SESSION 7: KENYA VISION 2030

Presentation by:

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Introduction:

Kenya Vision 2030 is the new long term development blueprint for the country. It is motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society / **Kenya by 2030**.

**Aim:**
To create a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030.

To **transform Kenya** into a newly - industrializing, middle - income country providing a high quality of life to its citizens in a clean and secure environment.

To meet the MDGs for Kenya by 2015.
CONTEXT OF NATIONAL PLANNING BASES IN KENYA

1. Since independence from Britain in 1963 Kenya pursued a market-oriented economy

2. National planning and investments was based on national, regional and sectoral policies and strategies such as:

   iii. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PSRP) of 2001
   v. In 2008: The Kenya Vision 2030

3. **Conclusion**: Until Vision 2030 was prepared, no long term policy framework was available
PHASES IN KENYA’S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

• **Phase 1: 1963 to 1983**: Government dominated the planning process, consultations were the preserve of inter ministerial deliberations

• **Phase 2: 1984 to 1993** Government influence in policy formulation was reduced; **dominant role of World Bank, IMF and donors using conditionalities tied to financial assistance**.

• **Phase 3: 1994-2007** Government played key role with **influence from multilateral organizations**; little input from private sector due to lack of institutional arrangements for consultative engagements

• **Phase 4: From 2008**: Consultative engagements with private sector, civil society, academia and think tanks
KENYA GDP GROWTH RATE TRENDS
1965-2003

Year
Rate (%)

GDP Growth Rates

-8
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24


Year
Rate (%)
THE TEAMS IN THE VISION 2030 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

National Vision Steering Committee (15)
• H.E. the President of the Republic of Kenya (Chair)
  • 14 other public and private leaders

Operational committee (30)
• Head of Public Service (Chair)
• Representatives (e.g. PSs)-selected Ministries
• Key private sector representatives

Technical committee (12)
• NESC member (Chair),
  • Experts from Kenyan Institutions
    (e.g. Central Bureau of Statistics, Central Bank relevant Ministries and parastatals).

Core team (~20)
• Consultant Project Manager,
• Vision 2030 -Project Director
• Full time Vision 2030 team
• Communications team

Sector experts (as needed)
Consultant sector experts
(e.g. tourism, agriculture, BPO)
Others experts (e.g. investment banks, techno serve, etc)

Ministerial Vision 2030 teams
Team established across various ministries, with membership from both public and private sectors

More than 150 Kenyans from the public and private sector involved in vision 2030 project organization.
THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN VISION 2030 DEVELOPMENT

Vision 2030 Teams
Core team and National Vision Steering Committees.
Held in-depth problem solving workshops in key sectors.

Public Sector Agencies
Interviews with over 100 key stakeholders

Visits
to over 150 firms, investors, farmers in the country

Provincial Forums-
Held over 1,000 stakeholders in 9 provincial forums

Consulted
International Firm of Global expert’s network

Meetings with foreign investors
Meetings with Kenyans in the Diaspora
NESC HELPED CRAFT A COUNTRY VISION FOR KENYA TO GUIDE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WHICH WAS LAUNCHED IN JUNE 2008

Overarching vision
A globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030

Economic
To maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% p.a. over the next 25 years

Social
A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment

Political
An issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented, and accountable democratic political system

ENABLERS & MACROS /FOUNDATIONS
10th June 2008, Launch of Vision 2030

From Left to Right: The VP, Hon Kalonzo Musyoka: The PM, Rt Hon Raila Odinga, The Min for Planning, Hon. W. Oparanya and H. E. the President, Hon. Mwai Kibaki
2.1 Transversal Reforms and Foundations of the Vision

**What?:**
“Cross cutting infrastructural development, STI, Public Sector reforms and Macroeconomics stability”

**How?:**
To undertake *reforms* in 10 key sectors that form the foundation of *society* for *socio-political* and *economic growth.*
2.1 The Transversal Reforms and Foundations of the Vision

1. Macroeconomic stability for long term development
2. Continuity in Governance Reforms
3. Enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor
4. Infrastructure (Rail, Road, Airports, Telecom, etc)
5. Energy (electricity etc)
6. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)
7. Land Reforms
8. Human Resource Development
9. Security
11. National Values and Ethics
KEY SECTORS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING THE GREATEST POTENTIAL IN 2007

Although not a priority in the short term, these and other non-prioritised (sub)-sectors remain important for the Kenyan economy.
2.2 The Economic Pillar:
“To maintain a sustained economic growth of at least 10% per annum from 2012 and beyond through 6 sectors”

1. TOURISM
   - Resort Cities (three)
   - Parks development
   - Niche Products

3. WHOLESALE AND TRADE
   - Duty Free Port-Dongo Kundu
   - Outreach programmes
   - Large Producer whole sale markets
   - Retail markets

2. AGRICULTURE
   - Agricultural Reform Bill;
   - Disease free zones: Fertilizer use;
   - ASAL; Land Use Master plan;
   - Land registry

4. MANUFACTURING
   - Industrial Zones
   - Manufacturing zones
   - SME Parks

5. BPO SERVICES
   - BPO Parks eg Konza Techn City

6. FINANCIAL SERVICES

7: Minerals, oil
And gas
Manufacturing hub
VISION 2030 WILL CHANGE THE FACE OF KENYA

GDP – 10% growth

Additional Investment – KSh ~500bn

Tourism
1.1 Resort cities
1.2 Premium parks
1.3 Under utilised parks
1.4 Niche products

