%)	Gatitu ward (%)
0.25 -0.5 acres	92	24	27	22	-
0.5-1.0 acres	8	18	23	18	50
1-3 acres	-	58	42	38	30
5-10 acres	-	-	-	-	9

Source: Nyeri County, Department of Lands, Physical Planning and urbanization, 2024

1.8.3. Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Over 85 per cent of landowners have title deeds as adjudication started early after independence. The main reason for lack of the title deeds by some landowners is due to domestic wrangles while other are in settlement schemes that have never been issued with title deeds.

There are several colonial villages where the government has planned and surveyed such as; Githiru, Ithenguri, Thunguma Kiamwathi, Gitathini, Chorongi, Chania (Hindire), Gatitu, Riamukurwe and Kihuyo. Only Muruguru village that is yet to be surveyed and planned within the municipality.

1.8.4. Incidences of Landlessness

There are eleven colonial villages in the municipality of Nyeri. Out of these, ten of them have been planned and surveyed. The processing of ownership document has been completed apart from Githiru, Githathini, Chania (Hindire) and Thunguma which are underway. The municipal administration in collaboration with the department of Lands, Physical Planning & Urban Development will endeavor to plan and survey Muruguru, which is pending

1.8.5. Settlement Patterns

Most settlements in the municipality are clustered and mainly found around various existing urban nodes. Urban areas are concentrated along B5 and A2 roads at Nyeri Town, Ruring'u and Kamakwa Kiganjo and Chaka areas. Urban growth trend indicates the likely direction of urban development hence its importance to factor it during plan preparation.

The residential area covers 29 km^2 (11%) of land. It is concentrated on the periphery of the CBD and diminishes towards the agricultural area. Areas covered by residential use include Rware Ward, Garden estate, Pembe Tatu, Kangemi, Ngangarithi, Ruringu, Kamakwa, Majengo, Kiawara among others. The informal housing within the planning area includes Kiawara, Witemere, Jumea and Majengo.

1.9 Employment

1.9.1. Wage earners

In the municipality, the dwellers are in the formal, self-employment and the agricultural sector as indicated below. The formal category is mainly employed by the national and county governments, learning institutions and the business community.

Table 8:Type of Employment in the Municipality of Nyeri

	Rware	Kiganjo	Ruringu	Kamakwa	Gatitu	Municipality of Nyeri
Formal	48.3	38.8	38.9	38.2	39.2	40.68
Self-employment	21.4	10.9	18.8	14.5	14.2	15.96
Agricultural Sector	3.7	15.1	18.2	17.2	16.3	14.1
Unemployment	25.6	34	22.2	29.2	29.7	28.14
Dependency Ratio	0.43	0.647	0.528	0.566	0.605	0.5552

Source: Field Data – Nyeri County, Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development, 2024 (County Spatial Plan 2019-2029)

1.9.2. Self-employed

According to the 2019 census results, self-employed persons in the municipality account for 15.96 percent of the labor force. The municipality will need to promote initiatives on affordable credit to establish micro-enterprises and improve the working environment to create more self-employment opportunities.

1.9.3. Working population

According to the 2019 Housing and Census Nyeri County has a labour force of 473,982. This comprises of individuals who are between the age of 15 and 64 years. Out of this, 346,540 are employed which signifies that the employment to labour force ratio is approximately 73.1%.

On the other hand, the Municipality has a labor force of 93,726 people. Out of this 46,925 are female while 46,801 are male.

1.9.4. Unemployment levels

According to the KDHS, 2022 the levels of unemployment among women in their productive age (15-49 years) is 27.4% and 19.3% among men. This implies that the average rate of unemployment is Nyeri County is 23.35%. The dependency ratio in the county therefore stands at 60.5%. Apart from affordable credit, there is need of exploring initiatives such as establishing cottage industries to add value on farm produce and hence create more employment.

1.9.5. Pockets of Poverty

Nyeri County has an overall individual poverty head count rate of 26.4% and a food poverty rate of 17.5%. The occurrence of hardcore poverty in the County 0.5% which is relatively low compared to the national incidence of 5.7%. The areas most affected in the municipality are the informal settlements such as Majengo, Kiawara, and Witemere.

1.10 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1. Irrigation potential

The current land under irrigation has challenges of water rationing and therefore agricultural production potential is not realized. To address this, there is a compressive plan to harness run off water experienced during rainy seasons either by excavating water pans, constructing dams or abstracting water from aqua ways. Efficient water utilization technologies should be promoted, and more land be put under irrigation.

1.10.2. Irrigation schemes

Table 9:Irrigation Schemes within Nyeri Municipality

No	Project Name	H/H to be served.	Irrigation potential (acres)	Area under irrigation (acres)	Remarks
1	Githiru	300	200	0	Project was implemented and 150 acres put under irrigation but later illegal abstraction upstream in Tetu area affected the water flow.
2	Riamukurwe	1000	1000	500	Project was constructed by National Irrigation Authority and infield connection of 750 farmers are already connected. Each farmer will irrigate 1 acre.
3	Njengu Nyaribo	2000	1000	200	Lack of water storage dams has affected the water flows and hence minor irrigation is practiced. The area covered by the project is quite large and no reliable source of water
4	Ihwa	300	300	0	The project was under implantation by the Irrigation Department before devolution and is about 50% completed. After devolution the project was not funded hence stalled
5	Kihuyo	750	300	0	Project is about 50% completed where main line and storage tank are constructed. The project is being funded by the Department in phases but due to low Department fund the project has taken long to be completed. Each farmer is supposed to irrigate 0.5 acres.
6	Thunguma	700	500	0	Project is designed but due to lack of funds construction has not started. Each farmer is supposed to irrigate 0.5 acres.
7	Wangi Kanuna	730	300	0	The project is still under construction and each farmer is supposed to irrigate 0.25 acres. The project is about 80% completed but has not been funded for the last 2 years.

No	Project Name	H/H to be served.	Irrigation potential (acres)	Area under irrigation (acres)	Remarks
			3600	**500**	

Source: Nyeri County, Department of Water, Environment and Climate Change, 2024

1.11 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.11.1. Main crops produced

The main food crops grown in the municipality are sorghum, maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cassava, sweet potatoes, wheat, green grams, bananas and vegetables whereas the major cash crops are coffee, tea and horticulture.

1.11.2. Acreage under food and cash crops

The Nyeri municipality have 9,829 hectares under farming of which 7,799- and 1,969-hectares practice subsistence and commercial farming respectively. Food crops are mainly produced on small scale, which is due to the smallholding sizes as a result of population pressure. The area under cash crops is limited since economical production requires large parcels of land.

1.11.3. Average farm sizes

The average farm size is 0.7 hectares for small-scale farmers and 4 hectares for large-scale farmers. This is due to high population density though the farms are intensively utilized.

1.11.4. Main storage facilities

In the municipality, the main food storage facilities include; National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) in Kiganjo with a storage capacity of 100,000 metric tons; on farm storage granaries and in the farmers' houses. Most farmers store their produce in their houses due to low production as a result of small parcels of land.

1.11.5. Agriculture extension, training, research and information services

Extension services are offered using different approaches such as farmer field schools, field days, group trainings, demonstrations, individual farm visits, office consultations etc. Capacity building of both farmers and staff has been a priority and this has been done through residential courses and exchange tours. To enhance this the department of Agriculture has collaborated with research institutions such as KARLO Embu and KALRO Naivasha. Demonstration plots have also been established for different technologies such as green house and drip irrigation. To enhance availability of clean planting materials different types of fodder including varieties of Napier, desmodium, sweet potato vines among others have been established at Wambugu ATC within the municipality. The municipality also hosts Kenya School of Agriculture at Wambugu ATC, Metrological department and ASK show at Kabiruini. The ASK show is held once a year which attracts participants from the central region of the country.

1.11.6. Main livestock breeds and facilities

The main livestock enterprise is exotic dairy, exotic beef and indigenous cattle. Other enterprises include poultry, pigs, goats, sheep and donkeys. The land carrying capacity (Livestock per hectare) is five. Bee keeping and other small stock such as rabbits; guinea pigs and quails are also on the increase.

Table 10:Livestock Breeds

Livestock	Breed
Dairy cattle	Friesian (53%) Ayrshire (32%), Guernsey (4%), Jersey (1%) and crossbreed 10%
Pigs	Large white, Landrace and their crosses
Sheep	Choriadles, Dorper, Small African red Maasai, Merino breeds and Hampshire dawn

Goats	Kenyan alpine, crosses of Saneen and Toggenburg
Poultry	KALRO improved, Indigenous upgraded, Rainbow rooster, Sasso, Kenbro and Kroiler

Source: Nyeri County *Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, 2024*

Table 11:Livestock facilities

Sub County	Livestock markets	Holding grounds	Cattle dips (operating/ Total	Spray races	Disease control crush pens	Agro/ veterinary shops	Hides and skins bandas	Poultry hatcheries	Artificial insemination bull station	Slaughter slab/house (operational/ total)
Nyeri Municipality	0	0	1/19	1	45	51	7	3	0	4

Source: Nyeri County, *Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, 2024*

1.11.7. Main fishing activities, types of fish produced, landing sites

The main fishing activities in the municipality are fishpond farming, dam and river line fisheries. The municipality has 281 fishponds owned by 235 farmers. The main fish species include tilapia, catfish, and trout.

1.12 Mineral Resources

1.12.1. Ongoing mining and extraction activities

The main mining activities in the municipality are; gravel and natural building stones. Gravel is the highest with 2.3 million tonnes mined per year and employing about 1,431 persons. Quarrying is mainly concentrated within Kiganjo and Nyaribo area within the municipality. The river valleys are characterized by the eolian rocks which erodes to form high quality construction sand.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1. Main Tourist Attractions and Activities

The Municipality of Nyeri is a “hub of natural beauty” and a key player in the Central Tourism Circuit. The municipality is also endowed with the rich kikuyu culture and has increasingly become a popular destination for tourists to experience, culture and adventure.

Heritage sites within the municipality include: Paxtu cottage at the Outspan Hotel which also houses a scout museum, Baden Powell graves and historical gardens, Italian war memorial church, Wangari Mathai Statue, Culture Center, Blessed Irene Nyaatha Shrine at Our Lady of Consolata Cathedral Nyeri, Ruring’u Old Court Museum, Mau Mau Cells (dog Section), Mau Mau flag site among other attractions.

1.13.2. Classified / Major Hotels

The municipality of Nyeri hosts; 4-star, 3-star and 2-star tourist class hotels. It also has wide range of high quality and affordable hotels, lodges, guest houses, homestays and restaurants.

1.13.3. Wildlife conservation areas

The municipality of Nyeri has only one wildlife conservancy managed by Dedan Kimathi University with 9 species of grazing mammals that include; wildebeest, warthogs, grant’s gazelles, Impalas, Burchell’s zebras, Andean llamas among other flora and fauna. This is a potential that has not been marketed enough to pool in more tourists.

1.13.4. Academic Institutions

Nyeri Municipality is home to several prominent educational institutions that contribute to its reputation as an educational tourism hub. Dedan Kimathi University of Technology is a leading center for innovation and research, offering programs in engineering, technology, and applied sciences. The Nyeri Technical Institute provides vocational training in a variety of disciplines, preparing students for careers in both local and global markets. These institutions frequently collaborate with educational tourists, offering workshops, lectures, and research opportunities.

1.14 Trade and Industry

1.14.1. Markets

The municipality has 12 fresh produce markets. These are;

1 Rware Ward-Modern Mudavadi, Old Mudavadi, Mudavadi Extension, Nyeri Open Air, Soko Mjinga, Kamukunji and Field Marshal Muthoni Kirima Market
2 Kamakwa/Mukaro Ward-Kamakwa
3 Kiganjo/Mathari-Kiganjo, Kirichu, Nyaribo
4 Gatitu/Muruguru-Gatitu, Marua, Muruguru

The main markets in the municipality are Nyeri open air market and Kamukunji which is the biggest second-hand clothes market in the county.

1.14.2. Major industries

The major industries in the Municipality are flour milling, soft drink processing, innovation based (Alfasar waste recycling plant), organic fertilizer makers and milk processing. These includes Maisha Flour Mills, Almasi, Highlands, and New KCC. These are distributed within kingo'ngo and Kiganjo areas.

Drivers of industrialization include:

- Availability of raw materials
- Existing infrastructure
- Availability of regional markets
- Availability of cheap labour
- Favourable business environment and licensing regime

1.15 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.15.2. Forests and Rivers

The forest in the municipality is within the Gazetted Mount Kenya forest- Muringato forest station, managed under the Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Sections of the forest station within the municipality include Muringato Nursery- 25hectares, Nyeri (Kabiru-ini) forest– 1135hectares, Nyeri hill forest – 192.1hectares and Kiganjo forest 302.2 hectares. For participatory management, the forest station has a Community Forest Association (CFA).

The rivers and streams passing through the municipality are Chania, Muringato, Thuta and Githwariga whose riparian reserves are facing challenges of human encroachment.

1.15.3. Main Forest products

The main forest products are timber; poles and firewood found within the Gazetted and non-Gazetted forests. The firewood is mainly used as a source of energy while other materials are used in the building and construction industry. Forests are also important sources of herbal medicine and as home for wildlife.

Huge potential exists in the municipality in form of non-extractable forest products. They include bark, roots, tubers, corms, leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, sap, resins, honey, and fungi. Forests also have important intangible services which include; Water easements, recreational activities aesthetic value and climate amelioration

1.15.4. Agro forestry

To promote Agro-forestry the Municipal Administration is doing the following: encouraging farmers to plant eco-friendly trees such as *grevilliea robusta* (*Mukima*) within the farms; distribution of tree seedlings (indigenous and fruit) to farmers and schools; promotion of tree nurseries through distribution of certified seeds and polytubes; and promotion of planting water friendly species like bamboo and indigenous trees in riparian reserves and wetlands.

