

**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

**REPORT ON REGIONAL DISSEMINATION WORKSHOPS  
OF VISION 2030, MEDIUM TERM PLAN, SECTOR PLANS  
AND LAUNCHING OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

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## ACRONYMS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ASALs	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BPO	Business Processing Outsourcing
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Funds
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DC	District Commissioner
DDCs	District Development Committees
DDO	District Development Officer
DDPs	District Development Plans
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPO	District Planning Officer
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
EPZ	Economic Processing Zone
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
MPER	Ministerial Public Expenditure Review
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PPO	Provincial Planning Officer
RC	Regional Commissioner
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNVs	United Nations Volunteers
VDS	Vision Delivery Secretariat

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background

The Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 plays a key and strategic role in the overall structure of government. Its mandate is to facilitate and coordinate the national development planning process, oversee the implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and provide leadership in the implementation of economic policies. The Ministry through the Rural Planning Directorate also plays important role in the promotion and coordination of rural planning activities in the country.

The current development agenda is guided by the Kenya Vision 2030, which is the long term development blueprint for the country. The Vision aims to create “a globally competitive and prosperous country with high quality of life by 2030” and transform Kenya into ‘a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment’. In addition, the Vision aspires to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for Kenyans by 2015. It will be realized over a succession of different five year time horizons, each with defined goals that are consistent with the overarching goal of the Vision.

The Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012, which succeeded the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) 2003-2007 marks the first phase in the implementation of Vision 2030. The plan is the primary document which outlines the consensus on policies, reform measures, programmes and projects to be implemented by the Grand Coalition Government during the 2008 to 2012 period.

The government in its MTP 2008-2012 has identified programmes and projects that will help in the realization of the MDGs (such as eradication of extreme poverty & hunger, universal primary education, ensuring environmental sustainability), creation of more gainful employment opportunities, equitable regional development and implementation of infrastructure projects.

Like MTP, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district’s medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

Key to the achievement of the Ministry’s mandate is the need for all officers at the head quarters, provincial and district level and other stakeholders to be sensitized on key policies, programmes and projects currently being undertaken by the government toward the attainment of Vision 2030. The dissemination workshops will therefore serve as the forums at which all the key players in national development planning will have an opportunity and a tool to challenge and sensitize district level stakeholders to take ownership of the implementation and monitoring of the activities in the plans as Kenya pursues the realization of Vision 2030.

## 2. Objectives

The overall objective of the workshop was to disseminate Vision 2030, MTPs and DDPs 2008-2012 and to provide policy direction on the linkage of the plans with MTP and MDGs within the context of Vision 2030, at the district level. The specific objectives were to:

- (i) Disseminate Vision 2030, MTP and sector plans;
- (ii) Disseminate DDPs 2008-2012 to the field officers and other stakeholders;
- (iii) Sensitize field officers and other stakeholders on the linkage between district planning and other key strategies such as the MDGs;
- (iv) Review and share experience in the implementation of the previous DDPs 2002-2008 and evolution of the current DDPs;
- (v) Share experience in the implementation of MDGs and the decentralized funds such as Constituency Development Funds (CDF), Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and HIV/AIDS;
- (vi) Sensitize the stakeholders on environment issues and their linkage with district and national development;
- (vii) Improve coordination of field activities; and
- (viii) Provide policy direction the field officers and other stakeholders.

## 3. Outputs

The expected outputs from these workshops were:

- (i) Enhanced understanding and awareness of Vision 2030, MTP and sector plans;
- (ii) Enhanced understanding and awareness of DDPs 2008-2012 and its linkage with other key policy documents;
- (iii) Improved understanding of the roles and responsibilities of officers and other stakeholders in the implementation of DDPs 2008-2012;
- (iv) Better understanding of the linkage between environment and development through the Poverty and Environmental Initiative (PEI);
- (v) Better understanding and improved implementation of various programmes within the ministry such as the decentralized funds, HIV/AIDS work policy;
- (vi) Strengthened capacity for mainstreaming MDGs and setting of the MDG targets at the district level; and
- (vii) Improved interaction between staff and key stakeholders.

## 4. Workshop Organisation

The workshops were organized into two-day sessions held at the provincial headquarters in all the eight provinces and had two workshops held in Rift Valley, Eastern and Central provinces. It was organized into presentation sessions on selected topics/areas and plenary sessions. The selected topics/areas were geared towards a detailed understanding of Vision 2030, MTP and DDPs 2008-2012, the programmes, projects and strategies as identified through the consultative process and the inter-linkages between the district plans and other policy strategies such as those on gender, HIV/AIDS and environment. The mainstreaming of MDGs at the district level planning, setting of MDG targets and selection of quick wins were also covered.

Plenary sessions were included to enhance understanding, discussions, clarifications and responses to issues raised. The sessions provided a closer interaction between field staff

and other stakeholders in the development planning process and enabled the participants from the field to share their experiences on the challenges in implementing national policies at lower levels and propose the way forward on how to improve on the implementation. See annex I for the workshops schedule.

## 5. Workshop Participants

The workshop participants included Provincial Commissioners (PC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Provincial Planning Officers (PPOs), Provincial Heads, District Commissioners (DCs), District Development Officers (DDOs), District Departmental Heads, Members of Parliament (MPs), Regional Population Coordinators, Assistant District Development Officers, CDF board members, mayors and clerks to municipal and county councils, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and other stakeholders. The detailed list of the participants is indicated below.

Table 1 Participants for the Workshops

Participants	Nyanza	Eastern	Rift Valley	North Eastern	Western	Central	Coast	Nairobi
PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PPO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Provincial heads	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
DCs	35	52	60	12	29	36	21	9
DDOS	23	46	42	10	19	12	21	3
District heads	60	60	60	30	30	30	30	30
MPs	31	37	49	11	24	29	21	8
Special interest groups*	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Nairobi Team	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total participants	231	277	293	145	184	189	175	132
No of workshops	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Workshop venue	Kisumu	Embu Machakos	Nakuru Eldoret	Garissa	Kakamega	Nyeri Thika	Mombasa	Nairobi

Notes:

Other development partners included representatives from private sector, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, chamber of commerce and industry, parastatals, regional development authorities present in the respective provinces.

