

INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING(IRDP)

Emerging Lessons for Kenya

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Presentation Outline

- Objective of presentation
- Introduction
- Historical perspective
- Lessons Learnt
- Current Approach
- Benefits of IRDP
- Conclusion



Objective of Presentation

- To provide an overview of Regional Planning as it is practiced in Kenya
- To highlight the major challenges and lessons learnt from past experiences



Introduction

- Preparation of Regional Physical Development Plans (RPDP) is one of the key activities of the Department of Physical Planning
- Focus is to identify and analyze **PRIORITY REGIONAL ISSUES** AND make them the **FOCUS** for planning
- RPDP goes beyond the traditional land use plan by bringing together and integrating policies for development and use of land with other policies..



Brief Historical perspective

Progressive phases identified as:

- 1) **Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965**
 - Need to plan and control resource use were central features of African socialism and aspects of planning were to be carried out in close coordination



2) First Generation Regional Development Plans

- Seven Regional Physical Development plans prepared between 1966 and 1971


Plan Objectives:


- Provide a framework for all development agencies to actualize policies
- Provide a framework for detailed and explicit district development plans




3) Human Settlement Strategy

- The 7 RDPs were expected to be integrated into an overall comprehensive national development plan.
- The plans, however, revealed inherent weakness in existing human settlement patterns depicting wide disparities in terms of regional growth.

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- Requirements by Habitat for formulation of sound, realistic and workable human settlement strategies led to paper on *Human Settlements in Kenya: A Strategy for Urban and Rural Development*.
 - Two basic principles:
 - Development of growth centres to encourage regional growth
 - creation of a network of service centres over the whole country.

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- **The Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) of 1970-71**
 - **Regional Development Authorities (RDAs);**
-established on the concept of a shared common natural resource “the water catchment”. The RDAs were to use a common resource to evolve a planning and management process across a varied ethnic population and ecological systems.


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- **District focus for Rural Development (DFRD)** where planning and implementation were decentralized to the district in order to coordinate development in the rural areas
 - **Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986** on Economic Management for Renewed Growth introduced the Rural Trade and Production Centres (RTPCs)

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Challenges & Lessons learnt

- Lack of supportive legislation at national and regional level to support the implementation of the plans and policies
- A protracted and winding plan preparation process brought about by limited capacity, skills, financial resources
- The RDAs operated without linkages to key planning institutions

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- Persistent shifts in policy direction led to abandonment of the initial strategies
 - Disconnect between various levels of planning
 - The plans and policies were not matched with budgetary provisions for implementation.
 - The plans and policies were advisory in nature and did not identify key actors and their roles.



Cumulative Effect....


- Regional Planning almost abandoned !!
 - Between 1978 and 1991, no single regional plan was prepared
- Glaring and entrenched regional problems (poverty, food insecurity, degradation etc)
- An increase in Regional disparities
- **A RE-AWAKENING...** on the role of regional Planning!



A New Approach..IRDP

Approach embraces two basic considerations:

- Providing a framework for achievable activities by:
 - linking plan preparation to resource base
 - proper identification of resource potential
 - modern techniques and methodology
 - Understanding dynamism of existing traditional economies

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- Acknowledging the important role of stakeholders and partners by:
 - bringing on board key stakeholders for sensitization, consensus and ownership
 - Partnering with strategic institutions such as UNCRD, University of Nairobi for skill sharing and upgrade

Achievements

UNCRD, UON, LAs and DPP

- Preparation, approval and publication of :
 - Nyandarua Regional physical Development Plan
 - Kwale District Mombasa Mainland South Regional physical development Plan

Department of Physical Planning

- Preparation and completion of **7 RPDPs**, awaiting approval:
 - Kakamega RPDP
 - Laikipia RPDP
 - Lamu RPDP
 - Nyeri RPDP
 - Kisumu Nyando RPDP
 - Trans Mara RPDP
 - Garissa RPDP