Over the years, inappropriate tree species have been planted along the riparian areas contributing to drying up of water catchment zones Further, inappropriate irrigation methods have also contributed to declining surface water resources due to obstruction of rivers. To curb this, in collaboration with other MDAs, various communities and relevant environmental, forestry and water community groups are continue engaged in catchment management planning and sensitization of sustainable resource management.

1.15.5. Value chain development of forestry products

a) Provision of wood fuel and generation of energy for industries

b) Growing fruit trees for both nutrition improvement and economic empowerment. The municipal administration through department of Environment has taken an initiative to encourage farmers to plant fruit trees in their farms i.e macadamia, mango grafted avocados, grapes, tree tomatoes, oranges and many more which are sold in local markets like Karatina while the surplus is sold to other markets. An area has been set aside in the municipality for a macadamia processing factory at Thunguma to encourage more farmers to engage in the fruits farming.

c) The municipal administration through the department of Environment will promote growing of croton megalocarpus (mukinduri). The croton nuts produce organic diesel, leather, soaps and organic fertilizers. Through Public private partnership, the municipal board will collaborate with the department of Environment to establish a facility to produce cheap fuel from the product.

d) The municipal board in collaboration with County Government and KEFRI will promote growing of Giant Bamboo along the riparian and wetland areas and through Public private partnership establish a factory to process Bamboo products.

1.16 Financial services

1.16.1. Financial institutions

The municipality has fairly distributed financial institutions which includes commercial banks, micro-finance institutions and insurance companies. The major banks are KCB, Equity, family, Standard & Chartered, Absa, Kenya Women Microfinance Bank, Consolidated, Housing finance, Faulu, Diamond trust, I&M, National Bank, Jamii Bora, Kingdom Bank, NCBA, Post Bank and Sidian Bank all with branches within Nyeri municipality.

1.16.2. Cooperative Societies

Nyeri County has a vibrant cooperative sector with a total of 155 active cooperative societies with an annual turnover of 8 billion, a share capital of 2.5 billion and a membership of approximately 545, 000. In Nyeri Municipality alone there are 40 Cooperatives across different sectors with a total membership of 403,832. These organizations are classified as follows.

Table 12:Co-operative Societies within the Municipality and their Membership

Organization Type	Type	Number	Membership
Farmer Producer Organization	Cooperative Union	1	50.00
	Marketing Cooperative	1	1,035.00
Other Cooperative	Employer Based SACCO	1	2,676.00
	Housing Cooperative society	3	6,777.00
	Marketing Cooperative	2	4,965.00
SACCO	Agri Based SACCO	1	154,170.00
	Business Based Sacco	2	199,381.00
	Community Based SACCO	2	2,170.00
	Employer Based SACCO	11	23,522.00
	Faith Based SACCO	2	4,274.00
	Transport SACCO	14	4,812.00
Total			403,832

Source: Nyeri County Directorate of Cooperatives, 2024

1.17 Environment and Climate Change

1.17.1. Environmental degradation

The major cause of environmental degradation within the municipality is cultivation on fragile areas such as steep slopes, wetlands, riparian reserves and illegal and inappropriate quarrying activities. This has led to landslides and soil erosion hence reduced productivity. Encroachment of riparian reserves and unsustainable activities within the areas has further led to their degradation. The following areas are very much degraded due to unsustainable quarrying, and this is posing a great danger to the environment.

Table 13:Incidence of Environmental Degradation within the Municipality

Area	Ward	Remarks
Witemere	Rware	Very steep grounds and no forest or grass cover
Kiawara	Rware	Very steep grounds and no forest or grass cover
Chania riverbanks	Rware	Very steep grounds and no forest or grass cover. Farmers encroaching and destroying the riparian areas
Nyaribo	Kiganjo/Mathari	Quarrying
Kabiruini	Kiganjo/Mathari	Quarrying
Thunguma	Gatitu/ Muruguru	Quarrying

Source: Nyeri County Department of Water, Environment and Climate Change, 2024

The other causes of environmental degradation are water and soil pollution due to inadequate solid and liquid waste management facilities and infrastructure which has continually led to blockage of drainage systems in urban centers causing flooding, disruption of economic activities and destruction of property, and noise pollution from motorcycles, religious centers and advertisement agencies within the municipality, which disrupts business functions and poses health risks.

The Municipal board in collaboration with relevant departments and other stakeholders, is enforcing set regulations on the protection and conservation of the environment such as the Nyeri County Environmental Management Act, 2021, while undertaking continuous community sensitization on sustainable environmental and agricultural management. The Municipal Board has also set out a robust solid waste management plan and is resource mobilizing to fully actualize the strategies and build necessary infrastructure for a clean and healthy environment. Measures are in place to secure and reclaim the degraded and encroached riparian areas and plant phytoremediation trees to protect and reclaim the zones.

1.17.2. Effects of Environmental Degradation

There has been general reduction of the natural resources ability to support the population e.g. reduced farm productivity due to soil erosion, over cultivation of the land, increased scarcity of resources such as water, grazing lands and arable area.

1.17.3. High Spatial and Temporal Variability of Rainfall

Agricultural and livestock productivity is worsened by limited, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall patterns. In recent years the rains have become erratic and unpredictable hence making it difficult to plan farming.

1.17.4. Solid Waste Management Facilities

Solid waste management is a major developmental and environmental concern within the Municipality. The Municipal Board, mandated with solid waste management within its area since July 2019, has a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, which guides the collection, transfer, transportation and disposal of waste generated within the Municipality. The plan outlines measures for waste reduction, recycling, and proper disposal, emphasizing the importance of community involvement and public-private partnerships, while adopting environmentally sound waste management technologies and best practices.

The Municipality collects an estimate of 207 tonnes per week within its residential areas, markets and commercial centers, being managed by 3 public health officers and 47 sanitation staff. The Municipality has 46 collection skip bins and 10 chambers placed and constructed at strategic points, as well as 2 skip loaders, 2 side loaders, 2 trucks that are used in waste transportation. There are a few private waste collectors, within the residential area, engaged in waste collection and disposal.

The Municipality faces various challenges in regard to solid waste management. Currently, there is increase in littering of polythene paper within the Municipality, a waste management menace, despite the ban on their use by the National Government in 2017. There is minimal waste segregation and recycling being undertaken, with the nature being mostly informal and manual. The Municipality has no disposal site within its area, leading to longer transportation for disposal distances. In return, this leads to high operational and maintenance costs as well as lower collection efficiency.

The Municipality seeks to establish a transfer station which will accommodate the recycling of all generated waste streams, as well as establish a sanitary disposal landfill, as outlined in the Plan. With implementation of the Plan, the Municipality seeks to have a clean and healthy environment, as mandated by the Constitution of Kenya, as well enhance the overall quality of life for its residents.

1.18 Water and Sanitation

1.18.1. Water resources and access

The municipality's water resource comprises of both ground and surface water. Surface water consists of permanent rivers such as Muringato and Chania and streams such as Thuta and Githwariga, and several wetlands. The main catchment areas for these rivers are the two water towers at Aberdare Ranges and Mount Kenya. Other sources including roof catchment, Shallow wells and springs. Though of dwindling quantities over the years, the quality of the water is good and suitable for domestic and agricultural purposes. The average distance to the nearest water points as per ward is an average of 0.01kilometer.

1.18.2. Water supply schemes

The major water service provider in the municipality is Nyeri Water and Sanitation Company (NYEWASCO). It operated as an agent of the defunct Municipal Council of Nyeri until 4th October 2005, when the company signed a Service Provision Agreement (SPA) with Tana Water Services Board now Tana Water Works Development Agency in line with the Water Act 2002 the company act.

Upon the transfer of the devolved function for water and sanitation services to the County Governments, the County Government of Nyeri acquired full ownership of the company through transmission of the shares previously held by defunct Municipal Council of Nyeri.

The company has 100% coverage within the municipality and its environs. It covers an area of 365sq.kms, total pipe length 797 km, total water connection 49,159 active water connection 40,970, total sewer connection13,744, active sewer connections11,921, design capacity water TW, 27,00m^3/day and design capacity wastewater TW 8,000m^3/day. The company has a 15% NRW (Non-Revenue Water). The supply mode is 84.4% gravity and 15.6% pumping.

There are also other Communities based projects and Individual water projects within the municipality under the department of water and irrigation. (Riamukurwe, Zamuwa, Njengu Nyaribo, Ereri kirumia).

1.18.3. Water Management

Water service providers are managed by the Board of Directors while the community water-based projects are managed by elected committee members. Water service providers are guided through water service regulation rules while community-based water projects are guided by their constitutions and by-laws. Water service providers are monitored by WASREB, County Government of Nyeri, TWSB and County Department of water while the community water projects are monitored by County Department of Water and Irrigation.

1.18.4. Sanitation

The municipality has only one water and sanitation company namely Nyeri Water and Sanitation Company (NYEWASCO). The company has a sewer coverage of 26% which includes Nyeri Town, parts of Kamakwa, Ruringu, Kingo'ngo and Ngangarithi. The sewerage treatment plant is stationed at Kangemi Sewerage Treatment works with a designed capacity of 8,000 m^3/day, but currently operating at 3,000 m^3/day.

1.19 Health Access and Nutrition

1.19.1. Health Access

Health services in Municipality of Nyeri are organized across five (5) levels of service delivery that includes 18 public health facilities, 1 beyond zero mobile clinic and 1 hospice care center for the terminally ill.

They are distributed as follows: one (1) county referral hospital (level V); one (1) county hospital (level IV); 4 health centers (level III); 12 dispensaries (level II); 22 community units (level I). The municipality also hosts several private health facilities providing a wide range of health services

1.19.2. Morbidity

Nyeri has a high burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) which qualified it to be identified among the 4 pilot counties for Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The main Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in the county includes Hypertension, Metal Disorders and Diabetes. Between July 2023 and June 2024, the new cases of morbidity from Hypertension, Metal Disorders and Diabetes were 15, 178, 7,222 and 11,982 respectively explaining the reason for concerted effort in addressing these occurrences.

1.19.3. Nutritional status

According to KDHS 2022, Nyeri County nutrition status was as follows; stunting (13%), underweight (4 %) and wasting (3 %).

1.19.4. Immunization coverage

In 2022, immunization coverage was at 78 % with 153 health facilities providing immunization services.

1.19.5. Maternal health care

Currently skilled deliveries stand at 99% (KDHS 2022) with maternal mortality reported at 83 per 100,000 live births with 29 GOK health facilities providing delivery services in the county and 130 health facilities providing both prenatal and postnatal services.

1.19.6. Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Access to family planning services/contraceptive uptake is at 71% (KDHS 2022) with 212,693 women in the reproductive age group.

1.19.7. HIV/Aids prevalence rates and related services

The county HIV & AIDS prevalence rates stand at 2.8% (NASCOP) with 16,327** persons living with HIV and 0.26% incidence rate.

1.20 Education

According to the KDHS, 2022 the literacy levels in Nyeri County among women stands at 98.2 percent and 97.4 percent among men. Additionally, the levels for young men and women aged between 15 and 24 years is 100 percent. The Literacy levels within the county are relatively higher compared to the National Literacy Levels of 92.35 percent for the general population and 95.5 for the young people.

1.20.1. ECDE

Early childhood education is one of the devolved functions. Nyeri County has made significant strides in enhancing Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) to provide a strong foundation for children's learning and development. The county currently boasts a total of 607 ECDE centers, with 436 public centers and 171 private ones. Enrolment in ECDE centers across the county reflects a robust uptake of early childhood education services. Public ECDE centers have an enrolment of 27,370 children, while private centers cater to 10,435 children. This indicates a significant reliance on public ECDEs. The pupil-teacher ratio in these centers also varies, with public ECDEs having a ratio of 40 pupils per teacher and private ECDEs maintaining a slightly lower ratio of 34 pupils per teacher. Within the municipality, there are 42 public ECDE centers, serving a total of 1,998 children and 68 ECDE instructors working to cater to the educational needs of the enrolled children

1.20.2. Primary

Primary school education in Nyeri County is characterized by a diverse mix of public and private institutions, with a total of 514 primary schools—388 public and 126 private. These schools cater to a large number of students, with public schools enrolling 70,619 pupils from Grade 1 to 6, while private schools enroll 17,646 pupils. The pupil-teacher ratio varies slightly between public and private institutions, standing at 27:1 in public schools and 31:1 in private schools. Additionally, lower secondary education enrolment reflects a substantial number of students continuing their education beyond the primary level, with 26,961 students in public and 6,346 in private institutions.

1.20.3. Secondary

Secondary education in Nyeri County comprises 238 schools, with 221 public and 17 private institutions, demonstrating a strong emphasis on public education. The enrollment figures show a substantial number of students in public secondary schools, totaling to 77,981, compared to 2,029 in private schools. This disparity indicates a high reliance on public education for secondary schooling in the county. The pupil-teacher ratio in these institutions further reflects the educational environment, with public secondary schools having a ratio of 24:1, while private schools have a more favorable ratio of 12:1

1.20.4. Tertiary

Tertiary education in Nyeri County is supported by a range of institutions offering diverse technical, vocational, and university-level training. Within Nyeri Municipality, Dedan Kimathi University stands as a key institution, alongside Nyeri National Polytechnic and five County Vocational Training Centers (VTCs), collectively accommodating a significant student population. Dedan Kimathi University hosts about 7060 students, Nyeri National Polytechnic has an enrollment of 6,744 students, while the five County VTCs host 257 students. Additionally, the presence of Tetu Technical and Vocational College, located near the municipality, contributes to a spillover effect, with its student population of 1,035 impacting the local economy and community life within the municipality. A significant proportion of these students are within the productive age bracket, this underscores the need to tap into their potential while also ensuring that they have access to the necessary services and resources.