Provincial and district heads included one representative from the line ministries represented in the province and district level respectively.

The Nairobi province workshop also targeted representatives from the line ministries at the headquarters.

Key hosts were PCs, DCs, PPOs and DDOs.

## REPORTS

### I COAST REGION

#### 1. Overview

The Coast Province workshop was attended by 400 participants from all the 21 districts in the province. The official opening was presided over by the area Regional Commissioner (RC), Mr. Sospeter Marwa and was held at Kenya Ports Authority Mbaraki Hall between 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> November 2009.

#### 2. Emerging Issues and Comments

- (i) Land issue: The Coast Province has faced the problem of squatters for so long. What plans does the government have to ensure that the problem is comprehensively addressed so that the residents can gain from the benefits promised under Vision 2030?
- (ii) Economic downturn: The Vision aims to achieve a 10 percent economic growth per annum by 2012. But given the current economic downturn, how will the target economic growth be achieved? What mitigation measures are being put in place to avoid the erratic growth rates?
- (iii) Kenya has been good in producing nice policy documents but slow and poor in implementation. What measures have been put in place to ensure that the aspirations of Vision 2030 will be fully achieved?
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation: In the past, tracking of implementation of programmes and projects was not emphasized thus leading to low percentage of implementation. How is the government planning to equip and staff DDO to ensure that follow-ups are made to the projects implemented in the districts? The role of the provincial administration in monitoring and evaluation of the devolved funds should be strengthened in order to enhance effectiveness.
- (v) Benefits that have been gotten from implementation of Vision 2030 so far should be documented and disseminated to the wananchi.
- (vi) Technology: Implementation of Vision 2030 will largely rely on the modern technology especially Information and Communication Technology (ICT). How does the Government plan to improve the technology infrastructure at the grassroots to ensure that the Vision is realized?
- (vii) Linkages with international commitments: In the recent past, Kenyans have heard of MDGs, poverty reduction strategy and others. What is the link between the Kenya Vision 2030 and these documents and commitments
- (viii) Role of provincial administration: In Kenya, provincial administration has been largely used to articulate government policy especially at grass root levels and therefore it is envisaged to play a key role in awareness creation and implementation of Kenya Vision 2030. However, in the harmonized draft constitution there are proposals to restructure the provincial administration by retaining only the chiefs and assistant chiefs. Will the role of provincial administration in Vision 2030 change after passing of the new constitution? How will the chiefs and assistant chiefs be facilitated to enable them disseminate the Vision to the wananchi at the grassroots level?
- (ix) Structures: Implementation of Vision 2030 requires strong structures especially at the grassroots level. However, the current structures are not effective. Therefore,

the government should strengthen the current devolved structures such as District Development Committees (DDCs) and the devolved funds.

- (x) The top-down and bottom-up approaches to planning should be synergized in the implementation of Vision 2030.
- (xi) Role of the youth: It is evident that majority of those who will benefit from the outcome of the Vision are the youthful population. How does the government plan to ensure that the youth are given the leadership role in driving the Vision to its fruition apart from providing them with manual jobs under kazi kwa vijana programme?
- (xii) There is need to improve sports and recreational facilities to engage the youth in gainful activities and prevent them from engaging in anti-social behaviour.
- (xiii) Dissemination at lower levels: The Kenya Vision 2030 was launched in June 2008 but it has taken over one and half years for the same to be disseminated at the regional levels. What plans does the government have to ensure that dissemination at lower levels like the districts and division does not take too long thus leading to loss of momentum?
- (xiv) Legal backing. In the past, Kenya has witnessed politicians interfering with development plans meant for the good of the country. How the government plan to cushion Vision 2030 from political interference and opposition from some politicians? How will Vision 2030 be shielded from political interference?
- (xv) Delays in release of funds: Staffs in the field offices complained that project funds are either released late or piecemeal which affects implementation of the planned activities.
- (xvi) Distribution of resources: There should be equitable distribution of the national resources in Vision 2030 to ensure that the benefits are spread across the country.
- (xvii) Implementation framework: The implementers should be empowered to enable them achieve the desired growth rate. There should be a tabulation showing the achievement of targets set in the 5 year medium term plan versus the long term (Vision 2030) targets. There should be adequate participation by the grassroots people in both formulation and implementation of the Vision.

### **3. Challenges**

- (i) Number of participants was very large and therefore not easy to manage
- (ii) Over expenditure: The total expenditure for the Coast workshop was KShs 2,666,740 against the amount planned to be spent of KShs 2,130,000 – meaning that the budget had been overshot by KShs 536,740.
- (iii) Over-expenditure arose as a result of inclusion of some activities that not been budgeted for, such as the DCs’ drivers and escorts, hiring of tents and other miscellaneous expenses.
- (iv) Field officers, especially PPO complained that they were not fully involved preparation for the workshop
- (v) Time allocated for the workshop was not adequate especially day 2 to allow interactive participation of all participants

### **4. Recommendations**

- (i) In future, the workshops should consist of a manageable number of participants in

- order to enhance efficacy.
- (ii) In view of over-expenditure during the Coast workshop, some government funds should be set aside to cater for the unforeseen but necessary expenses during the rest of the workshops.
  - (iii) Communication should be sent to the field officers, especially RCs and PPOs, informing them about the importance of sticking to given budget ceilings. This will prevent the exceeding of the set budget for each dissemination centre.
  - (iv) Participants should be good ambassadors and disseminate the Vision, MTP and DDPs to others in their areas of jurisdiction
  - (v) The people of the region should take advantage of the investment opportunities as presented in the regional/district investment profiles
  - (vi) If there are issues that were left out in the current MTP, the stakeholders should ensure that they are included in the next MTP.

