

**INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING IN AFRICA: THE EXPERIENCES
FROM KENYA AND NAMIBIA**



**ASFAW KUMSSA
COORDINATOR
UNCRD AFRICA**

Presentation Outline



- A brief introduction to UNCRD Africa Office
- Overview of development planning policy in Africa in historical perspective
- Integrated regional development: Experiences from Kenya and Namibia
- Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South (Kenya) Integrated Regional Development Plan, 2004 – 2034
- Challenges of designing and implementing integrated regional development in Africa
- The way forward
- Q & A

UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE WAS

- **ESTABLISHED IN 1991 IN NAIROBI, KENYA TO ASSIST AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THEIR ENDEAVOUR TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES.**



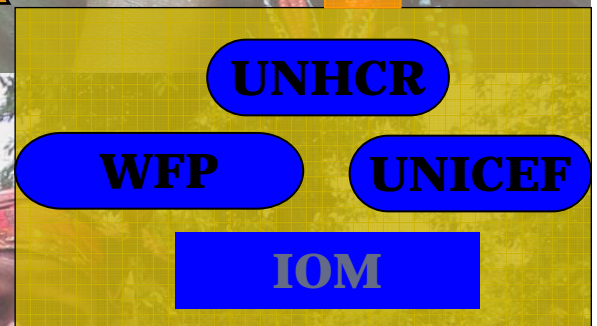
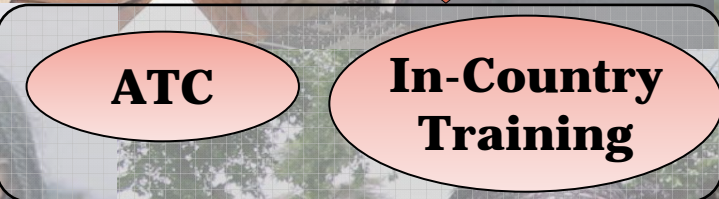
THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE OFFICE ARE



- TO SERVE AS A RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA;**
- TO SEEK WAYS TO IMPROVE REGIONAL ECONOMIES AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL CAPACITY OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES; AND**
- TO PROVIDE A FORUM FOR EXPERIENCE-SHARING AMONG AFRICANS AS WELL AS OTHER SCHOLARS AND POLICY-MAKERS.**

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE

UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE



**Research and Training Institutions in Africa,
Japan International Cooperation Agency,
African Institute for Capacity Development,
UNDESA, UNDP Kenya, TCDC/UNDP**

INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA



- **AFRICA IS A VAST CONTINENT WITH ABOUT FIFTY-FOUR COUNTRIES**
- **THEY HAVE DIFFERENT POLITICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS**
- **ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AS WELL AS DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF ETHNIC COMPOSITION, INTERNAL AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**
- **THEREFORE, GENERALIZING ABOUT THE CONTINENT IN ITS ENTIRETY WOULD BE PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.**

DESPITE THESE DIFFERENCES



- Their development policies are linked by a number of common features and experiences:
 - First, after independence most African countries embarked upon centralized and socialist oriented development planning strategies.
 - Second, later in the early 1980s, they pursued a liberal and market oriented development strategy called Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) encouraged by the World Bank and IMF.
- SAP, despite increasing economic growth in some African countries:
 - Has failed to alleviate poverty;
 - Reduce inter-regional disparities;
 - Reduce income inequality;
 - The benefit of growth benefitted the few and the majority has sunk into greater poverty.

The Failure of the Socialist and Liberal macro-oriented policies



- **CONVINCED MANY AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING TO ADDRESS**
 - Regional and social inequality;
 - The problem of poverty;
 - Rural-urban linkages;
 - Environmental degradation;
 - Economically depressed and marginalized regions;
 - The problem of urban issues and slums, etc.