Table 14:Population of Tertiary Institutions in Nyeri County

Institution	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Dedan Kimathi University	4836	2224	7060
Nyeri National Polytechnic	3731	3013	6744
Mukurweini Technical Training Institute	1058	753	1811
Mathenge Technical Training Institute	1452	1204	2656
Mathira Technical and Vocational College	237	145	382
Kieni Technical and Vocational College	407	383	790
Tetu Technical and Vocational College	566	469	1035
County VTCs	1357	1077	2434

Source: Nyeri County Department of Education & State Department of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, 2024, Commission of University Education, 2018

1.20.5. Adult and Continuing Education

Adult education in Nyeri County is facilitated through 121 Adult and Continuing Education Centers, which provide opportunities for lifelong learning and skills development. These centers have a total enrollment of 2,601 learners. The program plays a crucial role in promoting inclusive education by catering to adults who seek to improve their literacy levels, acquire new skills, or continue their education, thereby contributing to personal development and community advancement.

1.21 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.21.1. Museums, Heritage and Cultural site

The Municipality is home to several historical and cultural sites such as:

1 Paxtu cottage at the Outspan Hotel which also a scout Museum
2 Baden Powell graves and Historical Gardens
3 Italian War Memorial Church
4 Ruring'u Old Court Museum
5 Blessed Irene Nyaatha Shrine at Our Lady of Consolata Cathedral Nyeri

There are three museums in the municipality namely Ruring'u Old Court Museum, Ruring'u Old Court Museum and Paxtu cottage at the Outspan Hotel which also a scout Museum. Nyeri Museum is located in Ruringu area and it is run by the National Museums of Kenya. It is housed in a National monument which was once used as a "Native law court", built in 1924.

Another museum is the Baden Powell grave and historical museum located in the outskirts of town named after the founder of the Boy Scout Movement Association, Lord Baden Powell. It preserves, communicates and exhibit the heritage of Boy Scout Movement and provides a precise history of the movement.

The municipality has several heritage and cultural sites which are unmapped. Therefore, there is need to develop and promote these sites as a source of revenue and the preservation of the Mau Mau history.

1.21.2. Sports facilities

Recreational facilities in the municipality range from stadia (institutional/public stadia's), Open spaces, community playgrounds and urban parks. There are two grounds in the municipality namely; Ruringu and Dedan Kimathi grounds which are in fair condition. The Municipality does not have standard outdoor sports facilities therefore, the municipal administration in collaboration with department of Education and Sports will ensure that sports facilities are in usable conditions and measure up to the required standards. The county has partnered with Sports Kenya to renovate Ruring'u stadium to international standards.

1.21.3. Information and Documentation Centers/ Citizen Service Centers

The municipality has one public library located in CBD (Central Business District) run by the Kenya National Library Service. The municipality also host a library run by department of Gender, Youth & Social Services at the old Municipal Hall.

The county plans to establish and promote libraries /information documentation centers/ Citizen service centers to encourage reading culture in the county and ease in dissemination of information.

The municipality hosts ICT hubs in Dedan Kimathi University and Ruring'u Youth empowerment center.

1.22 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.22.1. Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

The main Non-Governmental Organizations which cut across the county are; Caritas Nyeri, World Vision, Green Belt Movement, Child Fund Kenya, HERAF, URAIA Kenya Red Cross and Farm Concern International. These NGOs are mainly involved in social and economic activities including provision of water in dry areas, promotion of planting of trees and support for the OVCs.

1.22.2. Development partners

The Nyeri Municipality has received support from World Bank for its activities including infrastructure development, Solid waste management and capacity building for the municipal administration. The Municipal board will continue engaging and collaborating with development partners, donors and other players in achieving its agenda.

1.23 Security, Law and Order

1.22.3. Number of police stations and posts in the Municipality

Sub- County	Police Station	Police Patrol Bases	Police/AP Posts
Nyeri Town (Municipality of Nyeri)	6	6	17

1.22.4. Types and number of courts in the Municipality

Sub- County	Type of court	Number
Nyeri Town (Municipality of Nyeri)	Court of Appeal	1
	High Court	3
	Chief Magistrate Court	1
	Kadhi Court	1

1.22.5. Prisons and probation services in the Municipality

Subcounty	Prison/Probation office	Number
Nyeri Town (Municipality of Nyeri)	Probation office	1
	Prison	3
	Juvenile Remand home	1

1.22.6. Number of Public Prosecution Offices

In Nyeri Municipality, there is only one public prosecution office.

1.22.7. Immigration Facilities

The County has only one immigration office located in the Municipality of Nyeri

1.24 Social Protection

1.25.1. Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

The municipality has over 650 OVCs benefiting from Inua Jamii cash transfer programme. The rest of the OVCs have not been registered, therefore, the municipal board will collaborate with the relevant stakeholders to ensure the process of registering them commences.

1.25.2. Cases of Street children

The municipality has 136 registered street children with the department of Gender, Youth & Social Services.

1.25.3. Child Care Facilities and Institutions in the Municipality of Nyeri

There are twenty-four children's charitable institutions in the county and 10 in the municipality as indicated in the table below.

Table 15:Child Care Facilities and Institutions in the Municipality

N/O	Location/Ward	CCI NAME
1.	Ruringu	Nyeri-German Child Support
2.	Rware	New life Home Trust
3.	Ruringu	Huruma Childrens Home
4.	Kiganjo	Makarios Childrens Home
5.	Ruringu	Upendo Childrens Home

N/O	Location/Ward	CCI NAME
6.	Mukaro	Youth Empowerment Centre
7.	Kamakwa Mukaro	Neema Restoration Home
8.	Kamakwa	Little Angels Rescue Center
9.	Kamakwa	Sunshine Building Bridges
10.	Thunguma	Neema GBV Rescue Centre

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, 2024.

1.25.4. Social Net Programmes

There are several social safety net programs being carried out by various stakeholders in the county including but not limited to: Youth enterprise fund, Uwezo fund, Jiinue fund, Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer, Older Persons Cash Transfer, Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash (CT- OVC) and Bima Afya.

CHAPTER TWO

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN'S PERIOD

Overview

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous Period. It presents an analysis of the Municipality's performance in terms of revenues, expenditures, and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

2.0 Analysis of the Municipality's Revenue Sources

Table 16: Analysis of Municipality's Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources and Expenditure	Revenue Projection (Ksh. 000')					Actual Revenue (Ksh. 000')				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Grant/Donor	277,839.10	239,355.04	297,940.68	2,339.92	-	41,200.00	239,355.04	61,301.58	2,339.92	-
Equitable share / own source revenue	560,389.51	371,629.60	176,016.84	193,888.14	78,557.38	251,003.09	64,929.87	69,478.78	14,518.76	
Total	**838,228.61**	**610,984.64**	**473,957.52**	**196,228.06**	**78,557.38**	**292,203.09**	**304,284.92**	**130,780.36**	**16,858.67**	

Source: Nyeri County Treasury, 2024

2.1 Municipality's Expenditure Analysis

Table 17: County Expenditure Analysis for the FY 2019/2020 to FY 2023/2024

Financial Year	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh) (A)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh) (B)	Variance (C=A-B)	Budget Absorption rate (%) (B/A x 100)	Remarks
2019/20	601,589,506	292,203,094	309,386,412	48.57	
2020/21	610,984,637	304,284,916	306,699,721	49.80	
2021/22	237,318,415	200,913,992	36,404,423	84.66	
2022/23	194,122,055	130,780,360	63,341,695	67.37	
2023/24	78,557,380	61,698,708	16,858,672.	78.54	

Source: Nyeri County Treasury, 2024

2.2 Performance Review

This subsection discusses performance trends of the previous IDeP, highlighting outputs that have contributed to the changes.

2.2.1. Infrastructure Development

The Municipality targeted to improve urban infrastructure at the beginning of the plan period. As at the end of the plan period, the following had been achieved.

a) Construction of Field Marshal Muthoni Kirima Transport Terminus

This is set to be one of the largest smart termini hubs in Kenya. It will expand Nyeri town's CBD, reduce traffic and human congestion and create business opportunities. The terminus was to be done in two phases from 2019-2022, however, due to financial constraints the board managed to complete the first phase which has the following amenities available for use;

- 240 matatu bays, taxi and Tuk-tuk bays
- 528 Business stalls (Kiosks)and 6 restaurants
- An office Block with an ICT Hub
- 36 Booking and Passengers waiting bays
- 3 Sanitation blocks
- 1 High- and low-level capacity water tanks
- 2 Refuse collection chambers
- Power sub-station (Powerhouse)
- 60 Street Lights

- Construction and rehabilitation of access roads in the neighbouring estates to ease traffic movement
- Land scaping and construction of green spaces

2.2.2. Municipal Access Road

The municipality has rehabilitated and upgraded ninety (90) kilometres of access roads which has improved connectivity and access to markets hence improving business activities. The number of kilometres rehabilitated and upgraded are as tabulated below.

Table 18:Status of Municipality Roads Projects (2019/20-2023/24)

Financial Year	Number of Kilometres targeted	Number of kilometres completed
2019/2020	66	40
2020/2021	45	22
2021/2022	35	18
2022/2023	25	0
2023/2024	25	10
	196	**90**

Source: Nyeri Municipal Administration, 2024

2.2.3. Solid Waste Management Unit

b) Waste Collection and Transportation

The municipality has increased garbage fleet by further procuring one (1) specialized truck, in addition to two (2) refuse trucks, one (1) side loader inherited from defunct local authority and two skip loaders inherited from the county Government of Nyeri.
The municipality has also procured sixteen (16) skip bins. The municipal administration has provided a clean environment by ensuring daily garbage collection, street sweeping, clearing of overgrown vegetation as well as unclogging of storm water drains.

c) Policy and Capacity Building

The Municipality prepared a solid waste management policy and plan to guide activities solid waste management. It has also trained sixty-three (63) sanitation officers on occupational health and safety, psychosocial support, accident management as well as road safety and safety in workplaces.

d) Public Sensitization

The Municipality undertakes quarterly clean ups where members of public are engaged in the exercises. This is done through garbage collection, unclogging of drainage system, and clearing of bushes.

2.2.4. Partnerships and Collaborations

The administration has established partnerships and collaboration with business community on town beautification through greening programmes which has provided platforms to enhance the town aesthetics.

2.3 Challenges

During implementation of projects and programs in the previous Municipality of Nyeri Integrated Development Plan, the following constraints prevented full realization of the set targets.

a) Delayed Disbursements

Delayed release of funds from the National Treasury which has greatly affected implementation of planned projects and programmes. In some instances, the expected funds are not disbursed leading to cancellation of processed payments that turns into pending bills and therefore hampers the planned activities for subsequent years.

b) Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and various containment measures by the Ministry of Health negatively affected businesses across the municipality. Numerous jobs were lost and the economic environment became unstable. Implementation of the planned projects and programs was also affected by the Covid-19 control measures. Further, the ban on public gathering also delayed the commencement and implementation of the projects despite the goods, services and works having been already contracted.

c) Sanitation and solid Waste Management

The municipality has no suitable waste disposal site thereby hampering effective waste management. Poor waste management affects the environment and also exposes the public to health-related risks and hazards that may shift resources to the resultant health burden.
There has also been a notable change in trends of characteristics of waste requiring innovative measures in management. The rural -urban migration has led to rapid urban population growth further increasing the demand for the solid waste disposal and management.

d) Unplanned Settlement Areas

The encroachment of informal settlement areas has greatly affected major services to the citizens e.g. road improvement, disease surveillance and campaigns, vaccinations and fire-fighting services. This coupled with vandalism of existing structures remain counterproductive curtailing meaningful development of these areas.

e) Limited Support from Development Partners

The resources outlay as compared to the existing needs have been strained over the period of implementation of the previous IDeP and support from development partners was necessary to bridge the financing gaps towards the attainment of the aspirations and set objectives. However, the support received was not enough to adequately finance the planned projects and programmes.

f) Environmental related Hazards

There are activities that are carried out on land that result to hazardous effects on the environment. For example, over cultivation/poor cultivation practises results to challenge in the management of storm water leading to soil erosion, culvert blockage and silting of the road service.

2.4 Emerging issues

The following are the unforeseen issues that arose during implementation period of the first generation IDeP that needed or needs to be addressed.

a) The Covid-19 Pandemic

One of the unforeseen issues that hampered the implementation of projects and was the emergence of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The pandemic led to a series of containment measures whose net effect was a slowdown in economic activities globally, nationally, and also at the local level.

b) Rising Inflation

Over the past few years, the inflation rates have been on an upward trajectory. This has led to a continuous increase in the prices of goods and services and a general increase in the cost of living. From a planning perspective, this hindered the implementation of projects and programs due to an increase in the actual amount required to complete them vis a vis what was budgeted for. The rising costs also had an adverse impact on the county's operation and maintenance activities further affecting the implementation of planned activities.

c) Climate Change

Climate change has been a major emerging issue whose impact has been felt more strongly in the recent past. The manifestation of its effect has been in the form of changing weather patterns and climatic conditions across the municipality. Consequently, the municipality has had to deal with prolonged periods without rainfall leading to drought and famine.

2.5 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

In the process of implementation of previous IDep the following lessons have been learned and will be of great importance in the management of the Municipality:

- Citizens' engagement and public participation should be improved to accelerate good working relations and public awareness .
- Timely disbursement of funds and approval of relevant legislation is critical for timely completion and payment of projects. The National treasury should release funds as per the approved disbursement schedule and in time to help the counties manage its cash flows properly.
- There is need to strengthen the disaster management and emergency response units to handle unforeseen pandemics such as Covid-19 and drought.
- There is a need for continued collaboration between the county government and other government agencies in order to acquire prerequisite documents which are required to be in place before the implementation of projects e.g., NEMA. This will avoid approval and initiation of projects which do not meet the laid down requirements.
- The municipality should come up with a good plan on solid waste disposal and management. This includes privatization and embracing Public Private Partnership.
- There is a need for continued collaboration between the county government and development partners e.g., KUSP and KISP. This will help in urban development as well as reduction in informal settlements through proper planning.
- It is important to conduct timely monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes as well as consultative planning for increased budget absorption and attainment of desired programmes objectives.
- Rapid urbanization, subdivision of land, and climate change have become a huge threat to agricultural productivity and food security. It is therefore important to put in place policy and measures to protect agricultural land and to build resilience against climate change.

2.6 Natural Resource Assessment

This section highlights the major natural resources found within the Municipality.