Table 2                      Regions and Districts in Coast Province

Centre	Regions	Districts
Mombasa	Coast Province (West Coast South Coast, North Coast Regions)	Bahari, Bura, Changamwe, Galole, Ganze, Kaloleni, Kinango, Kisauni, Lamu East, Lamu west, Likoni, Magarini, Malindi, Matuga, Msabweni, Mvita, Mwatate, Tana Delta, Taveta, Voi, and Wundanyi.

## II NYANZA REGION

### 1. Overview

The Nyanza Province consisted of Kisumu, Kisii, Homa Bay and Kericho. The number of participants at each centre is as shown in Table 3 below. The participants in all the four venues appreciated the presentations made and during the plenary and sought various clarifications.

Table 3 Participants in the Nyanza Province

Venue	Number of Participants	Percent of Participants
Kisumu	271	71
Kisii	267	80
Homa Bay	240	79
Kericho	285	80

### 2. Kisumu Region

#### Issues raised in Kisumu were:

- (i) The linkage between projects and programmes being funded and community needs is very weak and that little is being achieved through district planning process.
- (ii) The usage of DDPs as a document guiding resource utilization in the districts is very low.
- (iii) Coordination of projects through DDCs is very weak.
- (iv) The need to localize private public partnership.
- (v) The need to localize vision 2030 priorities and to market for implementation.
- (vi) The need to avail various policy documents to the grass-root.
- (vii) The progress of implementation of vision 2030 to-date.
- (viii) The need to deepen awareness particularly on DDPs.
- (ix) The need for a specific fund for DDPs.

#### Way forward from Kisumu region:

- (i) The district officers and chiefs were directed to convene forums at their respective areas of jurisdiction with a view to cascading the workshop lessons to lower structures and file reports to the provincial commissioner in two weeks.
- (ii) The forum agreed on the need to enhance water harvesting for irrigation to improve on food security.
- (iii) Investment climate in the region need to be improved to attract and retain foreign investors.
- (iv) District commissioners need to assert themselves to improve the coordination of development activities in their respective districts.
- (v) The need to form investment clubs to improve on investment levels in the region.
- (vi) The locals especially the elites should seriously consider investing in the region.

### 3. Kisii Region

#### Issues raised in Kisii were:

- (i) Participants viewed the implementation of Vision 2030 as a stand alone activity and wondered why the Vision is not being implemented in their districts.

- (ii) The need for a regional office for vision.
- (iii) How the new districts which do not have officers will achieve the vision aspirations.
- (iv) Inadequate supply of various policy documents especially DDPs to structures below the district headquarter.
- (v) None participation in policy dissemination by key stakeholders especially the politicians.

**Way forward from Kisii region:**

- (i) Need to maximize on the rich agricultural potential of the region tapping on the upcoming Suneka airport.
- (ii) Need to venture in value addition especially for agricultural products.
- (iii) Need for an annual review on the implementation of DDPs, MTP and Vision 2030.
- (iv) Need to reactivate development committees at sub-location levels.

**4. Homa Bay Region:**

**Issues raised in Homa Bay were:**

- (i) The tourist potentials which are under-utilized like Ruma national park, water sports and Ndere island tourist site.
- (ii) Low levels of income arising from poor attitude to work and the perception that the region is less endowed economically.
- (iii) Participants sought to understand the role of local communities in the preparation and implementation of Vision 2030.
- (iv) Concern was raised over unplanned trading centres in the region.
- (v) Participants wondered if it was possible to identify local flagship projects as contained Vision 2030.
- (vi) There was concern that we have previously had good policies with low implementation and sought to know measures in place by the government to improve on implementation.
- (vii) Participants wondered why the dissemination was putting a lot of emphasis on provincial Administration which could be phased as suggested by the harmonized draft constitution.

**Way forward from Homa Bay**

- (i) Demystify the vision and make part and parcel of the routine operations of the chiefs, this should include other policy document.
- (ii) Frequent trainings to update chiefs on emerging policies.
- (iii) Grass root leaders especially chiefs were asked to be updating their data on orphans and ensure that they benefit from various assistance.
- (iv) Data collection system should be improved in order to achieve vision2030.
- (v) Various participants requested that DDPs implementation and those of devolved funds be harmonized and that funding could be from devolved funds and public, private partnership.
- (vi) The need for the local people to embrace saving culture to boost their ability to invest.

- (vii) The need to strengthen district institutions to champion the course for vision and DDPs.
- (viii) Resources being channeled to their respective areas by various agencies belong to the local community and they should have a say in the manner it is being used, that is all development partners should account to the DDCs.
- (ix) All districts should have work plans which are anchored on Vision 2030, DDPs and submitted to DECS and DDCs.
- (x) District development plans are anchored onto Vision 2030 and was developed in a participatory manner and therefore contain local priorities as local flagship projects exploiting local natural resources such as Lake Victoria should be strengthened.
- (xi) District monitoring and evaluation committees should be strengthened and PMECs should provide backstopping to the districts.
- (xii) There is need to reconsider the number of resort cities as a way of boosting tourism to include Mfagano island.

## **5. Kericho Region**

### **Issues raised in Kericho were:**

- (i) Appreciated that the region has huge agricultural potentials, but the biggest challenge is the shortage of agriculture extension officers and even the few who are in-post were never invited to such an important forum.
- (ii) Poor attitude to hard work by the local people which is sometimes misconstrued as being lazy.
- (iii) None attendance and participation of the political leaders.
- (iv) Vision 2030 imaginary to the participants.
- (v) Participants wondered how they can benefit from multi-national tea companies in the region.
- (vi) Wondered how the aspirations in the social pillar will be realized especially on health care when health facilities are understaffed and lack basic drugs.
- (vii) There was a feeling that at our current rate of economic growth, the target growth of 10 percent was too ambitious.

## **6. Way forward from Kericho**

- (i) Vision 2030 can be realized if we embrace, own and develop individual visions.
- (ii) Chiefs were encouraged to use Vision 2030 and DDPs as their baraza notes.
- (iii) Need to reactivate/ reawaken extension services in the region.
- (iv) Need to embrace diversity/cohesion for accelerated development.
- (v) Implementation of kazi kwa vijana should be properly structured and managed to create benefit to both the youth and local economy.
- (vi) The need for change of attitude and embrace hard work.
- (vii) The need to involve political leaders in such forums.
- (viii) Broaden the dissemination to more stakeholders especially heads of department.
- (ix) In the face of changing weather patterns and rapid population increase there was need to embrace fast maturing food crops.
- (x) The need to embrace high value crop/ new crop varieties for export especially with the completion of Kisumu airport.