Most importantly, the increasing importance African countries have attached to



- **Decentralization, including devolution of power to regional and local authorities has increased the rationale for implementing regional development policies.**

The Rationale for Implementing Integrated Regional Development Policy in Africa, includes among others:



- **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES CANNOT BE DESIGNED WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEX NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIES;**
- **REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IS IMPLEMENTED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL AND THEREFORE IT BRINGS DEVELOPMENT CLOSER TO THE PEOPLE AND RESPONDS WELL TO THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY;**
- **IT REDUCES REGIONAL DISPARITIES THAT MAY LEAD TO POLITICAL DISCONTENT THAT MAY LEAD TO POLITICAL INSTABILITY (EXAMPLE-DRC, SUDAN, SOMALIA, MALI, ETC.)**
- **IT PROMOTES PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS.**
- **FACILITATES OPTIMUM ALLOCATION OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES AND THEREFORE EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE ISSUES OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY, ETC.**

However, the emphasis on regional development



- **does not mean undermining the role macro economic policy plays in the development process of a nation;**
- **The truth is, local or regional economies are integral parts of the same national economy, and an understanding of the interrelationship is essential for effective regional and national development**

In the past several decades many African countries experimented with integrated regional development planning



KENYA

- **AFTER INDEPENDENCE KENYA INITIATED MANY RD POLICIES, INCLUDING DISTRICT FOCUSED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (FROM MID60S TO MID-70S).**
- **DISTRICTS WERE DESIGNATED AS BASIC UNIT FOR PLANNING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.**

District focused cont'd



ITS AIM WAS TO ACCELERATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN RURAL AREAS. THE PROJECT CLOSELY WORKED WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND FOCUSED ON:

- Project identification
- Improved monitoring and evaluation of projects
- Effective implementation
- Coordination and integration of social, economic and environmental management policies to achieve sustainable development.

District focused cont'd



IT WAS COORDINATED BY THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED:

- To coordinate the preparation of district area regional plans;
- Supervise its implementation, in partnership with district heads of departments, the community, and other stakeholders.
- The district development committee is headed by the a district commissioner.
- This regional policy managed to bring:
 - About integration and coordination of sectoral plans at the district level;
 - Promoted participation.
 - Strengthened institutional framework at the district levels.
 - Improved the socioeconomic and environmental conditions of the rural areas.

However, it also faced challenges including



- **CAPACITY PROBLEMS AT THE LOCAL LEVELS.**
- **LACK OF SENSITIZATION.**
- **SOME COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS COULD NOT BE IMPLEMENTED DUE TO FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS.**

2. Growth Centres and Service Centre Policies in Kenya



- **THIS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY WAS DESIGNED (FROM 70S TO 1974) TO:**
 - Bring about regional balances between the so called “native lands” and “white highlands.”
 - Arrest the movement from rural areas to major cities such as Nairobi and Mombasa.
 - The centres are expected to achieve faster growth and spillover effects on the surrounding areas
 - As a result, many small towns (such as Nakuru, Eldoret, etc.) have grown to become major competitors of Nairobi and Mombasa.

3. Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) regional development policy



This regional development policy was designed to spur economic growth and create employment opportunities in the marginalized northern regions of Kenya.

ASALs constitute 80% of the land mass of Kenya and hosts about 10 million people.

The Policy focused on:



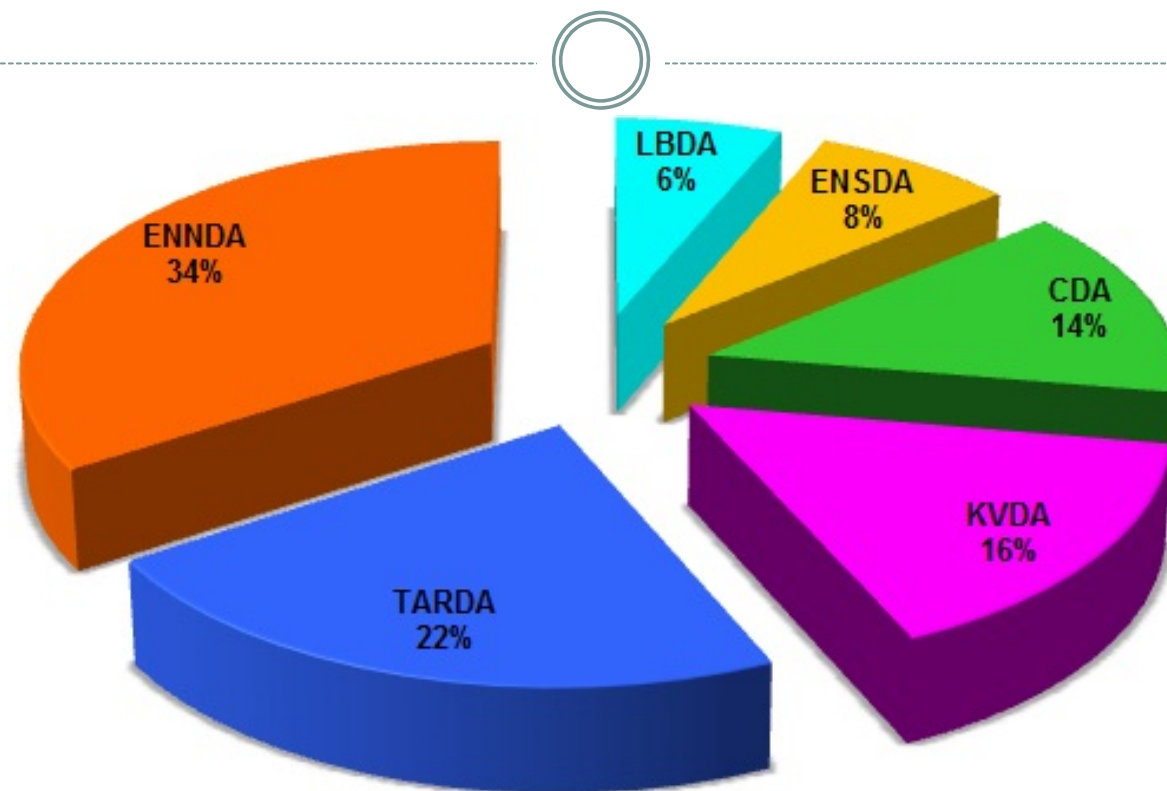
- **PROMOTING DRY-LAND FARMING;**
- **HARNESSING THE PASTORAL RESOURCES;**
- **STRENGTHEN THE COMMUNITIES' RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE SHOCKS, PARTICULARLY DROUGHT AND FLOODS**
- **PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES;**
- **ENHANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND REDUCING CONFLICT**
- **PROMOTING EDUCATION FOR THE PASTORAL COMMUNITY, ETC.**

4. Kenya has also established six river basin authorities



- 1. EWASO N'GIRO NORTH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (ENNDA).**
- 2. EWASO N'GIRO SOUTH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (EWASDA).**
- 3. TANA AND ATHI RIVERS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (TARDA).**
- 4. KERIO VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (KVDA),**
- 5. COAST DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CDA); AND**
- 6. LAKE BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (LBDA).**

Proportion of Kenya's area covered by respective RDAs



Source: Ministry of Regional Development Authorities Strategic Plan, Kenya, 2008 – 2012

RDAs are State Corporations created by the Act of Parliament to:



- (1) Design and implement integrated regional development programmes and projects in their respective area;**
- (2) Promote effective and sustainable natural resource utilization practices; and environmental management;**
- (3) Promote socially inclusive policies;**
- (4) Formulate and implement poverty reduction programmes within regional and local economic development frameworks to achieve sustainable development in their respective areas.**