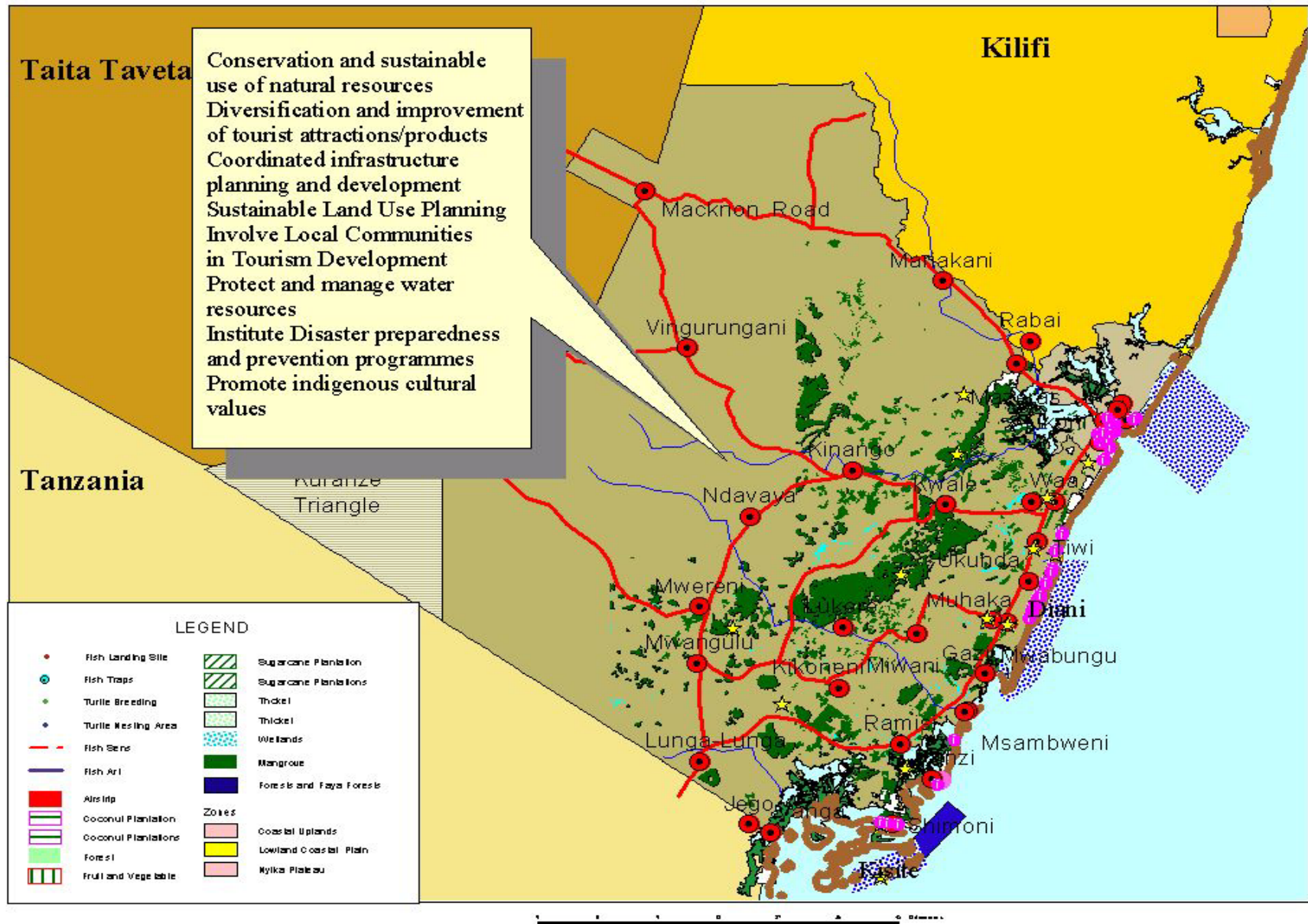
Regional Development Authorities

- On going Preparation of Regional master plans in partnership with RDAs, UoN, County Governments and UNCRD :
 - ENNDA Regional Plan
 - KVDA Regional Plan
 - TARDA Regional Plan

Private Practitioners

- On going preparation of RPDPs by planning consultants. Department providing **oversight** and **supervision** role:
 - Vihiga RPDP
 - West Pokot RPDP
 - Wajir RPDP