Table 19: Natural Resource Assessment

Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Chania River	Agriculture and Rural Development	• Expected declining levels due to • Climate change. • Industrialization expansion • Upstream abstraction.	• Upstream reservoir dam construction • Investing in water harvesting and storage infrastructure • Sustainable water management practices • Development and implementation of management plans	• Over-abstraction in the upper stream results in no flow of water downstream • Climate change • Riparian land degradation	• Riparian rehabilitation program by planting bamboo seedlings. • Community education • Community participatory resource management

Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Muringato River	Agriculture and Rural Development	• Expected declining levels due to • climate change. • Industrialization expansion • Upstream abstraction.	• Upstream • reservoir dam construction • Investing in water harvesting and storage infrastructure • Sustainable water management practices • Development and implementation of management plans	• Over-abstraction in the upper stream results in no flow of water downstream • Climate change • Riparian land degradation	• Riparian rehabilitation program by planting bamboo seedlings. • Community education • Community participatory resource management
Mt. Kenya - Muringato Forest Station	Agriculture and Rural Development	• Major water tower within the country.	• Synergies with other MDAs	• Intensified agricultural. activities within the forest.	• Community participatory resource management
	General Economics and Commerce Affairs	• Tourist attraction sites • Historical and religious site • Wildlife habitat and home to a range of biodiversity	• Creation and strengthening of CFAs • Development and implementation of management plans	• Forest fires • Deforestation • Increased human wildlife conflict	
Quarries and Mines	Infrastructure, Energy, Rural & Urban Development.	• Extraction of construction materials, i.e., building stones, gravel, and ballast.	• Enforcement of quarrying guidelines including licensing, site restoration and occupation health and safety	• Unregistered miners	• Licensing of quarry sites by regulatory authorities.
	General Economics and Commerce Affairs		• Synergies with other MDAs on quarrying activities	• Low enforcement of environmental conditions	• Rehabilitation of quarries

2.7 Development Issues

This section present key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage. The information is provided as indicated in Table 14.

Table 20: Development Issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Agriculture and Rural Development.	Environmental degradation and climate change	· Deforestation · High population growth leading to increased pressure on the resources · Weak enforcement systems · Usage of firewood as the main source of energy	· Overconsumption/unregulated use of natural resources · Lack of technical capacity to conduct sensitizations on Environmental conservation · Lack of proper sensitization on protection and conservation · Encroachment of riparian and hilltop areas.	· Existence of policies on land use and climate change · Existence of international protocols on climate change · Availability of alternative sources such as water, wind, solar · Developed policies, laws, plans and frameworks on climate change and Environmental Conservation
	Improper garbage and solid waste management	☐ Non-compliance to EMCA ☐ Poor waste disposal by the public ☐ Inadequate waste collection and management equipment ☐ Lack of awareness on importance of waste management	· Inadequate financial resources to enhance proper waste management · Lack of knowledge on waste management policies and laws	· Existence of county dumpsites · Existence of County Environment policy · Establishment of land earmarked for more waste management
Public Administration & Governance	Succession management and staff welfare	Promotion and recruitment of staff to fill existing gaps • Capacity building and training of staff • More office space, equipment, and furniture • Staff loans and mortgages	· High wage bill and associated · • Lack of sufficient land in centralized areas for expansion of offices	· Availability of programs that promote institutional transformation and capacity building · • A huge workforce that makes it possible to leverage on internal recruitment.
	Policies and	· The need to reduce disputes	· Opposition and resistance	· Good relations between

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	legislations	and litigations for Efficient coordination of government functions.	from members of the public during implementation and enforcement of some of the policies and legislations	the County Executive and the County assembly makes it possible to develop, adopt and enact policies and legislations
	Civic education and public engagement	· To enhance the awareness of the public on government functions and processes. · To ensure participation and inclusivity in planning and decision making.	· Lack of proper coordination and finances.	· There exists an established civic education and public participation unit. • High literacy levels in the county makes it easier to engage with the public.
Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and Urban Development	Roads and transport networks	· Undeveloped roads and limited access to some areas due to poor road network. · Lack of bridges in some areas ☐ Poor road-drainage systems · Traffic congestion, insufficient, parking and bus-parks.	· Encroachment on road reserves. · High roads maintenance cost ☐ Vandalism of road signs.	· Collaboration with other agencies such as KENHA, KERRA and KURA · in expanding and maintaining the roads and transport networks. · Availability of extra donor funding for development of roads infrastructure. ☐ Goodwill from the political class and the people on matters related to construction of roads
	Energy provision	· The need to increase access to electricity and other forms of energy such as solar and biogas. · High demand for streetlights and high mast floodlights.	· The high cost of electricity bills associated with streetlights poses a huge financial burden to the county	· There exist alternative forms of energy that are cheaper than electricity and more environmentally friendly
	Affordable housing	· High demand for affordable housing	· Huge financial implication associated with the construction and maintenance of houses	· Collaboration with the National Government and development partners in housing projects
	Lands	· Lack of sufficient development control policies and regulations · Lack of physical and land use plans · Lack of modern survey and mapping equipment. ☐ Lack of digitization and automation of records and processes · Informal Settlements (colonial villages)	· Encroachment and grabbing of public land. · • Land disputes and court cases.	· Existence of draft county spatial plan · Leveraging on technology to improve land resource mapping and planning. · Availability of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
Social Services	Psychosocial issues resulting the public	· Drug and substance abuse	· Inadequate enforcement of the regulations on drugs	· Presence of County rehabilitation centres
	Continued instances of gender Inequality and lack of equity	· Family breakdown and social disintegration ☐ Retrogressive cultural practices e.g. GBV · Limited Women/Men empowerment centres · Gender based discrimination	☐ Limited awareness on substances and substance abuse · Lack of county based legal framework on GBV issues · Negative cultural believes · • Limited control and decision making among women · Poverty	· Existence of Legal frameworks on substance abuse · Implementation of the existing legal and policy frameworks for · Affirmative actions
	Lack of support on creative arts and talents development for the youth	· Inadequate sporting facilities and equipment ☐ Unsupported talents among the youth	· Scarce financial resources	· Development of stadia and provision of sports equipment for the youth
General Economic and Commerce Affairs	Trading infrastructure	· Lack of sufficient and modern trading facilities · Dilapidation of the existing ones	· Increase in the number of traders and demand for trading spaces	· High demand for contemporary and specialized market · Availability of land for construction of markets.
	Investment and industrial growth	· Lack of clearly mapped out investment opportunities · Lack of affordable business credit · Lack of county branding and marketing strategies. · Lack of stakeholder	· Lack of political, stakeholders or investors' goodwill to grow investments in the County ·Unfavourable industrial and economic conditions	· Availability of multiple investment opportunities. · Leveraging on technology and the digital era to promote investment opportunities · Existence of financial

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		consultations.		institutions and an existing fund to support enterprises ☐ Good-will from nongovernmental stakeholders to collaborate in supporting investment and industrial growth · Availability of land to establish Industrial parks and special zones.
	Tourism	☐ Undeveloped and unmapped tourists and cultural sites	· Inadequate tourism infrastructure	· Collaboration with government and non-governmental tourism stakeholders to promote tourism.
		· Inadequate destination branding and tourism marketing efforts	· Declining cultural heritage	· Mobilization of external sources of tourism funding.
		· Lack of digital tourism marketing tools	· Inadequate funding for Tourism development	· Leveraging on technology and the digital era to enhance tourism marketing efforts.

CHAPTER THREE: PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Agricultural Plan

3.1.1. Overview

Agriculture as major sector in development has been given prominence in the Municipality. This is driven by the need to safeguard food security, and also, enhance climate action by striking a balance between the built and the natural environment, in the phase of unprecedented urbanization.

The Municipality lies within a high agricultural potential area; at the eastern base of the Aberdare Ranges which forms part of the eastern end of the Great Rift Valley; and, the western slopes of Mt Kenya. The delineated agricultural area, both within the municipality and its immediate rural hinterland, is approximated at 20,683Ha. This translates to 77% of both the delineated municipality boundaries and the immediate rural hinterland. Below is the breakdown of categories of the delineated land uses within the Municipality and its immediate rural hinterland.

Table 21:Categories of The Delineated Land Uses Within the Municipality

LAND USE	AREA (HA)	%
Agriculture	20,683	77
Public Spaces	1,128	4
Housing	2,817	11
Commercial and Industry	426	2
Open spaces	1,657	6
	26,700	**100**

Source: Nyeri County Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development

The agricultural zones take the largest proportion (77%) of the land use; which is a reflection that it is one of the major resource potential the municipality is endowed with. The following are the delineated agricultural zones within the municipality and the immediate rural hinterlands.

Agricultural Zone 1

This zone located to the North and Western side of the Municipality covers approximately 2847Ha. The zone covers areas of Kihuyo, Mathari, Mwireri and Kamatongu. The zone has a recommended minimum land size of 0.2Ha.

Agricultural Zone 2

This zone covers 8261Ha and is located to the Western side of the Municipality. The zone covers areas of Karundas, Ngonde, Kirichu, Marua, Muruguru, Gatitu, Thunguma and Nyaribo. The zone has a recommended minimum land size of 0.2Ha.

Agricultural Zone 3

This zone covers areas of Kiamwathi, Muthuaini, Kinunga and Ihwa and Measures 8264Ha. The zone has a recommended minimum land size of 0.2Ha.

Food crops are mainly produced on small scale, which is due to the smallholding sizes as a result of population pressure. The area under cash crops is limited since economical production requires large parcels of land.

Mainstreaming agriculture within the residential zones

The formal residential zones within the Municipality make about 11% (2,817 Ha). It is further categorised into three densities. These include high density residential, medium density residential and low density residential. The focus on small scale agricultural integration is on the low and the medium density residential zones.

Low density residential areas have been zoned into 16 zones to cover 949Ha which translates to 34% of the total area reserved for residential use. Medium density residential areas have been zoned into 14 zones to cover 1397Ha which translates to 50% of the total area reserved for residential use. Both the low and the medium density residential areas have been structured in a way that the minimum allowable land sizes being 0.1Ha with a ground coverage of 35%. This gives room for small scale subsistence farming within those land parcels while accommodating residents who prefer one private residential dwelling unit such as bungalows, maisonettes and town houses.

3.1.2. Challenges

Due to the unprecedented urban growth of the Municipality, the agriculturally rich land is being converted to other uses, such as commercial and residential. Further, rapid subdivision of land to smaller plots of 0.045ha makes the land less economical for agricultural use. If this trend is not constrained, urbanization is likely to harm urban and rural agriculture in the Municipality.
Other challenges facing agriculture in the Municipality include:

- Poor infrastructure
- Climate change
- Inadequate extension services
- Unsustainable farming practices
- Land fragmentation
- High cost of inputs
- Poor storage facilities

3.1.3. Measures

The Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) 2014-2034 for Nyeri Municipality provides for an Urban Agriculture Policy that seeks to provide a regulatory framework to guide sustainable agriculture. It aims to ensure food security and maintain viable sizes of farmland. Its specific objectives include.

- To provide appropriately located and sized land for urban agriculture use;
- To provide local opportunities for agriculture-based entrepreneurship and employment.
- To propose strategies, practices and appropriate technologies that promotes sustainable agriculture.
- To identify, enhance and strengthen linkages among the various actors dealing with agriculture development in the region.
- To protect nearby residential areas and the wetlands from any adverse impacts of agricultural activities.
- To ensure that land best suited for non-agricultural use remains available for such use.
- To ensure safe and sanitary conditions for urban agriculture uses; and
- To facilitate local food production and improve community health.

3.1.4. Strategy proposals

These strategies can be utilised to promote and support the local food system through.

1. Appropriate location and land sizes for urban agriculture use.

- This can be achieved through zoning of agricultural land.

- Change of use and subdivision of agricultural land to be applied at the Physical Planning department and circulated to local agricultural officers for evaluation and feedback.
- Setting up minimum land sizes to regulated subdivisions.

2. Protection of nearby residential areas and rivers/wetland from adverse impacts by agricultural use.

- The Municipality will require EIA/Audits and EMPs where appropriate. Annual Environmental Audits to be carried out in large scale farm;
- Treatment of wastewater before discharging to the river; and
- Proper disposal for unused Agro-chemicals and toxic substances

3. Create economic opportunity for growers, processors, and distributers of food, plan for efficient road networks, markets and distribution outlets for farm produce. An efficient and properly organized marketing system is necessary for ensuring viable and sustainable agriculture. This can be ensured through:

- Provision of planned market centres.
- Provision of refrigerating equipment, cold rooms and storage facilities in Market centres.
- Strengthening existing and promoting formation of new commodity-based producer organizations. E.g. Dairy farmers associations, as such enhance collective bargaining.
- Establish and strengthen market information exchange systems.
- Promote product differentiation to meet market needs.
- Enhancing access to agricultural areas and marketplaces.
- Establishment of value addition industries in the area; and
- Enforce regulations to harmonize informal marketing and slaughter of small stock.

4. Promote innovative design for food growing. This includes use of intensive technologies such as green houses, drip irrigation and hydroponic farming. Also mixed farming practices should be encouraged in the area e.g. wastewater from a fishpond can be used for irrigation.

5. Promote product safety by strengthening disease surveillance, control and regulation of livestock movement within and without the region. Agricultural extension, training, research and information services should be emphasized on in close collaboration with other actors such as the Wambugu ATC, KARLO and ICIPE.

6. Harness run off water experienced during rainy seasons either by excavating water pans, constructing dams or abstracting water from aqua ways.

7. Efficient water utilization technologies should be promoted, and more land be put under irrigation. There is need to fast-track on the existing seven (7) irrigation schemes within the Municipality. They include Githiru, Riamukurwe, Njeng'u/Nyaribo, Ihwa, Kihuyo, Thunguma and Wangi/Kanuna.

8. Encouraging farmers to plant eco-friendly trees such as grevilliae robusta (mukima) within the farms; distribution of tree seedlings to farmers and schools; promotion of tree nurseries through distribution of certified seeds; promotion of planting water friendly species like bamboo and indigenous trees in riparian reserves and wetlands.