KWALE DISTRICT AND MOMBASA MAINLAND SOUTH INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: 2004-2034



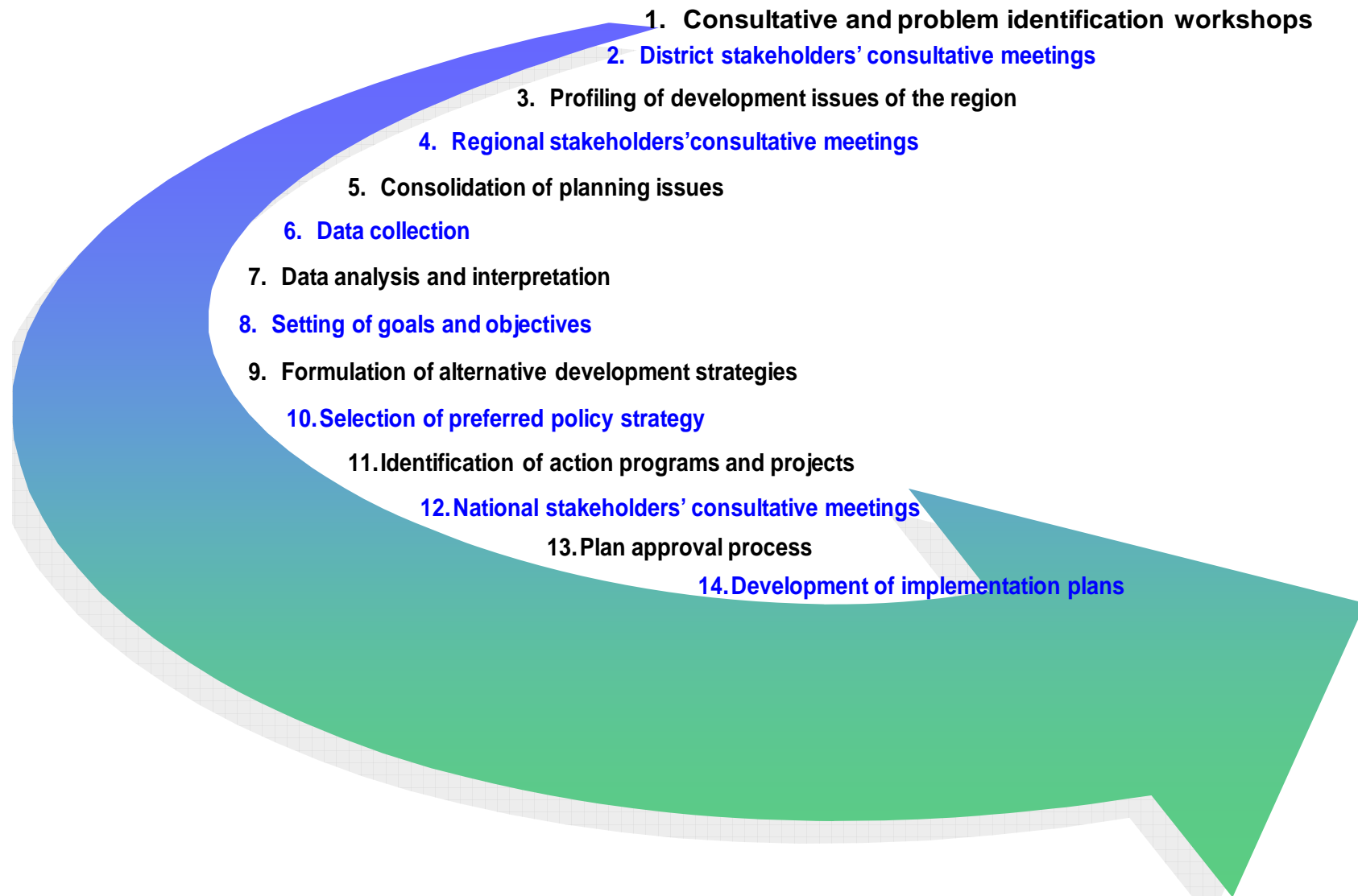
- **IS A LONG-TERM INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARED THROUGH A CONSULTATIVE AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS**
- **THE PLAN WAS PREPARED BY UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE AND THE MINISTRY OF LANDS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, KWALE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND VISION 2030.**

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN IS



- **TO IDENTIFY THE REGION'S RESOURCES, THEIR POTENTIAL AND LEVELS OF UTILIZATION;**
- **IDENTIFY THE REGIONS EXISTING PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES; AND**
- **PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR DRAWING UP SHORT; MID-TERM AND LONG-TERM PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS TO ENABLE THE REGION TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

Kwale Integrated regional development plan preparation process



THE PLAN IS DIVIDIED INTO THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS



Executive Summary

- 1.Introduction**
- 2.Physiographic and natural resource base**
- 3.Environment**
- 4.Socio-cultural and demographic profile**
- 5.Economic base**
- 6.Human settlement**
- 7.Infrastructure and social services**
- 8.Institutional framework**
- 9.Summary of development challenges**
- 10.Conceptual framework**
- 11.Alternative regional development models**
- 12.Integrated regional development plan**
- 13.Plan implementation matrix**

After Analyzing and building scenarios of the above sectoral issues, we came up with the following development strategies or policy interventions:



I: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL

II. URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION MODEL






III. TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT MODEL

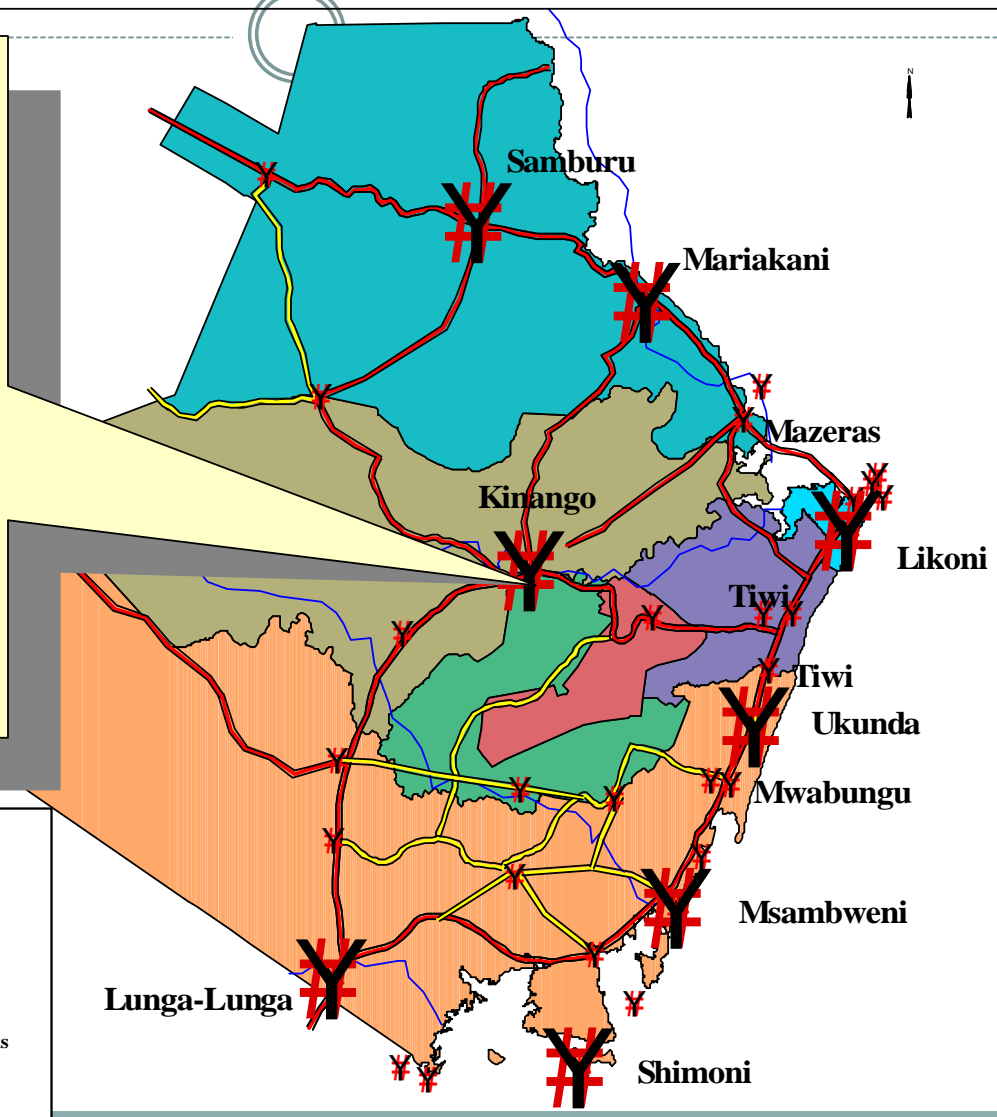
URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION MODEL