- (xi) Land policy, especially, the aspect of subdivision should be prioritized to safe high potential areas from further subdivision into uneconomical units.
- (xii) The DDCs should be strengthened to guide development at the district level.
- (xiii) The region should have regional sports stadia complete with a sports academy to promote sports among the youths in the region.
- (xiv) There was need for farmers to pool together and form producer groups to improve on their income through better bargaining power and value addition.

**7. Challenges:**

- (i) The workshop program was well thought, but considering that most participants were chiefs who may not access policy documents regularly, it would have been necessary to have more time.
- (ii) Technical officers were left out in the planning of the forums like District Agricultural Officers, District Education Officers and District Works Officers.
- (iii) Resources were not adequate.
- (iv) The number of participants was overwhelming.

Other aspects relating to organization and participation included:

- (i) The participation of administrators chiefs in particular was commendable, they stand a better chance of relaying the message to lower structures, however there is need to consider reaching out to heads of various department who are responsible for Vision 2030 and DDP implementation, the majority were not invited.
- (ii) The RCs did a commendable in mobilizing the participants, the attendants in most cases was almost 100 percent. However, in future it will be important to involve our field officers PPOs and DDOs most of them were not in the picture until very late.
- (iii) There is need to identify trainers at the district level to continuously train and make follow-up on issues relating to Vision 2030, MTP and DDPs.
- (iv) There is need for have annual forums to review the implementation of DDPs and by extension MTP and Vision 2030.
- (v) All the forums felt that there was a need to entrench the ownership of Vision 2030 by subsequent governments.

### **III EASTERN, NORTH EASTERN AND NAIROBI REGIONS**

#### **1. Overview**

The workshops were held in four centres namely Machakos, Kitui, Garissa and Nairobi. The workshop was organized into power point presentations that were followed by plenary discussions. No presentation on PEI was done in Garissa and Nairobi because there was no time as the Garissa workshop was done in a one day as the 2<sup>nd</sup> day was a religious holiday and in Nairobi the workshop did not go beyond 11.00 am.

#### **2. Machakos Workshop**

The above workshop was held at Garden Hotel Machakos on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2009. It had over 350 participants and was officially opened by the RC in charge of Lower Eastern Mr. Samuel Joseph Otieno who read a speech on behalf of the Permanent Secretary, provincial administration and internal security and made his remarks. In his opening remarks, RC welcomed the participants and assured their support in the implementation of Vision 2030. He commended the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 for taking the initiative to disseminate Vision 2030 at the local level. He emphasized the need for stakeholders' participation and teamwork to achieve Vision 2030 and also for teamwork in monitoring and evaluation.

During the plenary, the following issues were raised:

- (i) Implementation of Vision 2030: The Vision has a target of 10 percent growth rate per annum by 2012. However the achievement could be derailed by a number of factors. What strategies are being put in place to ensure that the implementation of Vision 2030 is not derailed by political and economic crises? The implementation of Vision 2030 requires collaboration with the neighbouring counties. What strategies are being put in place to link with the neighbouring countries in the implementation of Vision 2030, for example Southern Sudan?
- (ii) Poverty among the aged: A good number of Kenyan old people are poor. How will Vision 2030 takes care of the old people? Will the proposed cash transfer create dependency?
- (iii) Security measures: Insecurity is a major threat to the implementation of Vision 2030. What measures are put in place to ensure security for all especially the North Eastern Province?
- (iv) Children with special needs: for a long time, children with special need have not been taken care of during planning. What strategies are in place to ensure that the children with special needs are taken care of?
- (v) Gender balance: What is being done to ensure gender balance in school?
- (vi) Corruption: Corruption was identified as a major issue that is likely to derail the implementation of Vision 2030. How will corruption be addressed to ensure smooth implementation of Vision 2030?
- (vii) Inadequate staff: It was noted that there is inadequate staff to implement DDP activities and especially the assistance DDOs.
- (viii) Funding the proposed activities: How is the issue of funding being addressed to ensure that there are adequate funds to implement all the propped activities in Vision?

- (ix) Role played by the provincial administration: In the past, the provincial Administration has played a significant role in the articulation of government policies at the local level. The provincial administration is also expected to play a key role in the implementation of Vision 2030. The implementation of Vision 2030 is likely to be derailed if the provincial administration is restructured as proposed in the draft constitution.
- (x) Investment opportunities: The investment opportunities in the region should focus more on maize production and traditional food crops. Other investment opportunities exist in production of aloe vera and jathropa, stone carving and commercial fish farming
- (xi) Environmental degradation: Environmental degradation is a serious issue in Machakos especially the smoke from the factories to the residential areas and should be addressed.

#### Recommendations and way forward

- (i) The participants should be good ambassadors and disseminate Vision 2030 and DDPs to others in their area of jurisdiction.
- (ii) They should take initiatives to read the documents in order to have a clear understanding of the two documents.
- (iii) The people of the region should take advantage of the investment opportunities in Vision 2030 and as presented in the region/district investment profiles.
- (iv) There is need for empowerment and capacity building for the implementers.
- (v) Capacity building for the community in terms of food production, value addition and marketing should be addressed.
- (vi) There is need to publish a document on investment opportunities for the region.
- (vii) Sand in Machakos to be classified as a mineral.

### 3. Kitui Workshop

The workshop was held at Parkside Villa in Kitui on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> November 2009 where approximately 300 participants attended. It was officially opened by RC in charge of Lower Eastern Mr. Samuel Joseph Otieno who read a speech on behalf of the Permanent Secretary, provincial administration and internal security and made his own opening remarks. In his opening remarks, RC welcomed the participants and expressed the need for stakeholder's participation in the Implementation of Vision 2030.