Agriculture
2.1 Consolidated reform
2.2 Fertiliser initiative
2.3 Disease Free Zones
2.4 Land registry
2.5 Land master plan
2.6 Tana River dev

Retail and wholesale
3.1 Tier 1 retail markets
3.2 Wholesale hubs
3.3 Free Port

Manufacturing
4.1 Special Econ Clusters
4.2 SME Parks

BPO
5.1 BPO Park

Financial services
6.1 Increase bank scale
6.2 Pension reform
6.3 Remittance strategy
6.4 Benchmark bond

Source: Team analysis

How vision 2030 will change the face of Kenya
2.3 Social Pillar:

“A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment”

Key Priority sectors include:

1) Education and training

2) Health

3) Environment

4) Housing and Urbanisation

5) Gender, Children and Social Development

6) Youths and Sports.
METROPOLITAN KENYA IN 2030-60%

REGIONS

Region 1: Mombasa
Region 2: Nairobi - 32,000 Sq kms
Region 3: Kitui - Mwingi - Meru
Region 4: Garissa - Wajir - Mandera
Region 5: Kisumu - Kakamega
Region 6: Nakuru - Eldoret

Resort cities

R1: Kwale
R2: Kilifi
R3: Isiolo
2.4 Political Pillar:

“An issued-based, People-centered, result–oriented and accountable democratic political system”

Key Priority sectors include;

a) The rule of Law-eg the Kenya Constitution 2010.

b) Electoral and Political Processes.

c) Democracy and Public Service Delivery

d) Transparency and Accountability.

Part 3: Implementation of the Vision

1. Vision 2030: Chapter 7, p26
   ✓ The Vision is ambitious national transformation
   ✓ Business unusual approach to doing things
   ✓ A new management philosophy
   ✓ Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat-Facilitation

2. National Economic and Social Council-Strategic Thrust

3. Medium Term Plans: MTP 2008-12 and MTP 2013-17

4. Monitoring and evaluation programme
3.1 Transversal Reforms and Foundations of the Vision

i. Energy transmission and distribution-high level performance; over 801,921 customers, 14000 public institution and shopping centers have been connected.

ii. Increase installed electricity capacity from 1,700 MW by 5,000 MW 2017: Lake Turkana Wind; Geothermal; Coal powered plant in Kilifi; Nuclear Energy 2022.

iii. The Nairobi-Thika Super Highway completed, Nairobi by passes; MSA-Kigali rail

iv. JKIA upgrade phase 1 is complete and phase 2 is ongoing-Green Site-new terminal for transport HUB/parking 100 KQ planes, now 30

v. Lamu Port-South Sudan Ethiopia (LAPPSET) project launched on 2\textsuperscript{nd} March, 2012.: Usd 25 billion; more than 50\% of Kenya’s GDP.

vi. Dredging of Mombasa port to deepen and widen the channel has commenced- 2 year project also Free port-Dondo Kundu

vii. ICT infrastructure development: Various undersea fibre optic have landed and connected to most of the 47 counties. (TEAMS, SEACOM Etc)
3.2 Economic Pillar

i. Construction of Konza Technology City to achieve Information Technology-enabled Services. (5,000 acres of land, Authority set up )

ii. Whole sale and Retail Trade; Construction of ‘Tier I Market’-Nyeri etc

iii. Special Economic Zones i.e. Mombasa, Kisumu and Lamu

iv. Resort Cities in Diani, Kilifi, Isiolo and Lamu

v. Manufacturing Sector; an MOU has been signed to develop a mini & integrated Iron and Steel Mills in Kenya.-POSCO of Korea

vi. Agriculture Sector: ‘Consolidation of Agricultural Reforms’ -Review and harmonize the legal frame to rationalize contradictory development, regulatory, licensing, processing, and role of agricultural parastatals.

3.3 Social Pillar

i. Implementation of the new constitution has enhanced opportunities for achieving gender parity.

ii. Funds for support of vulnerable groups in business and sectors $200 million:

- Women Enterprise Fund;
- Youth Enterprise Fund;
- SME Fund;
- Agr-Business fund;
- Uwezo Fund and increase its overall amount and efficiency in projects launched by its beneficiaries.

iii. Rehabilitation of water catchment areas (forest cover 5.9% from 1.7% in 2007)

iv. Creation of National Health Insurance Schemes (employers and employees)

v. Setting up of Youth Empowerment Centres (YEC)

vi. Creation and expansion of Universities (Centers of excellence; education export)
3.4 Political Pillar

i. Strengthening the rule of law, electoral processes, democracy and public participation in governance institutions, transparency and accountability.

ii. Constitution; 2010: Has incorporated National Values, a quality in accord with human dignity which fosters virtue and fulfils the sense of need and creativity of human being.

iii. National Values are key in promoting productivity and National development as well as fostering unity, stability and national identity.

iv. Implementation of reforms are undertaken by newly formed commissions;
   ✓ The Constitution Implementation Commission (CIC),
   ✓ The Judicial Service Commission (JSC),
   ✓ The Respective Parliamentary Oversight Committee
   ✓ The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
4. Conclusion: .......
Vision 2030 is Truly Transformational

Why?.....

i. Vision is a break from the past

ii. The process of Vision making of PPPP

iii. Impact on the development planning process in Kenya

iv. Implementation and monitoring framework

v. Resource requirements—over 70% from outside government

vi. Results: immediate, medium term and long term

vii. National Value and Ethics – Foundation of a just society
END
THANK YOU

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