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

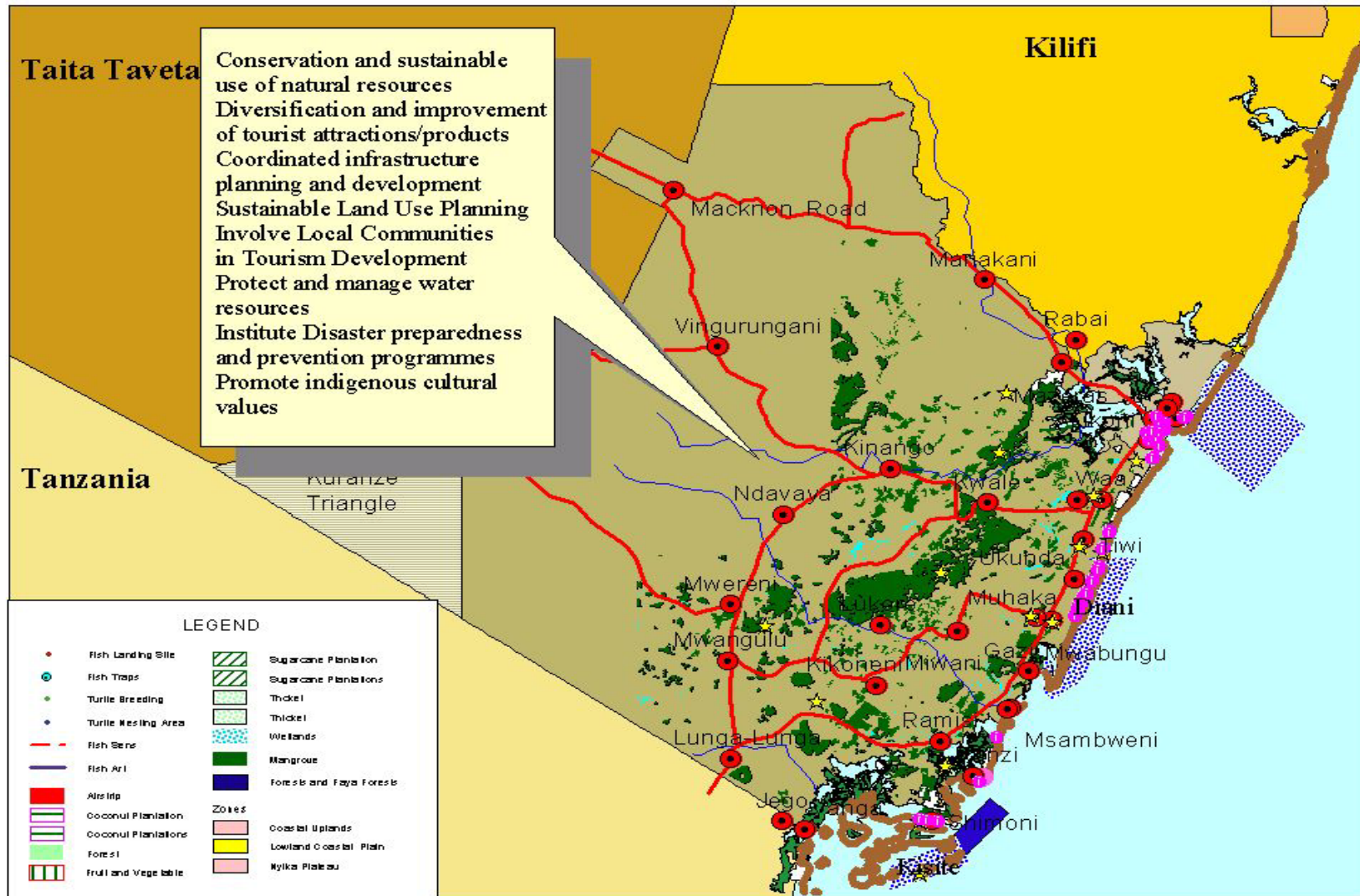
LEGEND

-  Growth Centres
-  Other Towns
-  Primary Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Rivers



TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODEL

TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT MODEL



INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THE INTERGRATED PLAN

THE NYIKA PLATEAU (LIVESTOCK PROMOTION ZONE)

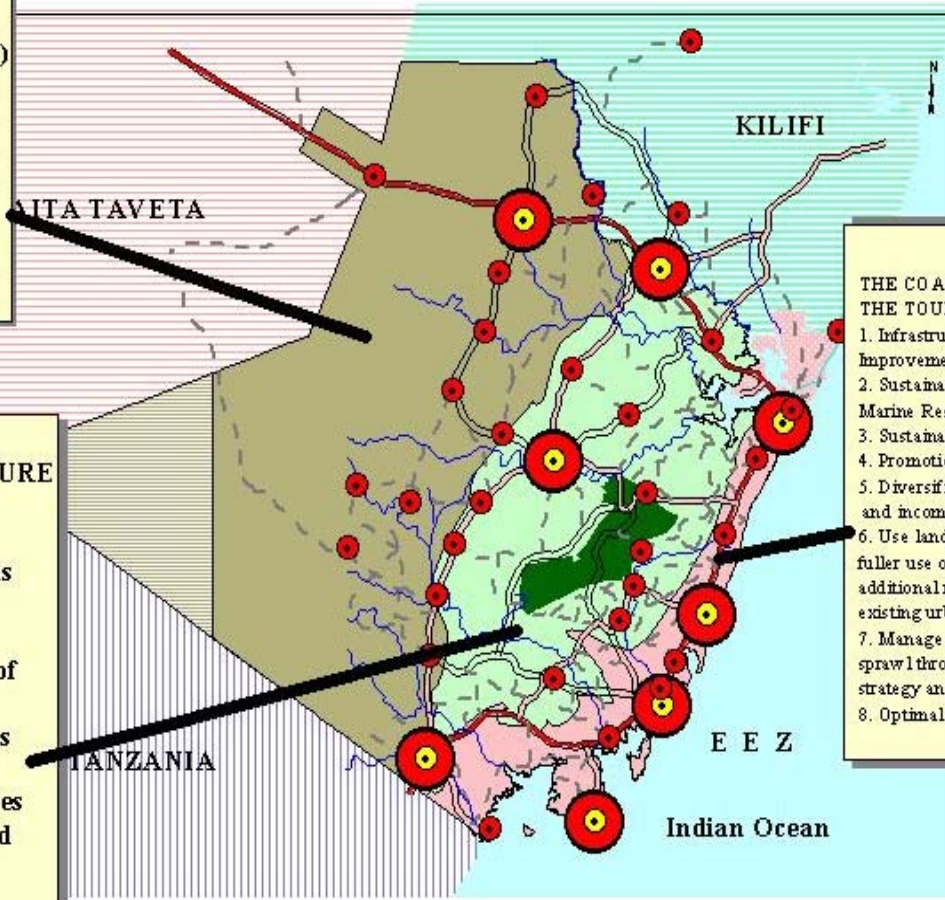
1. Promote Livestock production and Marketing
2. Promotion of the exploitation of earth resources
3. Enhance trade and commerce
4. Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services