During the plenary, the following issues were raised:

- (i) How the plans address the conflicts that may arise in the course of implementation.
- (ii) Role played by the provincial administration: The provincial administration plays a significant role in the articulation of government policies at the grassroots levels and is therefore expected to a key role in the implementation of Vision 2030. The implementation of Vision 2030 is likely to be derailed if the provincial administration is restructured as proposed in the draft constitution.
- (iii) Monitoring of CDF activities: The provincial administration and the communities have not been involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDF activities. What is being done to rectify this situation?

- (iv) Harmonization of planning and funding: The planning process in Kenya is district based while the funds for implementation are constituency based. How is this going to be harmonized for smooth implementation of Vision 2030?
- (v) Environmental protection: There was a concern that Vision 2030 focuses on the protection of the five water towers and has not addressed the plight of the communities living there. What is the future of these communities?
- (vi) Economic stimulus: The economic stimulus priorities were developed without community consultation and therefore the priorities identified are not right.
- (vii) Coordination of stakeholders: The implementation of the activities in the Vision involves various stakeholders. How does Vision 2030 address the coordination of the various stakeholders at the district level (NGOs, development partners etc) to avoid duplication of efforts?
- (viii) Investment profile: The investment profile should include the following;
  - Mango processing
  - Construction of the stadium for the youths
  - Development of water resource
  - Poultry keeping
  - Honey production
  - Establishment of fish ponds
  - Opening of a tourist circuit

#### Recommendation/way forward

- (i) Participants to sensitize other community members on Vision 2030 and MTP using public barazas, church gathering, women groups, youth forums among others
- (ii) Activate the various committees at the district level

#### **4 Garissa Workshop**

The above workshop was held at Government Guest House, Garissa on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2009 and was attended by about 300 participants. The workshop was originally planned to take two days but due to the religious holiday (Idd Haji), the programme was reduced to a day. This meant that all the presentations were to be done on the first day. It was officially opened by PC Mr. James ole Serian. He read a speech from the Permanent Secretary for internal security after which he gave his own remarks. In his remarks, he stressed that security was a key aspect in achieving Vision 2030. He added that the provincial administration in the region has a big role to play in maintaining peace in the region. According to him each individual has a responsibility to play in development. He asked participants to embrace teamwork and requested development partners to compliment each other's efforts. The PC said that Vision 2030 should move away from boardroom meetings to real implementation of the flagship projects. He added that each district officer and chiefs should all have copies of Vision 2030, read and understand it so as to disseminate it during barazas and interactions with wananchi.

During the plenary, the following issues were raised:

- (i) Land issues: Land is key to the development of the development of any region. However, land ownership in the North Eastern Province is trust land which not conducive for development. This should be addressed.
- (ii) Power blackouts: The region experiences incessant power outages and this has hindered the development of the region. This need to be addressed
- (iii) Poor infrastructure: the region has a poorly developed infrastructure especially roads. This has greatly affected the transportation of goods and services including marketing of livestock and should be addressed.
- (iv) Corruption: Corruption was identified as a major issue that is likely to derail the implementation of Vision 2030. What measures are in place to address corruption to ensure smooth implementation of Vision 2030?
- (v) Monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation is a key aspect for the successful implementation of Vision 2030. How the monitoring and evaluation of the activities under the vision will be undertaken?
- (vi) Insecurity: There is high insecurity especially in the upper North Eastern which has hindered the development of the region. Measures should be put in place to address the insecurity in this region.
- (vii) Changes in the structures: The harmonized draft constitutions is proposing various structural changes some of which might affect the implementation of the proposed activities under Vision 2030. How has the vision taken into consideration of the changes in the institutional structure that may come up as a result of the new constitution and which may affect its implementation?
- (viii) Political interference: In the past, there have been cases of politicians interfering with w the development plans and therefore slowing down the rate of their implementation. What measures are there to shield the implementation of Vision 2030 from political interference?
- (ix) Achievement of Vision 2030: The implementation of the Vision is in its second year. What are achievements made so far? These should be documented.
- (x) Environmental degradation: Environmental degradation is a serious issue in the region and the situation is worse in areas around the refugees' camp. How has Vision 2030 addressed the issue of environmental sustainability including the environmental degradation around the refugee camps?
- (xi) Past poor implementation of policy documents: The experience from the past is that a lot of good policy documents have been produced in Kenya but their implementation has been poor. It is therefore not clear how the development plans both national and district level will help in achieving the aspirations of Vision 2030.
- (xii) Poor coordination at the national and local level: The economic stimulus package has projects that are not among those identified by the stakeholders in their respective areas during DDP consultations. This indicates that there is lack of coordination between the national and the local level and this should be addressed.
- (xiii) Achievement of MDG goal 6: Combating diseases under MDG is not holistic as the focus is on prevention. The HIV/AIDS was given an example where many of those infected have no access to drugs.

- (xiv) Structure for the implementation of MDGs: The implementation of MDGs does not have a proper institutional structure to implement the various MDG activities as the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 where MDG Project Implementation Unit is housed has no control on the implementation of the targets set under each goal.
- (xv) Achievement of MDG goal 2: With only six years to 2015, the illiteracy level is still high with over eight million Kenyans as illiterate. What strategies have been put in place to ensure that the MDG target on literacy levels is achieved by 2015?

#### Recommendation and way forward

- (i) Need for funding the chiefs to sensitize the sub-chiefs and the communities.
- (ii) Dissemination should not take more than two years and the rest of the time to be spent on implementation.
- (iii) An evaluation should be made after two year from the date of the workshop to establish how far the province has gone towards implementation of Vision 2030.
- (iv) The DDOs to be facilitated to train the departmental heads on how to write DDP.
- (v) There is need to ensure linkage between planning at the local level and national level to ensure that activities at the district level gets to the national level and are factored in the budget.
- (vi) The region should be connected to the national power grid since demand for electricity far outstrips its supply.
- (vii) Lift ban on land allocation.
- (viii) Develop and improve the road network.
- (ix) Embrace public private partnerships.
- (x) Disseminate Vision 2030, MTP and DDPs at the district level. The PPO and DDOs should be facilitated to carry out the activity.
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation directorate to capacity build District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMEC) to effectively monitor district projects.