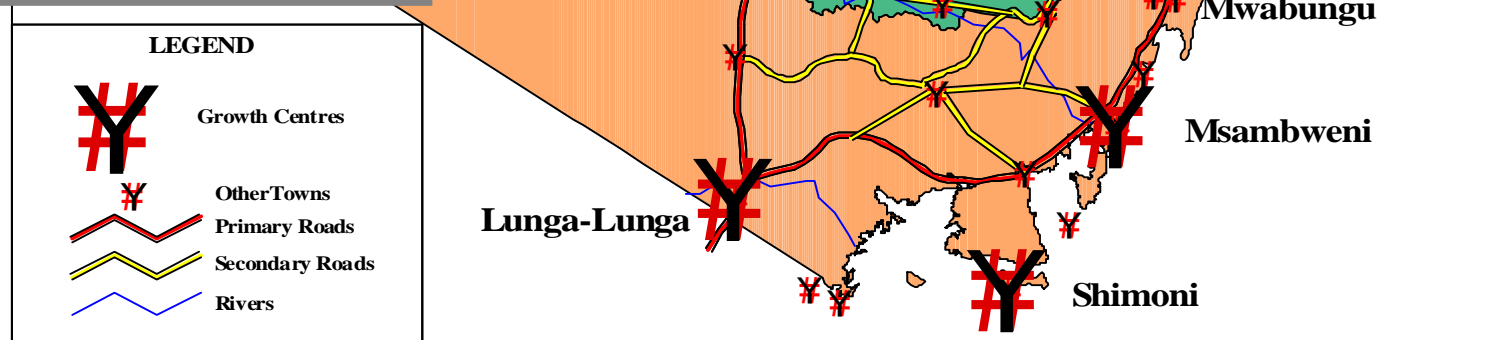
TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT MODEL



0 5 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Promote development of Strategic Growth Centers
Adopt a hierarchy of urban centers as basis for service provision
Foster land use and transport integration to form an Urban Network
Use land resources efficiently by making fuller use of existing urban land to support additional residential development within existing urban areas
Manage urban growth to limit urban sprawl through a development staging strategy and other complementary techniques
Provide timely, appropriate and efficiently serviced employment land, supported by appropriate infrastructure which is linked to the Urban Network
Promote agro-based industries
Enhance trade and commerce



THE INTERGRATED PLAN

THE NYIKA PLATEAU (LIVESTOCK PROMOTION ZONE)