3.2 Spatial Planning Framework

Spatial Planning is mainly a public sector function with an intention to influence the spatial organization of various land uses and the linkages between them so as to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic prosperity. Spatial planning comprises of measures to coordinate and improve the spatial impacts of other sectoral policies so as to achieve a more even distribution of economic development within a given space than would otherwise be created by market forces. It is therefore an important aspect for promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life.

Planning of Nyeri town began during the colonial period where several plans have been prepared with the last one being done in 1975. The plan was amended over time with several Part Development Plans. It is noted that most of the planning was piecemeal consisting of preparation of plans for local centers, part development plans for alienation of land, subdivision plans for company and cooperative farms and other types of development applications. This section looks into some of the plans previously done on the local, regional, and national level.

3.3.1. Purpose of Spatial Planning

The purpose of spatial planning is to provide a planning framework for integration of social, economic and political policies within the municipality. It provides a common vision and direction for policies and programmes. This helps in eliminating duplication of effort by different sectors of government.

Spatial planning is significant towards achieving economic, social and environmental benefits by creating stable and predictable conditions for investment and development. It promotes economic growth while guiding the policies for protecting the environment and promoting more efficient use of resources.

3.3.2. Legal And Policy Framework

These frameworks provide guiding tools that are involved in the spatial planning and implementation processes.

3.3.2.1.Policy Framework

i. Vision 2030

The vision is a product of highly participatory, consultative, and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy. It is based on three key pillars; economic, social and political. Its aim is to make Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation with high quality of life. It also emphasizes the need for planning urban areas in order to achieve orderly developments.

ii. National Land Policy (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009)

The land policy proposes development control as a tool of ensuring equitable and sustainable use of land. It recognizes land use planning as an important tool in land use management, which can address the current challenges and create new opportunities for sustainable human settlements.

iii. National Housing Policy

The policy aims at promoting planning of human settlements, which includes re-planning, and re-development of areas with inadequate infrastructure and services. Planning of Nyeri Municipality takes into account those aspirations especially in the re-planning of the neighborhoods and informal settlements by ensuring provision of basic services.

iv. Integrated National Transport Policy

The Policy identifies challenges affecting the transport sector in Kenya as is evidenced in Nyeri Municipality. Planning of the municipality shall incorporate transportation strategies to address the issues.

v. National Urban Development Policy

The goal of this Policy is to guide urbanization by providing a framework for sustainable urban development in the country. The policy seeks to facilitate sustainable urbanisation through good governance and delivery of accessible quality and efficient infrastructure and services by adopting the following principles;

- Participatory urban planning, development and governance;
- Equity in access to resources and opportunities;
- Efficiency in resource use and service provision;
- Social, economic and environmental sustainability;
- Inclusivity: cities and urban areas that cater for all segments of urban residents including marginalised and vulnerable groups;
- Good governance;
- Connectivity – Urban areas that have synergy between county, national and global urban systems; and,
- Liveability – Urban areas that have good quality infrastructure and services, and are secure, clean and green.

3.3.2.2.Legal Framework

i. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The preparation of the plan recognizes the provisions of the Constitution. Chapter 5 forms the basis for administration, management and use of land in Kenya. It establishes the NLC who have oversight responsibilities over land use planning countrywide. Further, the 6th Schedule provides for devolution of functions from national to county governments. This ensures effective preparation and implementation of the ISUDP to guide the urban development in Nyeri Town. The constitution also provides a basis to promote sound conservation and protection of ecologically fragile areas such as Nyeri forest, Riparian reserves. It further promotes all forms of national, cultural expression and other cultural heritage.

ii. Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 (PLUPA).

The PLUPA regulates all physical and land use planning activities in Kenya. It established planning authorities both at the National and County government level. It gives powers to the County Governments to regulate development within their areas of Jurisdiction and guidance on the objectives and the contents of Physical and Land use plans with a stipulation on the plan preparation and approval processes.

iii. The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011(Revised 2019)

The Acts give effect to Article 184 of the Constitution to provide for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities. They provide for the criteria of establishing urban areas and cities and the principle of governance and participation of residents

The amendment Act defines a municipality as an area whose population is at least 50,000 residents as at the time of the last Population and Housing Census and should include an integrated development plan among other requirements.

iv. County Government Act 2012

This Act makes it mandatory for County Governments to plan their areas of jurisdiction for them to be allocated public funds. The plan is supposed to integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial aspects. The Act also establishes the County Executive Committee to monitor the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated development plans.

v. Public Finance Management Act, 2012 (Cap 412A)

This Act provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Section 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process. These include long term and medium-term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Section 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan. This plan includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and programmes to be delivered.

vi. Environment Management and Co-Ordination Act (EMCA), 1999

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act governs the management of natural resources in the country. It upholds the importance of environmental protection. The Act provides for an independent National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to ensure enforcement and implementation of the provisions of the Act. It also provides for the involvement of the public in any major development decisions, which have an environmental impact. Any activity that involves land use change shall only be undertaken after an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been conducted. The Act also has provisions for addressing environmental offences and a tribunal was established to deal with such offences.

3.3.3. Spatial Planning Interventions

Planning of Nyeri town began during the colonial period. Several plans have been prepared for the town with the last one done in 1975. This was amended over time with numerous Part Development Plans (PDPs). It is noted that most of the planning was piecemeal consisting of preparation of plans for local centers, part development plans for alienation of land, subdivision plans for company and cooperative farms and other types of development applications. This section looks into some of the plans previously done on the local, regional, and national level.

i. The National Spatial Plan

The National Spatial Plan 20 is in place and it gives broad guidelines unlike the ISUDP, which has detailed plans covering specific zones within the municipality. The plan was formulated after the ISUDP had been prepared. Proposals of the National Spatial Plan will be considered during the review of the ISUDP.

ii. Nyeri County Spatial Plan

The County Government of Nyeri is in the process of formulating the County Spatial Plan (CSP). The plan is at the draft stage and it is an essential component of county planning. The plan covers the entire county space and one of the main objectives of the plan is to provide a broad planning framework to guide spatial planning and growth within the county. The plan is also to provide guidelines for local area and detailed planning.

Since the ISUDP was formulated prior to CSP, it is expected that the proposals in the CSP will be considered during subsequent reviews of the ISUDP particularly with regard to the municipality area.

iii. Regional Development Plan

A Regional Development Plan was prepared by the Department of Physical Planning in 1970s to cover Central province. At that time, regional plans were prepared for all provinces to guide development for all districts. It dealt with broad development plans across various sectors. It lacked local area Specific development proposals that at that time could have been covered by district plans. Unfortunately, no district plans were prepared and this plan is now outdated.

iv. Nyeri old town plan

The plan of the old town area covered an area of approx. 73.04km2. It was initially planned in 1972 by the department of physical planning. The plan was approved in 1988 and it provided for various types of land use including commercial, public, residential, industrial, recreational, educational and other facilities. Overtime, numerous part development plans have been prepared for alienation purposes. The PDPs have significantly altered the initial plan which is now out-dated.

v. Nyeri Strategic Structure Plan, 2005

This district-specific Strategic Plan is a localization of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the implementation of the National Population Policy for Sustainable Development (NPPSD) contained in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2000. The Plan preparation involved addressing all the critical issues as identified in the NPPSD, pinpointing problems associated with each issue and prioritizing them according to the needs of the district. These issues include: Population and Development; Gender Perspectives; Reproductive Health (RH); and STI/HIV/AIDS. In this regard, the stakeholders proposed the activities that need to be undertaken to address the identified issues/problems in a draft plan. The draft plan was then discussed with the members of the District Executive Committee (DEC) and approved by the DDC.

vi. Nyeri Town Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) (2014 – 2034)

The main purpose of the ISUDP was to formulate a framework to guide the development of Nyeri municipality for a period of 20 years. The plan strives to contribute towards achieving the national and local development aspirations as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals as elaborated in the Kenya Vision 2030 that seeks to transform Kenya to a medium income country and provide a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030.

vii. Part Development Plans (PDPS)

Numerous PDPs were prepared overtime within the planning area. The bulk of the panning work in Nyeri town was preparation of PDPs by the department of physical planning. They were to alienate and setting apart land for development of specific projects. Projects covered included residential, commercial, industrial and various types of public purposes. Developers targeted by PDPs included individuals, organizations and public bodies. Request for preparation of PDPs came from the then local authorities. The director of the physical planning had discretion to initiate preparation of PDPs. Immediately after preparation of the PDPs, they were circulated for comments to various agencies including District surveyor, District land office, District Public Health Officer, District environmental officer, District roads officer and other relevant agencies depending on the type of development. After recommendations, the commissioner of lands then approved the plans and letters of allotment issued as development proceeded. Many plots within the old Nyeri were allotted and developed through PDP system.

Unfortunately, many of land registration process were not completed and some of the plots do not have titles. Lack of secure land tenure arising from the above is one of the challenges facing the municipality. The PDPs were also not well coordinated by way of long-term development creating an uncoordinated planning. This also created shortage of public spaces within the municipality. A review summary of the planning initiatives undertaken in Nyeri is illustrated in the table 1 below.

viii. Subdivision Plans/Schemes

Subdivision remains the most common form of plans affecting private land in the municipality. This is common especially in peri urban freehold land where land subdivision procedures and guidelines are often note adhered to. Some of the subdivisions have in the past not been done procedurally. This creates a constraint to proper planning and development management. There is need to adhere to the set guidelines and procedures so as to effectively manage subdivision of land within the municipality.

ix. ***Change of Use & Extensions of Use***

The conversion of land from one use to another has significantly changed the development landscape within the municipality and the peri-urban areas. Most change/Extension of use are from agricultural to multi-residential and commercial use. Due to economic challenges some have changed from residential to commercial such as former residences being converted to hotels and business premises.

Despite the above planning interventions, Nyeri Municipality still faces numerous spatial challenges as follows.

- Inadequate infrastructure and services;
- High cost of housing;
- High rates of unemployment;
- Increasing prevalence of urban poverty and inequality.
- Urban sprawl which is mainly transit oriented.
- Spatial disconnection among land uses. The town is not connected through public transit and improved walkability.
- Limited diversity to mixed land use associated with traditional zoning instead of form-based codes.
- Environmental degradation and diminishing environmental resources facing depletion.
- Inadequate public open spaces.

There's a need for a basis to deal with the above key issues facing the Municipality and a spatial transformation is recommended to unlock the potential of the Municipality where real opportunities exist. The Municipality has an opportunity to seek policy and strategic directions that incorporate long-term sustainability for social, environmental and economic development.

3.3 Disaster Management Plan

The County Government of Nyeri enacted the Nyeri County Disaster Management Act of 2021, whose purpose is to provide for a more effective organization of disaster risk reduction and mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters, and for connected purposes. In coordination with the County director of Disaster Management, the Municipal Board is set to develop the Nyeri Municipality Disaster Management Plan, with outlined strategies and actions for identified disasters, which would ensure minimized damage and disruption caused by disasters as well as a quick, effective, and coordinated response to emergency situations.

The plan would benefit the Municipality by ensuring public safety, infrastructure protection, building community resilience to disasters, environmental protection, and act as a resource mobilization document for funding for the various phases of the plan- from prevention from to recovery after a disaster. The plan would also assist in identification of other relevant stakeholders (including other government agencies, humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organizations, community groups, and the private sector) to ensure a coordinated and efficient approach to disaster management.

Nyeri Municipality has experienced and is prone to various types of disasters -natural, human made and hybrid disasters arising from a combination of both natural and human interference such as environmental degradation and climate change induced disasters. Some of the disasters that are exhibited (recurrent and potential) include:

a) Floods arising from meteorological events, and human-made caused by poor or absence of storm water drains, flash floods in informal settlements
b) Landslides, mudslides and rock falls arising from geological events or human -made activities such as quarrying
c) Industrial and household fire accidents
d) Epidemics – widespread outbreaks of infectious diseases such as covid 19
e) Acts of terrorism such as cyberattacks and militia group activities

Table 22:Disaster Management Plan Matrix

Key issues	Location	Objective	Strategy	Action plans/areas	Actors
• Flooding	• CBD • Majengo • Ruringu • Chaka	• To mitigate against frequent incidences of flooding • To reduce loss of lives and property	• Undertake risk assessment and analyse historical flood data and predict future risks. • Undertake community education programs and established communication strategies • Control development in the disaster-prone areas • Secure funding for flood mitigation projects • Allocate resources for emergency response and recovery efforts. • Collaborate with local, regional, and national agencies, NGOs, and community groups. • Establish mutual aid agreements for resource sharing during emergencies	• Assess, repair and/or establish drainage facilities need in the identified parts of the planning area • Undertake resettlement programmes for population settling on the disaster-prone areas • Establish and empower flood response teams • Develop early warning systems for detection and information dissemination channels • Develop elaborate evacuation plans and conduct regular drills and training for the emergency responders and the community. • Establish an emergency operations center (EOC) to coordinate response efforts. • For emergency response, deploy search and rescue teams, medical aid, and relief supplies to affected areas. • For recovery and rehabilitation conduct a damage assessment, offer financial assistance for rebuilding and implement long term mitigation measures such as: - Restoring wetlands - Improving drainage systems - construction, expansion and integration of manmade and natural drainage systems - Planting trees and grass on the terrain to reduce surface runoff - Promote water harvesting and storage	• County Government of Nyeri. • Municipal board • National Government • Residents • Humanitarian agencies • NGOs • WRUAs • WSPs
Landslides/ Mudslides/ Rock falls	• Majengo • King'ong'o • Marua • Quarrying sites: • Thunguma • Kiganjo • Gatei • Nyaribo.	• To mitigate against loss of lives and property • To reduce incidence cases • Enhance community awareness and preparedness	• Undertake risk assessment and analyse historical flood data and predict future risks • Implement land use plans, building codes and quarrying conditions • Development control. • Undertake community education programs and	• Establish and empower county disaster management teams. • Develop elaborate evacuation plans, maps and conduct regular drills • Develop and maintain early warning systems for detection and information dissemination channels • For Emergency Response: • Deploy trained teams for search and	• County government • Municipal board • NEMA • State Department for Mining • Residents • Humanitarian agencies • Nyeri County Artisanal Mining