## 5. Nairobi Workshop

The workshop was held at Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi on 30<sup>th</sup> November and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2009 and attended by over 350 participants. It was officially opened by the Nairobi PC Mr. Njoroge Ndirangu. He read a speech from the Permanent Secretary internal security after which he gave his own remarks. In his remarks, he stressed that the issues being addressed by Vision 2030 are not new to Kenya as the Sessional Paper No 1 of 1965 addressed the reduction of poverty, ignorance and diseases. Thereafter all the subsequent plans focused on the same. He urged the stakeholders to play their role effectively to ensure smooth implementation of the Vision.

During the plenary, the following issues were raised:

- (i) Weak monitoring and evaluation: Low capacity of communities to monitor and implement project and lack of training in monitoring and evaluation to cascade the same to the community was cited as a big challenge and should be addressed.
- (ii) Resource mobilization: The implementation of the various activities requires a lot of resources. It is therefore important to bring on board all the stakeholders as way to mobilize resources.

- (iii) Economic empowerment: To achieve Vision 2030, there is need to empower people economically. How is this being addressed in the Vision?
- (iv) High cost of energy: The cost of energy is very high and this has increased the cost of doing business. What is being done to reduce the cost of energy?
- (v) Staff accommodation: Coordination of development in the Nairobi region is a challenge as the heads of departments are housed in different places which has made it difficult to know one another. They should be housed in a common place. There is need to pool resources together to build district offices.
- (vi) Data and information availability: Since the districts are relatively new, there is unavailability of data and referral documents for planning purposes. There is need to establish a data bank at a central point where such information can be stored.
- (vii) Youth unemployment: There is high number of youths who are unemployed in the region. What efforts are there to address unemployment amongst the youth and how do we mobilize them? How is capacity of the youth being addressed to ensure that they participate in development process and take advantage of the available opportunities?
- (viii) Role of culture in development: There was a concern that culture plays an important role in the development of the country. For example, culture plays a significant role in the development of the tourism sub sector. However, culture has not been given emphasis in Vision 2030. Although it is covered under the morals and ethos that are the underlying factors for the Vision, there was a concern that the coverage is inadequate. There was a concern that the vision need to have a cultural pillar that would equally promote economic development.
- (ix) High illiteracy levels: The illiteracy levels in the country are still high in spite of the government's past effort to address the same. What measures will be put in place to address the issue since past efforts have not yielded much?
- (x) High cost of doing business: The cost of doing business in the country is very high. This has hindered the development of business enterprises. The Vision Delivery Secretariat (VDS) should work out on ways of reducing the cost of doing business as a way of promoting investment.
- (xi) Value addition: Value addition on products should be promoted to increase earnings.

#### Recommendation and way forward

- (i) There is need to decentralize operations and implementations while the ministry focuses on policy
- (ii) There is need to enhance community participation through capacity building.
- (iii) There is need to have zero rating on solar panels and windmills to be able to compete effectively.
- (iv) Nairobi City Council and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and the district development office to work together. There is need to have the population statistics by regions for planning purposes.
- (v) Nairobi City Council by laws needs to be reviewed to be in line with the modern times.
- (vi) All grabbed land should be brought back to government to provide space for construction of government offices.

- (vii) All bottleneck roads to have flyovers to avoid traffic congestion.
- (viii) Need to provide space in the district headquarters to construct cultural centres.
- (ix) The departmental heads should liaise with chiefs to ensure development is achieved and well coordinated. They also need share with the stakeholders on the resources allocated to various activities.
- (x) Need to work closely with the youths.

## **6. General Observations**

- (i) Most of the participants were men with some regions like Garissa having about three women participants.
- (ii) Some regions had more participants than expected which created a lot of logistical problems.
- (iii) The DCs attended all the sessions except in Machakos where they left together with the chief guest immediately after opening.
- (iv) The DCs came with drivers and security that remained outside the venue throughout the sessions but were demanding payments.
- (v) In some districts, the participants were very few and in one exceptional case in the Kitui workshop DC for like Kyuso district attended alone.
- (vi) Special interest groups like the physically challenged were not represented in all four regions.
- (vii) In some regions like Kitui, DCs stayed outside on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day arguing that this was a way of encouraging chiefs and assistant chiefs to contribute.
- (viii) The stationeries were not availed in good time and in some cases the workshop had to start and the stationery distributed later.

## **7. Challenges**

The following are the challenges noted in all the regions:

- (i) The number of participants was quite high which made the workshop look like a public baraza.
- (ii) The provincial directors of planning complained of having been left out in the preparation process and felt that this was a ministry event and therefore should have taken a lead role.
- (iii) There was an understanding that the workshop was for the dissemination of Vision 2030 and DDPs were not given emphasis.
- (iv) The DDPs were not ready during presentations and therefore were not distributed along side with Vision 2030, MTP and MDGs status report.
- (v) The time was short and there was inadequate time for plenary on day two.

## **IV LOWER AND CENTRAL RIFT VALLEY REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop was held at Bontana Hotel Nakuru on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2009. The workshop was officially opened by Mr. Gathecha, RC who read the speech from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the President. The workshop was attended by 350 participants from 25 districts in the two regions and the provincial heads.