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.



Recently, Kenya has adopted



- **A NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH DIVIDED THE COUNTRY INTO 47 COUNTIES;**
- **ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL POWER HAVE BEEN DEVOLVED TO THESE COUNTIES;**
- **THIS MAKES INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT VERY RELEVANT FOR KENYA.**

NAMIBIA



NAMIBIA RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMBARKED ON THIS POLICY RIGHT AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN 1996 TO:

- 1. PROMOTE POPULAR PARTICIPATION**
 - 2. REDUCE REGIONAL AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY CREATED BY THE APARTHEID POLICY**
 - 3. ALLEVIATE POVERTY;**
 - 4. STRENGTHEN URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; AND**
 - 4. MOST IMPORTANTLY THE GOVERNMENT EMBARKED ON THIS POLICY AS A REMEDY TO THE EXCLUSION POLICY OF THE APARTHEID ERA.**
- .

NAMIBIA



- **CONSISTS OF 13 REGIONS**
- **REGIONAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE EMPOWERED BY THE CONSTITUTION TO PARTICIPATE AND DECIDE MATTERS THAT AFFECT THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THEIR REGION AND THEIR MUNICIPALITIES.**

Namibia's Fourth National Development Plan 2012/13-2016/17



HAS ADOPTED THREE OVERARCHING GOALS:

- 1. HIGH AND SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- 2. INCREASED INCOME EQUALITY**
- 3. EMPLOYMENT CREATION**
- 4. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

THESE PRIORITIES EMERGE FROM THE CHALLENGES THE COUNTRY IS CURRENTLY FACED WITH



- **NAMIBIA HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST INCOME INEQUALITIES IN AFRICA WITH A GINI COEFFICIENT OF 0.58**
- **THE OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS ALSO OVER 50 PERCENT.**
- **BEING MAINLY ARID AND SEMI-ARID, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD LIKE TO ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS SOLAR ENERGY.**
- **THE URBAN CENTERS EXIST AS “ENCLAVES” WITH ECONOMIC LINKAGES TO THE CAPITAL CITY AND CITIES ACROSS THE BORDER, MAINLY IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

Challenges of Integrated Regional Development in Africa



- **WITH THE EMERGENCE OF GLOBALIZATION AND THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, HIGH URBANIZATION AND THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, IRD SHOULD COME UP WITH INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGIES AND APPROACHES TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THESE NEW EMERGING ISSUES;**
- **LACK OF HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY THAT AFFECTS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT;**
- **THE PROBLEM OF HARMONIZATION/INTEGRATION OF REGIONAL PLANS WITH NATIONAL PLANS/VISIONS**
- **RELUCTANCE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO DEVOLVE POWER TO REGIONAL AUTHORITIES**
- **LACK OF POLITICAL COMMITMENT FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

THE WAY FORWARD



- **INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA SHOULD FOCUS:**

Rural-urban linkages

At the same time special attention should be given to urban development

Despite being the least urbanized continent in the world, Africa has the highest urbanization rate per annum.

In 2007, the African urban population was 373.4 million, a figure that is projected to reach 1.2 billion by the year 2050.

Cities and towns are hubs of prosperity – more than 80 per cent of the global activity is produced in cities.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