Key issues	Location	Objective	Strategy	Action plans/areas	Actors
			established communication strategies • Secure financial resources for mitigation projects and emergency response. • Ensure availability of necessary tools and materials for rescue and recovery operations. • Work with and seek support from relevant institutions and organizations for expertise and resources	rescue. • Provide immediate medical assistance to the injured. • Distribute food, water, and shelter materials to affected families • For recovery and rehabilitation conduct a damage assessment, offer financial assistance for rebuilding and implement long term mitigation measures e. g. reforestation and improved drainage systems to prevent future landslides	Committee • Ministry of Interior and National Administration • Nyeri Quarrying Cooperative Societies
Fire accident	• CBD • Informal settlements Kiawara, Majengo, Witemere, Chania Rwamba • Forest areas	• To reduce incidence cases • To reduce incidences of of lives and property loss. • Enhance community awareness and preparedness	• Undertake risk assessment and analyse historical flood data and predict future risks • Enforce fire safety code for both industrial and residential buildings. • Conduct regular fire safety inspections and audits. • Plan for the informal settlements and slums with basic services and infrastructure • Undertake community education programs, industrial trainings and established communication strategies • Secure financial resources for fire prevention and response initiatives. • Ensure availability of necessary firefighting equipment and materials. • Work with and seek support from relevant institutions and organizations for expertise and resources	• Continually train and equip firefighting teams • Undertake fire Safety training and fire drills for various sites and institutions • Equip industrial sites with emergency kits and first aid supplies • Install and maintain relevant fire systems such as alarms at relevant areas within prone sites • Ensure timely dissemination of warnings through sirens, SMS, and social media. • Use surveillance and monitoring systems to detect fires early for industrial zones • Establish, mark and communicate evacuation routes and assembly points • In emergency respone ensure trained personnel are available for search and rescue, immediate medical aid and relief supplies are available • For recovery and Rehabilitation undertake damage assessment, implement safe rebuilding practices and improve fire safety measures, and offer financial and psychological support for affected workers	• County government • Municipal Board • National government • CBOs • NGOs • Residents • Humanitarian agencies
Epidemic	• Municipality wide	• Prevent spread • Improve community and institutional readiness. • Protect Lives and Health	• Undertake risk assessment and analyse historical flood data and predict future risks • Enforce strict health protocols and vaccination policies • Conduct community awareness and education programs including distribution of BECC and IECC materials on epidemic prevention and response. • Secure financial resources for epidemic preparedness, response initiatives and medical supplies • Work with and seek support from relevant institutions and organizations for expertise and resources	• Conduct regular training for healthcare workers, first responders, and community members on handling pandemic situations. • Prepare Emergency Kits and equip medical facilities • Implement robust surveillance systems to detect early signs of outbreaks. • Communication: Ensure timely dissemination of warnings and health advisories through multiple channels • Establish quarantine facilities and protocols • Undertake vaccination campaigns, where possible and available • Offer psychosocial support services to help individuals cope with the impact	• County government • Municipal Board • National government • CBOs • NGOs • Residents • Humanitarian agencies • Ministry of Health Services

CHAPTER FOUR:

MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

4.0 Municipality Development Priorities and Strategies

Table 23:Municipality Development Priorities and Strategies

Priorities	Strategies
To promote resource mobilization and utilization	Enhancing sector coordination and collaboration
	Leveraging national, international and regional partnership for support
	Encouraging community contribution in project implementation for development ownership
	Enhancing revenue collection for the sector
	Increasing forest cover and promoting agroforestry
To conserve, protect and sustainably manage the environment and natural resources for county development	Promoting soil and water conservation measures
	Promoting water harvesting and efficient water utilization
	Enhancing sustainable waste management
	Enforcing carrying capacity and stocking rates for sustainable pasture management
	Promoting use of renewable energy
	Development and establishment of infrastructure and green parks
	Protection of wetlands and riparian areas
	Inculcating a responsible culture on natural resources
To build climate resilience	Promotion of climate smart technologies, innovation and practices
	Promoting sustainable solid waste management
	Supporting Agro-weather market and advisory services
To promote sustainable income generation activities (IGA)	Promoting value addition, recycling and processing
	Promotion of commercial forests and nurseries
	Promoting youth participation in the sector
	Creation of empowerment programs for women, PWDs and marginalized groups in our communities
To promote an enabling environment for development and growth of enterprises	Ensuring timely payment of financial obligations
	Offering economic incentives
	Enhancing access to Government procurement opportunities.
	Promoting public-private partnerships
	Facilitating establishment of a multi-agency investment support forum.
	Facilitating development of critical business infrastructure
	Promoting the development of special economic zones within the municipality
	Promote business incubation
To enhance mobilization, management, and prudent utilization of resources.	Broadening the revenue base to enhance revenue collection
	Ensuring timely preparation and submission of financial reports.
	Coordinating participatory planning and budgeting
	Ensuring Timely monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes
	Ensuring Compliance to procurement laws and regulations
	Strengthening the capacity of the internal audit function
	Ensuring adherence to relevant Acts and regulations
To develop and implement Municipal branding and marketing strategies to	Promoting the branding of Nyeri Municipality

Priorities	Strategies
attract and retain investors and tourists	
	Participating in both local and international shows and exhibitions
	Enhancing destination branding activities
	Mapping and profiling of investment opportunities
Leveraging ICT for service delivery and development.	Facilitating development of critical infrastructure and ICT services
	Automation of processes and services
To develop a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and a transport and communication network	Opening, upgrading and maintenance of Municipal roads
	Construction of bridges
	Construction of grade-separated junctions
	Provision and maintenance of parking spaces and bus parks
	Establishment and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces
	Provision of wayleave to facilitate communication.
	Incorporation of greening programme in infrastructural projects
Provide clean, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy	Installation and maintenance of streetlights
	Facilitation of power connectivity
	Promoting the use of clean and renewable energy
Promote access to quality and affordable housing.	Promotion of affordable housing
	Maintenance and rehabilitation of county residential estates
To promote sustainable land use management	Ensure development control
	Ensure compliance of land related legislations
	Facilitating digitalization and digitization of land records
	Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded sites
Ensure an efficient, effective, and responsive public service	Undertaking continuous capacity building and knowledge management.
	Enhancing staff welfare.
	Improving the work environment.
	Enforcing compliance with service delivery standards
	Promoting values and principles of public service.
Enhance good governance	Enhancing citizen engagement.
	Institutionalizing transparent and accountable structures.
	Promoting inter-governmental relations.
	Strengthening statutory compliance.
	Enhancing dispute resolution.
Build capacity and empower special groups (Youth, Women, Persons with Disabilities, other minority populations)	Create awareness and advocacy on the available opportunities for special groups
	Undertake empowerment and affirmative action programs and activities
Strengthen disaster risk management and response	Strengthen multisectoral collaboration and coordination in disaster risk management and response
	Build capacity on disaster management
Improve recreation services for the wellness of the people.	Improve infrastructure for recreational activities

4.1 Municipality Programs

Table 24:Municipality Programmes and Subprogrammes (2024/25-2028/29)

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (sKshs.M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name:	**General administration, policy, and planning**													
Objective:	**Create enabling working environment**													
Outcome:	**Improved service delivery and productivity**													
Municipal Planning and Adminstration	Motor vehicles purchased.	No. of motor vehicles	8 &9	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40
	Offices Constructed and equipped	No. of Offices	17 &19	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40
	Legislative frameworks developed No of policies/regulations/plans	No. of Policies/Regulations/Plans	12	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	30
	Capacity builing programs	Number of Programs		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Automated Service delivery processes	No. of processes.	8, 9&17	0	5	0	0	1	30	1	30	0	0	65
	Increased revenue collection	% increase in revenue collection	16 &17	0%	2	1.5%	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	1	6
	Financial reports prepared	Number of reports	6	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Public participation and citizen engagement forums held	Number of forums	16	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
Total				**12**	**18**	**14.02**	**32**	**15.02**	**62**	**15.02**	**62**	**14.02**	**32**	**206**
Programme Name:	**Environmental Planning, Management and Conservation**													0
Outcome:	**A clean, healthy, and safe environment**													0
Environmental and Climate Change planning, and management	Greening programs undertaken	No. of green spaces mapped	11,13&17	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	15
	Greening programs undertaken	No of green spaces Established	11,13&17	1	25	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	75
	Environmental awareness campaigns and sensitization forums held	No. of campaigns and forums	13 &17	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
	Riparian zones mapped and rehabilitated	No. of zones	12 &15	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25
	Tree cover increased	No. of trees (000s)	15	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (sKshs.M)*
	Urban forests and Arboretums established	No. of forests and Arboretums	15	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	12
	Tree nurseries established	No. of tree nurseries	15 &17	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Climate Change Sensitization campaigns conducted	No. of campaigns	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total				**34**	**49**	**32**	**42**	**33**	**48**	**26**	**12**	**26**	**12**	**163**
Programme Name:	**Solid Waste Planning and Management**													
Objective:	**To achieve sustainable solid waste management**													
Outcome:	**A Clean and healthy environment**													0
Solid waste Planning and management	Land for solid waste management	No. of acreage	11 &12	0	0	20	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Refuse receptacles installed	No. of Refuse receptacles	12	0	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	32
	Sanitation Equpment and Materials	Amount Spent	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Private waste collectors engaged	No. of private waste collectors	12	0	0	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	17
	waste site managed	No. of waste disposal site licensed and commissioned	12	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0	0	0	200
	Waste transfer stations managed	No of Waste transfer stations	12	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Incinerators installed and commissioned	No. of incinerators	12	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Landfill managed	Sanitary landfill management	12	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	30
	Awareness creation enhanced(Solid Waste)	No. of clean-ups, collection drive, and sensitization programs conducted	12	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
	Awareness creation enhanced(Solid Waste)	No. of waste champions/ cooperatives engaged	12	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
	Specialized equipment purchased	No. of equipment	6 &15	0	0	1	40	2	30	1	15	2	15	100
Total				**10**	**104**	**43**	**354**	**29**	**172**	**26**	**42**	**27**	**42**	**714**
Programme Name:	**Trade Development**													
Objective:	**To spur trade and economic growth**													
Outcome:	**Improved business environment**													
Trade and Investiment Promotion	Constructed and rehabilitated markets	Number of markets	2,7&9	2	10.0	2	10.5	2	11.0	2	11.6	2	12.2	55.3
	Trade fairs and exhibitions	Number of trade fairs and exhibitions	2 &17	4	4.0	4	4.2	4	4.4	4	4.6	4	4.9	22.1

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (sKshs.M)*
	A multi-agency investment support forum	No. of forums	2 &17	1	5.0	1	5.3	1	5.5	1	5.8	1	6.1	27.6
	Industrial parks and special areas zoned and serviced	Number of parks and areas	9	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50.0
	Destination branding infrastructure and materials developed.	Number of infrastructure and materials.	8,9,11,12&14	10	5.0	1	5.3	1	5.5	1	5.8	1	6.1	27.6
Total				**18**	**74.0**	**8**	**25.2**	**8**	**26.5**	**8**	**27.8**	**8**	**29.2**	**182.6**
Programme Name:	**Roads and transport management**													
Objective:	**To develop a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and transport network**													
Outcome:	**Improved connectivity**													
Infrastructure Development	Roads Improved	No. of km tarmacked.	9&11	10	500	10	525	10	551.25	10	578.8	10	607.8	2762.82
	Roads Improved	No. of km gravelled	9&11	50	100	50	105	50	110.25	50	115.8	50	121.6	552.56
	Roads Improved	No. of km opened	9&11	5	10	5	10.5	5	11.025	5	11.58	5	12.16	55.26
	Roads Improved	No of km rehabilitated	9&11	10	15	10	15.75	10	16.5375	10	17.36	10	18.23	82.88
	Non-motorized transport Constructed	No. of Km	9&11	2	20	2	21	2	22.05	2	23.15	2	24.31	110.51
	Bridges constructed	No of bridges	9&11	2	20	2	21	2	22.05	2	23.15	2	24.31	110.51
	Road infrastructure installed	No. Installed	9&11	5	10	5	10.5	5	11.025	5	11.58	5	12.16	55.26
	Parking improved	No. of Parking spaces	9&11	10	2	10	2.1	10	2.205	10	2.315	10	2.431	11.05
	Streetlights installed and maintained	No. of streetlights	9 & 11	100	12	100	12.6	100	13.23	100	13.89	100	14.59	66.31
	Drainage Systems Improved	Number of Kms	9 & 11	5	10	5	10.5	5	11.025	5	11.58	5	12.16	55.26
Total				**199**	**699**	**199**	**734**	**199**	**770.648**	**199**	**809.2**	**199**	**849.6**	**3862.42**
Programme Name:	**Land use planning and management**													0
Objective:	**To promote sustainable land use**													0
Outcome:	**Harmonious and optimal land utilisation**													0
Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	Redeveloped Municipal housing estates	No. of estates	11 &14	1	20	1	21	1	23.15	1	24.31	1	25.53	113.99
	Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software and geospatial data layers	No. of purchased hardware	17	1	20	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20.00
	Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software and geospatial data layers	No. of purchased software	17	1	10	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10.00
	Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software and geospatial data layers	Geospatial data layers	17	5	3	5	3.15	5	3.47	5	3.65	5	3.83	17.10
	Physical and Land Use Plans prepared	No. of Plans	17	2	14	2	14.7	2	16.21	2	17.02	2	17.87	79.79