### **2. Emerging Issues and Comments**

The participants raised the following issues/comments after the presentations:

- (i) **Tourism:** Two major tourism areas in the country are the Maasai Mara and Samburu National Parks. The local communities have conserved the wildlife and co-existed with the animals over the ages. However, the local communities only get little benefit from tourism since most of the benefits go to either tour companies or local councils and the government. The local people would like to know the strategies that the government will put in place under Vision 2030 to ensure that they benefit more from tourism earnings. It was alleged that the private ranches earn a lot from tourism but they do not share these earnings with the local communities – a situation that should be addressed.
- (ii) Efforts should be made towards linking the Maasai Mara area with the tourism circuit in Tanzania. Tourists from Kenya and Tanzania should be allowed to easily cross the border between the two countries.
- (iii) **Human-wildlife conflict:** There were complaints that the current compensation policy for injuries, deaths and destruction of crops by wildlife is unfavourable to the local people. It was recommended that the policy be reviewed upwards so as to provide enough compensation for those that have suffered the loss.
- (iv) **Pastoralism:** The majority of the pastoralists in the South Rift have been frustrated by the frequent and prolonged dry spells that have seen decimation of their livestock. Many of them are now turning to charcoal burning as a means of livelihood. This might have negative effects on the ecosystem of the region as well as environmental degradation. Measures should therefore be taken to upscale the livestock re-stocking programme by the government.
- (v) **Investment opportunities:** Local people lack capital to enable them to take up available investment opportunities. Thus, investment is mainly left to outsiders with the local people only seeking employment opportunities in factories and businesses owned by outsiders. Therefore, government should provide adequate capital to the local people to enable them set up businesses and industries.
- (vi) **Business licensing:** The participants decried the increased licence fees charged by the local authorities. This was despite the assurance some time back that single-business licences would be issued to each business establishment. In a bid to increase their revenues, the councils have resorted back to multiple business licences for each activity done by a business establishment. This was discouraging people from setting up businesses.
- (vii) **Alcoholism:** The excessive consumption of alcohol especially by the youth is likely to affect achievement of Vision 2030 goals. The mostly illicit brews are

wrecking the lives of the youth in both rural and urban areas, even in schools. Therefore measure should be taken to arrest this sad situation.

- (viii) Infrastructure: The amount allocated to construction, repair and maintenance of the road network in the region is not adequate. Roads especially around Narok are in a bad state and therefore adequate funds should be allocated for this purpose in order to boost tourism and other economic activities in the region.
- (ix) Implementation of Vision 2030: Some participants felt that Vision 2030 is too theoretical and its aspirations might not be achieved. Measures should be put in place to shield Vision 2030 from changes in political leadership in the country.

### **3. Challenges:**

- (i) Non-involvement of the local people in management of tourism activities is a cause for disillusionment.
- (ii) Poor infrastructure in some areas of the region is a hindrance to development.
- (iii) Pastoralists are frustrated by the negative effects of global warming and climate change which result in loss of livestock, leading to loss of the only source of livelihoods for the pastoralists. Environmental degradation is being worsened by lack of diversification by the pastoralist communities.
- (iv) There was false expectation by some participants that Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 would be able to solve challenges such as poor infrastructure and spreading of gains from tourism. They were disappointed when told that issues would be forwarded to relevant sectors.
- (v) Inadequate allocation to cater for participants from far districts such as the greater Samburu, Loitokitok and East Pokot as well as Namanga Division caused problems during payment of allowances.

### **4. Recommendations:**

- (i) Infrastructural development activities in the region should be up-scaled especially improvement of the road network.
- (ii) Ways should be devised of enabling the local people to access credit facilities for setting up businesses.
- (iii) The government should provide adequate technical staff to all districts in order to ensure smooth implementation of planned activities.
- (iv) Efforts should be taken to mitigate the negative effects of global warming and climate change so as to enable pastoralists to continue with their normal way of life. In addition, the pastoralists should be encouraged to take up alternative means of livelihood.
- (v) Measures should be devised to ensure that local people are benefiting from tourism earnings so as to encourage them to participate in conservation of wildlife. Also, the policy on compensation arising from destruction by wildlife should be reviewed upwards.
- (vi) Dissemination of Vision 2030, MTP and DDPs should be cascaded to the lower levels in order to reach people at the grassroots.
- (vii) Distance to the venue should be taken into consideration when allocating transport refund and night-out allowances to participants in the region.

## **V UPPER AND CENTRAL EASTERN REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The dissemination workshop was held at Embu Agricultural Staff Training College on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> November 2009. The workshop was officially opened by the Deputy PC Eastern Province Ms. Beth Opuora. She read the official opening speech from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the President. The workshop was attended by 420 participants from 23 districts in the two regions as well as provincial heads.

### **2. Emerging Issues and Comments**

- (i) Eastern Province should articulate mining and its aspects as a means of generating incomes and as an alternative livelihood. The stock of the amount of iron ore and gold deposits in the region should be established in order to determine viability.
- (ii) The recent development strategies started with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Economic Recovery Strategy and then Vision 2030. What are the lessons learnt from the previous development blueprints that can be applied towards improving implementation of Vision 2030?
- (iii) Documentation: The gains so far under Vision 2030 for each sector should be well-documented and then disseminated to the wananchi.
- (iv) Public sector reforms: The reforms in the public sector are critical towards actualizing Vision 2030 since the public service is a key foundation of the Vision and should create a conducive environment for the private sector to operate in.
- (v) Health: Achievement of some health targets under the Vision, for example reduction in infant mortality rate, maternal deaths and HIV/AIDS would be a big challenge since some areas lack the necessary infrastructure. Residents of some far areas in the region are unable to access the health services due to poor road network. Poorly equipped and staffed health facilities are also a hindrance to improvement of the health status of residents of the region.
- (vi) There was concern about the low life expectancy in the province of 52.8 years (men) and 58 years (women). The Vision 2030 should put in place strategies to ensure that the health status of the people in the region is raised.
- (vii) Education: Children attending private schools have an advantage over their counterparts in public schools because of the quality of facilities and availability of other learning tools. This is also manifested in tertiary institutions where majority of the students are from well-to-do families. Therefore, the government should strive to improve public schools in order to boost the learning capabilities and ability to find employment of those from poor families who attend these schools.
- (viii) Role of provincial administration: Provincial administration is a key player in implementation of Vision 2030. Indeed, the ongoing dissemination workshops have a sizeable proportion of participants from the Ministry. But the draft harmonized constitution proposes to weaken the role of the provincial administration by retaining only the chiefs and assistants chief. Does this mean that the disseminations are in vain since most of the provincial administration hierarchy will be disbanded once the new constitution comes into operation?