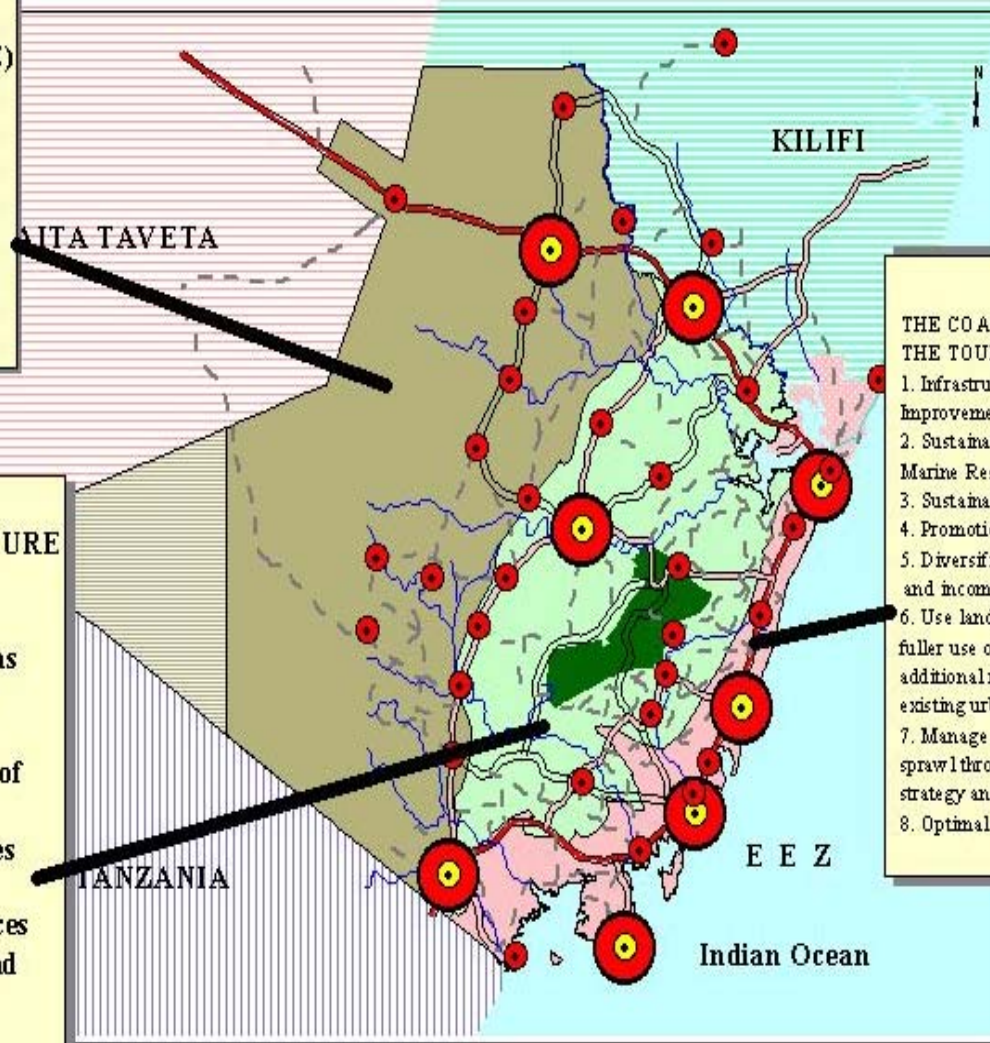
1. Promote Livestock production and Marketing
2. Promotion of the exploitation of earth resources
3. Enhance trade and commerce
4. Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services

THE FOOT PLATEAU AND THE COASTAL UPLANDS (AGRICULTURE PROMOTION ZONE)

1. Enhance food security systems
2. Improve extension delivery systems
3. Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services
4. Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
5. Adopt a hierarchy of urban centres as basis for service provision
6. Protect and manage water resources
7. Institute Disaster preparedness and prevention programmes
8. Promote agro-based industries

THE COASTAL PLAIN OR CORAL RAG - THE TOURISM PROMOTION ZONE (AREA)


1. Infrastructure Development and Improvement
2. Sustainable use and Conservation of the Marine Resources
3. Sustainable Land use planning
4. Promotion of Indigenous Culture
5. Diversification of sources of employment and income generating opportunities
6. Use land resources efficiently by making fuller use of existing urban land to support additional residential development within existing urban areas
7. Manage urban growth to limit urban sprawl through a development staging strategy and other complementary techniques
8. Optimal utilization of E. E. Z.





Emerging Opportunities

- Collaboration and partnership with planning agencies such as UNCRD, UoN and RDAs
- The structure of Devolved Government arising out of the implementation of the Constitution places emphasis on preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to be leveraged on County Sectoral Plan and County Spatial Plan.

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- Direct linkage between plans and budgets is now a provision embedded in law. The County Governments Act 100 2012 (1) states that “*a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly*”
 - Public participation is now a mandatory requirement in plan preparation



Benefits of IRDP

- Attainment of plan led development rather than project led development
- Effectiveness and efficiency in resource use
- Transformative planning
- Coordinated development offering an opportunity for different professionals to work together



Conclusion

- Evidence from other countries indicate that effective regional planning is capable of unlocking wealth and spurring growth in all sectors when approached from the angle of integration. The IRDP approach can thus be the catalyst for growth in both rural and urban areas.



WAY FORWARD

- Need to build the capacity of both the national and county planning authorities in areas of:
 - Institutional development
 - Mapping of resources to provide up to date spatial data
 - Technical and managerial skills and knowledge
 - Policy-making an implementation
 - Plan Preparation and implementation



THANK YOU!