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (sKshs.M)*
Total				**10**	**67**	**8**	**38.85**	**8**	**42.83**	**8**	**44.97**	**8**	**47.22**	**240.88**
Programme Name:	**Social Welfare and Community Empowerment**													0
Objective:	**To Increase access to social welfare services and community empowerment opportunities**													0
Outcome:	**Improved Livelihood and Social well-being of the people**													0
	Recreation facilities constructed	No. of facilities	11	2	14	1	7	1	7.35	1	7.72	1	8.10	44.17
	Street families managed	No. of Programs	11	1	3	1	3	1	3.15	1	3.31	1	3.47	15.93
	Provision of safety and protection to the vulnerable	No. of Programs	11	1	3	1	3	1	3.15	1	3.31	1	3.47	15.93
	Social economic empowerment and affirmative action programs	No. of Programs	5	1	3	1	3	1	3.15	1	3.31	1	3.47	15.93
	Municipal Library services operationalised and digitalized	No of libraries	4	1	10	1	10	1	10.5	1	11.03	1	11.58	53.10
Total				**6**	**33**	**5**	**26**	**5**	**27.3**	**5**	**28.67**	**5**	**30.10**	**145.06**

4.2 Flagship Projects

Table 25: Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Cost (Kshs.000,000')	Source of funds	Implementing Agencies
New Transport Termini-King'ong'o Bypass	Rware Ward	To ease traffic congestion in Nyeri Town	Construction of a Bypass and Bridge from new Termini to King'ong'o	No. of Bypasses	5 Years	3,000	CGN, Gok & Development partners	**Nyeri Municipality**
Nyeri-Othaya-Karatina Inter-change	Rware Ward	To ease traffic congestion in Nyeri Town	Construction of an Interchange	No. of Interchanges	5 Years	1,000	CGN, Gok & Development partners	**Nyeri Municipality**
Dual lane from Wambugu Agricultural Traning Center to Gamerock	Gatitu/Muruguru Ward and Kiganjo Mathari ward	To ease traffic congestion in Nyeri Town	Construction of a Dual lane from Wambugu Agricultural Training Center to Gamerock	No. of Dual Lanes	5 Years	3,000	CGN, Gok & Development partners	**Nyeri Municipality**

4.3 Linkages with County & National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

This section indicates how the IDeP is linked with and is contributing towards the achievement of the following (among others):

i. County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027
ii. Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans.
The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
iii. Africa's Agenda 2063.
iv. Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015.
v. EAC Vision 2050.
vi. ICPD25 Kenya Commitments; and
vii. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

Table 26:Linkage of the IDep with Other Plans

No	National, Regional, International Development Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/Interventions
1.	**CIDP 2023-2027**		The IDeP directly contributes to the following programs within the CIDP. • General administration, policy, and planning • Environmental Planning, Management and Conservation • Solid Waste Planning and Management • Trade Development • Roads and transport management • Land use planning and management • Social Welfare and Community Empowerment
2.	**Infrastructure Sector (MTP IV)**	The infrastructure sector seeks to: enhance transport connectivity by constructing 6,000km of new roads, maintaining rural and urban roads, rail, air and seaport facilities and services; expand communication and broadcasting systems; and promote development of energy generation and distribution by increasing investments in green energy (geothermal, wind, solar and hydro)	• Development of sustainable infrastructure and connectivity • Create an enabling environment for industrial development • Promoting Public Private cooperation and collaborations
3.	**Social Sector (MTP IV)**	The social sector identifies seven key priority areas, namely: Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Social Protection; Human Capital Development; Science Technology and Innovation;	• Establishment of social protection and inclusion programmes • Facilitate access to affordable housing.

No	National, Regional, International Development Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/Interventions
		Digitalization; Economic Empowerment; and Population and Development.	
4.	**Environment and Natural Resources Sector (MTP IV)**	The sector focuses on natural resource conservation, restoration and management; sustainable waste management and pollution control; sustainable exploitation of natural resources and blue economy; and tourism Promotion and marketing	• Developing a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and a transport and communication network for urban areas • Ensuring sustainable waste management • Promotion of sustainable land use management • Conserving, protecting and sustainably managing the environment and natural resources • Promoting use of clean and renewable energy
5.	**Governance and Public Administration Sector (MTP IV)**	The governance and public administration sector prioritize strengthening of security capabilities through recruitment of additional police, prison and military officers and expansion of prison, police and military infrastructure and equipment.	• Increased citizen engagement in planning and development • Institutionalizing transparent and accountable government structures • Promoting values and principles of public service
6.	**The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**	Goal 1: No Poverty	• Investments on community empowerment programs and promote affirmative action for the vulnerable.
		Goal 2: Zero Hunger	• Investment in social protection programs
		Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being	• Facilitating mental health awareness programmes
		Goal 5: Gender Equality	• Creating awareness and advocacy on the available opportunities for special groups • Establishment of empowerment programs and activities
		Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	• Promotion of conservation of water sources and riparian areas. • Ensuring sustainable waste management
		Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	• Promotion of solar and biogas energy sources
		Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	• Construction and maintenance of Retail markets. • Creating an enabling environment for sustainable growth and development through partnerships and enabling policies. • Promoting and marketing Tourism
		Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	• Developing a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and a transport and communication network • Creating an enabling environment for establishment of cottage industries • Facilitating development of critical infrastructure and ICT services
		Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	• Promoting peace, cohesion, social, economic and political inclusion of all • Building capacity and empower special groups (Youth, Women, Persons with Disabilities, other minority populations)
		Goal 11: Sustainable Cities	• Promote access to quality and affordable housing

No	National, Regional, International Development Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/Interventions
		and Communities	• Implementation of the County spatial plan • Developing a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and a transport and communication network for urban areas • Formulation of development plans for all urban centres • Ensuring sustainable waste management • Promotion of sustainable land use management • Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the Municipal cultural and natural heritage including the community forests
		Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	• Conserving, protecting and sustainably managing the environment and natural resources • Promoting use of clean and renewable energy • Creating awareness and advocacy on nutrition health.
		Goal 13: Climate Action	• Conserving, protecting and sustainably managing the environment and natural resources • Promoting use of clean and renewable energy • Protection of riparian and wetlands
		Goal 14: Life Below Water	• Conducting of riverine protection initiatives • Mapping, reclaiming and conserving riparian and wetlands in the county.
		Goal 15: Life on Land	• Promoting sustainable land use management • Conserving, protecting and sustainably managing the environment and natural resources
		Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	• Institutionalizing transparent and accountable government structures.
		Goal 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goal	• Improving intra and inter-governmental relations • Enhancing Public Private Partnership.
7.	**Africa's Agenda 2063**	Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens	• Investments on community empowerment programs and promote affirmative action for the vulnerable.
		Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology, and Innovation	• Invest in entrepreneurial skills mentorship programmes
		Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens	• Creating awareness and advocacy on nutrition health
		Goal 4: Transformed Economies	• Promoting the development of special economic zones.
		Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production	• Promoting use of organic fertilizer • Enhancing use of innovation and ICT
		Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities	• Enhancing afforestation and re-afforestation • Promoting sustainable land use management • Conserving, protecting and sustainably managing the environment and natural resources • Building climate resilience
		Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate	• Improving intra and inter-governmental relations • Participating in both local and international shows and exhibitions
		Goal 9: Continental Financial	• Enhancing Public Private Partnership.

No	National, Regional, International Development Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government Contributions/Interventions
		and Monetary Institutions are established and functional	
		Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	• Developing a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and a transport and communication network
		Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	• Institutionalizing transparent and accountable government structures.
		Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place	• Institutionalizing transparent and accountable government structures • Ensure an efficient, effective and responsive public service.
		Goal 13: Peace Security and Stability is preserved	• Enhancing dispute resolution.
		Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa	• Improving intra and inter-governmental relations
		GOAL 15: A Fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)	• Improving intra and inter-governmental relations
		Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre- eminent	• Promotion of culture and arts by preserving the culture and heritage sites
		Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	• Creating awareness and advocacy on the available opportunities • Establishing empowerment programs and activities
		Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	• Creating awareness and advocacy on the available opportunities
		Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	• Improving intra and inter-governmental relations • Enhancing Public Private Partnership.
		Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	• Encouraging community contribution in project implementation for development ownership

CHAPTER FIVE:

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

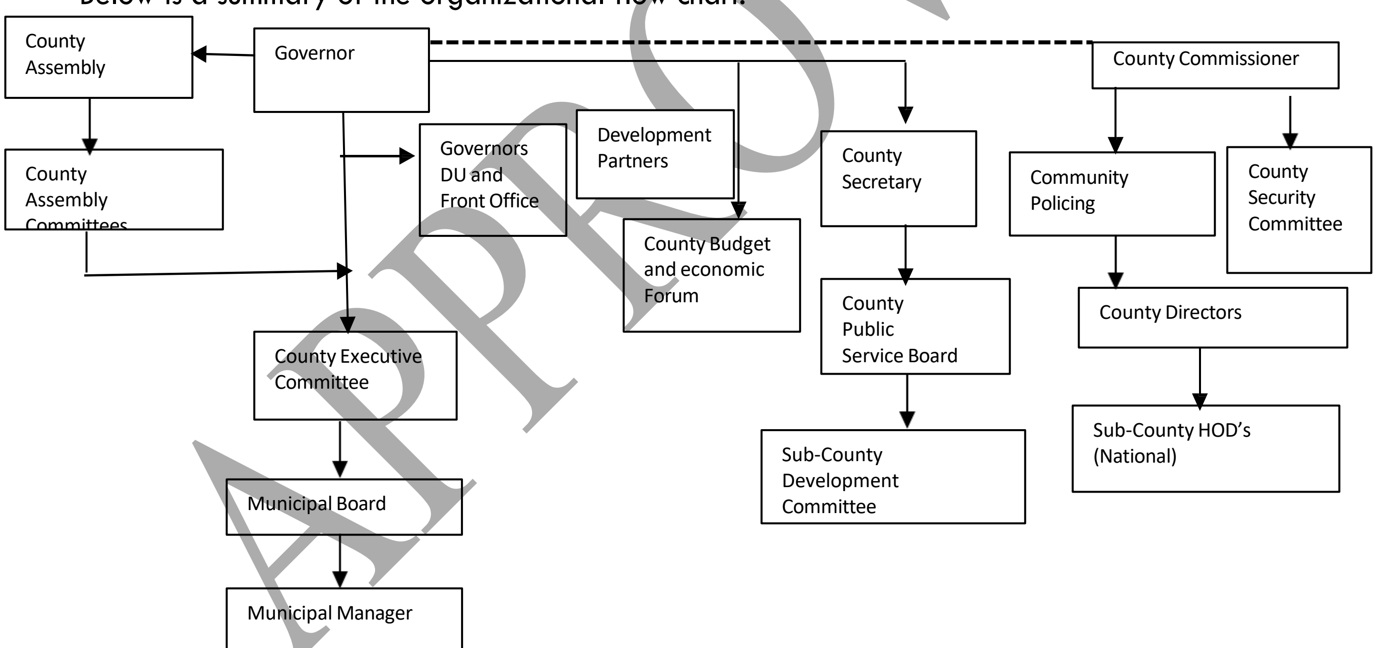
This chapter discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing the Municipality of Nyeri Integrated Development Plan. This includes the institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. It also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts and hence fulfilling the set goals and objectives within the set time frame.

5.1 Institutional Framework

5.1.1 County Government

In accordance with the Constitution, the Urban Areas and Cities Act and any other written law, the Nyeri Municipal Board shall operate within the boundaries of the municipality exercise authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee. The Constitution 2010 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(Revised 2019) outline the basic organizational chart for the county government. The organization flow chart shown here under is mainly informed by the two laws, which laws sought to achieve timely and efficient implementation of the municipal policies, projects and programmes thus avoiding duplication of roles and functions.

Below is a summary of the organizational flow chart:



The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Revised 2019) established various stakeholders to operationalize the National Urban Development Policy (NUDP). The broad objectives of this policy are directed towards facilitating and enhancing the role and contributions of urban centers in national socio- economic development.

The Policy envisages to strengthen the governance, development planning, urban investments and delivery of infrastructural services. This will substantially contribute towards poverty reduction, economic growth and faster realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. These stakeholders include County Executive Committee, Municipal Board, County

Assembly and Municipal Board Committees

5.1.2 Nyeri County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by the County Executive Committee (CEC). The CEC comprises of the Governor as the chairperson, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and ten County Executive Committee members (CECM) appointed by the Governor with the approval of the County Assembly (CA). The main roles of the CEC are to implement national and county legislation within the county to the extent that the legislation requires as well as managing and coordinating the county administration and its departments. In addition, the CEC may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly as well as provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.

The CECMs will be the policy makers coordinating the implementation of development projects and programmes that falls within the jurisdiction of the county. UACA, 2011 provides that the municipal board affairs to be channeled to Executive Committee through CECMs for Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development.

5.1.3 County Assembly of Nyeri

The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the County Government and is responsible for making laws that are necessary for effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. County assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. The County Assembly also receives and approve development plans, policies, financial bill, and enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and county government borrowing.

The CA will therefore play an important role in ensuring that the intended objectives and principles of an Urban Area as enshrined are achieved in the UACA, 2011 are achieved through consultative and participatory process as well as encouraging accountability and transparency. In the implementation of the Nyeri IDep the CA will be responsible for approving the policies that are aimed at developing Municipality, hence their role is of critical importance.

5.1.4 County Public Service Board

The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; It also advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

5.2 Stakeholders in the Municipality

Table 27:Stakeholder Analysis

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
County Executive Committee.	Policy formulation and implementation
Management Committees of Devolved Funds.	Complementing funding various projects.
FBOs (Roman Catholic, PCEA, ACK, SUPKEM, etc)	Participate and contribute in development activities of the municipality.
Civil Society Organizations	Participate and contribute in development activities of the municipality advocacy and awareness creation.
Community	Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Participate in decision making on issues affecting them; Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation and provide information and utilization of infrastructural facilities.
Development Committees	Provide leadership in development and mainstreaming cross cutting issues in projects and programmes.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants material support and capacity buildings.
Farmers' Organizations	Promote marketing of farm produce.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit, create awareness and train community on financial management.
Regulatory Boards	Regulation of processing and marketing of the produce
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
NationalAidsControlCouncil (NACC)	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVC's and People Living with HIV/AIDS.
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Enforcement of EMCA.
Legislature (National and County Assemblies)	Deliberation and approve sector laws & policies and provision of conducive legal environment.
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP. Contribute to revenue generation.
Red Cross	Support disaster response and implementation of development projects; capacity building on disaster management; Research on development.
Research Institution	Carrying out research and development.
Trade Unions	Promotion of labour relations and welfare of workers.
The National Government Ministries	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections.
Tourists (domestic and international)	Contribute to revenue generation.
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders Enhance economic growth by provision of access to markets by people and goods.
Commissions (SRC, CRA, JSC, CAJ etc)	Constitutional mandate implementation
County Public Service	Human resource management.

5.3 Resource Requirements by Program and Sector per Year

Table 28: Summary of Proposed Resource Requirement by Programs

	Cost (Kshs. 000,000')					
Program Name	**FY 2024/25**	**FY 2025/26**	**FY 2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**Total**
General administration, policy, and planning	18.00	32.00	62.00	62.00	32.00	**206.00**
Environmental Planning, Management and Conservation	49.00	42.00	48.00	12.00	12.00	**163.00**
Solid Waste Planning and Management	104.00	354.00	172.00	42.00	42.00	**714.00**
Trade Development	74.00	25.20	26.46	27.78	29.17	**182.62**
Roads and transport management	699.00	733.95	770.65	809.18	849.64	**3862.42**
Land use planning and management	67.00	38.85	42.83	44.97	47.22	**240.88**
Social Welfare and Community Empowerment	33.00	26.00	27.30	28.67	30.10	**145.06**
	1044.00	**1252.00**	**1149.24**	**1026.60**	**1042.13**	**5513.97**

5.4 Resource Projection

Table 29: Resource Projection (2024/25-2028/29)

Type of Revenue	Kshs. 000,000'					
	2024/2025	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**	**2027/2028**	**2028/2029**	**TOTAL**
Equitable Share	113.07	130.04	149.54	171.97	197.77	762.39
Loans and Conditional Grants	256.27	294.71	338.92	389.76	448.22	1,727.88
Own Source Revenue	38.40	44.16	50.79	58.41	67.17	258.92
TOTAL	**407.75**	**468.91**	**539.25**	**620.13**	**713.15**	**2,749.19**

5.5 Estimated Resource Gap

Table 30: Resource Gap (2024/25-2028/29)

Financial Year	Requirement (Ksh. 000,000')	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. 000,000')	Variance (Ksh. 000,000')
2024/25	1044	407.75	636.25
2025/26	1252	468.91	783.09
2026/27	1149.24	539.25	609.99
2027/28	1026.6	620.13	406.47
2028/29	1042.13	713.15	328.98
Flagship Projects	4000	0.00	4000.00
Total	**9513.97**	**2749.19**	**6764.78**

5.6 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The Municipal development initiatives as outlined in this Integrated Development Plan 2024-2029 requires a lot of resources to be fully realized. The county resource basket has many competing needs which includes discretionary and non-discretionary expenditure. This strained resource limits the amount available for development activities creating a gap between the funds required and the expected resources from various sources. The Municipal operations are likely to be negatively affected by the constrained fiscal space within which the County Operates. In this regard, There is therefore a need to identify alternative financing mechanisms to bridge this gap.

The Municipal administration will therefore adopt a Resource Mobilization Strategy that ensures

that there is a clear, systematic, predictable and well-coordinated approach to soliciting, acquiring resources, utilizing, management, reporting, monitoring, and evaluating.
The municipality will explore the following three types of funding in an effort towards realizing the resource mobilization objectives:

- Short Term Funding
- Long Term Funding
- Emergency Funding

Short Term Funding
This refers to funding of those projects that need only minor renovations and facelifts. This funding shall apply to short term and periodic projects. These projects may be implemented within a period of 1-2 years.

Long Term Funding
This is funding of major projects/programmes where tangible results may take a longer time to be realized. Such programmes will require sustainable funding to ensure their successful completion. These projects may be implemented within a period of 3-15 years.

Emergency Funding
This refers to funding of projects not planned for but are triggered by unforeseen events like floods, landslides, fires, draught, epidemics etc. Some of these issues are common in in the county and hence the need for preparedness. The county will closely monitor such occurrences and take proper interventions.

In an attempt to bridge the resource gap by attracting potential investors, the county government will review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, thus improving the overall business environment.

The municipal board will explore Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors to cover the existing funding gaps in road improvement and maintenance, Construction of affordable housing in county estates and the management of solid waste

5.7 Asset Management
The Municipal administration will adopt a coordinated approach that integrates its asset management framework with that of the County Government. The County has a well-established Assets Management policy which provides procedures and protocols supporting effective organizational asset management specifically focused on non- current and current assets. The policy outlines the process of receiving, tagging, documenting, and eventually disposing of assets.

5.8 Risk Management

Table 31: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Financial	• Inadequate financial Resources • Inflation and market fluctuations • Breach of contracts • Delay or late disbursement of exchequers	• Stalled projects • Rise in pending bills • Go-slows and strikes due to late or non-payment of personal emoluments. • Legal battles for breach of contracts	Medium	• Resource Mobilization Strategies • Increase in own-source revenue • Public Private Partnership (PPP)
Technological	• Information security incidents • Cyber attacks • Password theft • Service outages	Breach of valuable information	High	• Investment in cyber security risk management
Climate Change	Drought	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	• Climate smart agriculture practices
Organizational	• Poor career succession planning • Inadequate Human Resource Capacity • Lack of Communication and Integration. • Invoking rules rather than dialogue. • Cyber and Information Systems Compromises. • Risk Aversion.	• Inefficiency in service delivery • Go-slows, absconding of duties and strikes. • Corruption • Transfer of Human resource to other institutions • Low esteemed staff	Medium	• Ensure proper succession planning/management. • Timely recruitment • Proper communication channels • Dialogue • Drafting of a clear vision for the County.
Operational	• Employee errors • Flawed or failed processes • Systems frauds • Political and external forces • Non-compliance to legal requirements	• Monetary loss Competitive disadvantage • Employee- or customer-related problems • Business failure.	High	• Good financial management practices

5.9 Public Information

Access to information is fundamental in a society that is governed by the rule of law. According to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, access to information is a right to be enjoyed by all Kenyans. Access to timely and accurate information provides individuals with the knowledge required to participate effectively in the democratic processes in any democratic society. Access to information fosters openness and transparency in decision-making.

Nyeri Municipality seeks to maintain and enhance high quality service delivery. The municipal board is committed to being responsive to the needs and concerns of its customers and stakeholders. Information relating to the Nyeri municipality will be published and linked to;

- Nyeri County website and any other relevant government website
- Local dailies (where applicable)
- Social Media

CHAPTER SIX:

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK

6.1 Overview

This chapter highlights the Monitoring and Evaluation framework and institutional arrangement, as that will track and report on the IDeP implementation progress. It describes the Municipality's monitoring and evaluation structure, data collection analysis, reporting and information sharing

6.2 Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will be established at the municipality level. The operations of this unit will be aligned to the activities of the County Monitoring and Evaluation Unit domiciled in the department of Finance, Economic Planning and ICT to ensure a coordinated reporting mechanism. Monitoring and review processes will be done at both the operational and the strategic levels. At the strategic level, the monitoring process will be in line with monitoring support towards the strategic objectives of the plan.

The Nyeri Municipal Board Technical Committee shall spearhead monitoring and evaluation activities in the municipality. At the county level, the County Monitoring and Evaluation unit will continue to build the capacity of departments and agencies. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis and the reports are accurate and reliable.

On the other hand, the operational monitoring will focus on monitoring progress towards the strategic priorities for respective sectors. Strategic monitoring will be done on a quarterly and annual basis. The Municipality will come up with a monitoring and evaluation policy that will guide in putting in place all the necessary structures to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels.

6.3 M&E Capacity

The municipality was previously domiciled in the County department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development. However, it has now been created independently with a separate budget vote. There is need to put in place clear structures for monitoring and evaluation. Once established, the monitoring and evaluation unit of the municipality will be adequately trained, and capacity built to effectively undertake its mandate. The unit will also be provided with qualified officers in project management and monitoring & evaluation to ensure effective tracking of progress of projects and programmes being executed

6.4 M&E Output Indicators

Table 32: Output Indicator Reporting

Program	Key Performance Indicators	Beginning of the plan	Midterm	End term
General administration, policy, and planning				
Motor vehicles purchased.	No. of motor vehicles	0	2	4
Offices Constructed and equipped	No. of Offices	0	2	4
Legislative frameworks developed No of policies/regulations/plans	No. of Policies/Regulations/Plans	3	9	11
Capacity builing programs	Number of Programs		6	8
Automated Service delivery processes	No. of processes.	0	1	2

Program	Key Performance Indicators	Beginning of the plan	Midterm	End term
Increased revenue collection	% increase in revenue collection	0	3%	6%
Financial reports prepared	Number of reports	0	12	16
Public participation and citizen engagement forums held	Number of forums	4	16	20
Environmental Planning, Management and Conservation			0	0
Greening programs undertaken	No. of green spaces mapped	0	15	10
Greening programs undertaken	No of green spaces Established	0	3	2
Environmental awareness campaigns and sensitization forums held	No. of campaigns and forums	0	6	8
Riparian zones mapped and rehabilitated	No. of zones	0	6	8
Tree cover increased	No. of trees (000s)	0.5	60.5	80.5
Urban forests and Arboretums established	No. of forests and Arboretums	0	2	1
Tree nurseries established	No. of tree nurseries	0	4	4
Climate Change Sensitization campaigns conducted	No. of campaigns	0	3	4
Solid Waste Planning and Management			0	0
Land for solid waste management	No. of acreage	0	20	20
Refuse receptacles installed	No. of Refuse receptacles	16	36	56
Sanitation Equpment and Materials	Amount Spent **(Ksh. M)**	1.3	7.3	9.3
Private waste collectors engaged	No. of private waste collectors	0	7	17
waste site managed	No. of waste disposal site licensed and commissioned	0	2	2
Waste transfer stations managed	No of Waste transfer stations	0	1	0
Incinerators installed and commissioned	No. of incinerators	0	1	1
Landfill managed	Sanitary landfill management	0	1	3
Awareness creation enhanced(Solid Waste)	No. of clean-ups, collection drive, and sensitization programs conducted	4	10	12
Awareness creation enhanced(Solid Waste)	No. of waste champions/ cooperatives engaged	7	22	27
Specialized equipment purchased	No. of equipment	1	4	7
Trade Development			0	0
Constructed and rehabilitated markets	Number of markets	1	7	9
Trade fairs and exhibitions	Number of trade fairs and exhibitions	0	12	16
A multi-agency investment support forum	No. of forums	0	3	4
Industrial parks and special areas zoned and serviced	Number of parks and areas	0	1	0
Destination branding infrastructure and materials developed.	Number of infrastructure and materials.	0	12	4
Roads and transport management			0	0
Roads Improved	No. of km tarmacked.	0.5	30.5	40.5
Roads Improved	No. of km gravelled	90	240	290
Roads Improved	No. of km opened	5	20	25
Roads Improved	No of km rehabilitated	90	120	130
Non-motorized transport Constructed	No. of Km	5.5	11.5	13.5

Program	Key Performance Indicators	Beginning of the plan	Midterm	End term
Bridges constructed	No of bridges	3	9	11
Road infrastructure installed	No. Installed	0	15	20
Parking improved	No. of Parking spaces	0	30	40
Streetlights installed and maintained	No. of streetlights	60	360	460
Drainage Systems Improved	Number of Kms	2	17	22
Land use planning and management			0	0
Redeveloped Municipal housing estates	No. of estates	0	3	4
Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software and geospatial data layers	No. of purchased hardware	0	1	0
Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software and geospatial data layers	No. of purchased software	0	1	0
Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software and geospatial data layers	Geospatial data layers	0	15	20
Physical and Land Use Plans prepared	No. of Plans	2	8	10
Social Welfare and Community Empowerment			0	0
Recreation facilities constructed	No. of facilities	0	4	4
Street families managed	No. of Programs	0	3	4
Provision of safety and protection to the vulnerable	No. of Programs	0	3	4
Social economic empowerment and affirmative action programs	No. of Programs	0	3	4
Municipal Library services operationalised and digitalized	No of libraries	0	3	4

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting on projects and programmes implementation. The unit will be strengthened through staffing and continuous training to execute its mandate. For the programmes that will be implemented within the municipality by other county department, the municipal administration will collaborate and work closely with the Economic Planning Unit premised in the Department of Finance, Economic planning and ICT for comprehensive reporting. There will be a designated officer in every key result area in the municipal projects and programmes.

The data collected will be submitted to the municipal monitoring and evaluation unit for analysis, compilation and presentation. The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will conduct regular surveys to ensure the available data is accurate, authentic and up to date. The data will then be analyzed to inform decision making in planning and budgeting.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

For accountability purposes, the County Government will disseminate information on development programmes and projects. Citizens will be given an opportunity to participate along the various stages of M&E activities. It is envisaged that the M&E process will be guided by the principles of systematic inquiry, integrity and honesty, ensuring accurate, timely and reliable reporting of findings.

This plan will be presented to the citizens and other stakeholders through County Website, public dialogue forums and/or digital platforms. Progress will also be relayed and discussed in the mainstream media including Newspapers, Radio and T.V stations. Further, the state of the county address by the Governor in the period will give feedback to the citizens and stakeholders. It is also necessary to note that quarterly, annual and end of plan period reports shall be prepared and disseminated to the public and stakeholders.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

The following table summarises the programmes and projects evaluated during or after the plan period, those evaluated rapidly and as well shows impact of the evaluations. It also shows the budget allocated for the evaluations and r sources of funding.

Table 33: Evaluation Plan

No	Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
1.	IDep 2024-2029	Midterm Review of the Third Generation CIDP 2024-2029	Improved program design and implementation.	Policy Decision making	Municipal Board	July 2026	Sept 2026	10 million	CGN/GOK /Development Partners
2.	IDep 2024-2029	End term review of The Third Generation CIDP 2024-2029	Improved program design and implementation.	Inform future planning	Municipal Board Planning	July 2029	Sep 2029	10 million	CGN/GOK /Development Partners