- (ix) There are many well-intentioned development strategies in the past that failed to achieve their stated goals. What legal framework will be put in place to prevent discontinuation of Vision 2030 in the event of a change in national leadership?
- (x) The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics should prepare and issue to the public fact sheet booklets for each district similar to the national, key facts and figures. This will help investors to know key information about a district at a glance.
- (xi) Tourism: how will the 1,000 home stays proposed in the Vision be actualized?
- (xii) Insecurity: The pastoralist communities are being terrorised by frequent attacks by cattle rustlers from neighbouring districts or neighbouring countries. This has tended to retard development of the affected areas. What is the government doing to stop cattle rustling?
- (xiii) Land reforms: Residents of Tigania East and surrounding districts have no title deeds. Thus the people cannot develop their land and they also cannot use it as collateral for getting loans from financial institutions. The government should address the land tenure system through the proposed National Land Policy.
- (xiv) Land for the proposed Isiolo International Airport has no title deed despite it being key towards establishment of Isiolo Resort City under Vision 2030.
- (xv) Impunity: There is a lot of impunity in the public sector where some officers are living beyond their means but don't bother to explain their source of extra income. Therefore, measures should be taken to end this impunity.
- (xvi) The energy infrastructure in the region should be improved so that the local people can be able to take advantage of the existing Business Processing Outsourcing (BPO) opportunities. Internet connectivity would also improve communication and service delivery in public institutions especially in remote districts.

### **3. Challenges**

- (i) Most people have still not grasped the real objectives of Vision 2030. They think that the Vision is the responsibility of Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.
- (ii) Poor infrastructure is hindering development efforts in the far flung districts.
- (iii) Insecurity in the region could derail achievement of Vision 2030 aspirations.
- (iv) The current land tenure system does not adequately foster better usage of land resources in some parts of the region.
- (v) Participants from the Embu West (the venue's district) wanted also to be paid the KShs 3,000 accommodation allowance. When this was refused they threatened to cause chaos.
- (vi) Participants from Moyale, greater Marsabit and parts of Isiolo Districts requested to be added money to cater for more night-outs as well as fare expenses they were forced to spend several days outside their station while also most of the roads in the region are impassable and thus some had to travel by air.

### **4. Recommendations**

- (i) Appropriate measures should be put in place to stop insecurity in the region, especially cattle rustling.

- (ii) The residents should be fully sensitized on the flagship projects in region and their roles be clearly explained in order to enhance ownership.
- (iii) Programmes on improvement of the infrastructure should be up-scaled in order to open up the inaccessible parts of the region.
- (iv) Resources should be allocated to carry out feasibility studies to determine the amount of mineral resources in the region.
- (v) Facilities in public schools should be improved in order to enhance chances of children from poor families in accessing tertiary institutions and employment opportunities.
- (vi) On payment of accommodation, clear guidelines should be disseminated to the field offices that those from the host district will not be paid accommodation allowance
- (vii) In future, the accommodation allowance should be given according to categories of participants. The participants from far flung districts should be given at least four night-outs to take care of time taken travelling from the stations to the venue and back. Similarly, transport refund for these participants should be enhanced in order to cover all travelling costs.

## **VI UPPER CENTRAL AND CENTRAL WESTERN REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop was held on 26<sup>th</sup> and 27 November 2009 at Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri and was officially opened by Ms. Ann Ng'etich RC Upper Central. She read the speech from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the President. Also in attendance was RC for the Western Central Region. A total of 439 participants were in attendance. The participants were drawn from all 19 districts from the two regions comprising the larger Nyeri, Kirinyaga and Nyandarua Districts.

### **2. Emerging Issues and Comments**

- (i) There is need to move away from emphasising the past and embrace spirit of cohesion and integration.
- (ii) Emphasis needs to be placed on social and political pillars if Vision is to be effectively and efficiently implemented.
- (iii) The large disparity between the poor and the rich needs to be addressed.
- (iv) Have Kenyans understood and internalized Vision 2030?
- (v) Is the Vision imprinted in Kenyans' mind for ownership?
- (vi) Is it possible to entrench Kenya Vision 2030 in education curriculum?
- (vii) Is Public Service Commission also asking about Vision 2030?
- (viii) What is being done about politicians? How can the politician be managed? Can there be code of conduct for politicians?
- (ix) Youth and vulnerable groups (for example the aged) seem to have been left out of Vision 2030.
- (x) Are some policies not contradictory, for example use of green house in value addition of agricultural products and yet it affects climate adversely?
- (xi) What is government doing to address the utilization of idle land?
- (xii) Smooth change over from current to new constitution. How is the transition to be managed?
- (xiii) How do we stop culture of impunity?
- (xiv) What measures/initiatives should be put in place to encourage people to work harder and avoid theft of public resources?
- (xv) How do we integrate to become one nation?
- (xvi) Those who fail to plan, plan to fail thus Vision 2030 is welcome.
- (xvii) Does the Ministry of Planning participate in the creation of districts? There seem to be a disconnect between planning and political pronouncements.
- (xviii) There is need to use faith based organizations to disseminate Vision 2030.
- (xix) How can we identify and nurture talent in schools; encouragement of sport development?
- (xx) Meteorological stations were reduced from more than 2,000 to less than 500. How does the government intend to collect data on climate change if weather monitoring stations are not adequate? What measures will be put in place to ensure that the stations are increased? The PEI should be expanded to include strengthening weather monitoring.

- (xxi) Mainstreaming of environment issues into development activities should incorporate ways of forcing people to take care of the environment not just encouraging them to do so.
- (xxii) Participants requested to be provided with the swahili version of Vision 2030 popular version.

### **3. Challenges**

The implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 is likely to face the following challenges:

- (i) Inadequate and poor infrastructure: These include high cost of energy and poor marketing strategies.
- (ii) Lack of an all-inclusive buy-in and ownership: This call for continuous and intensive engagement with stakeholders to ensure there is a better understanding of Vision 2030.

### **4. Recommendations**

- (i) There is need to harmonize various government initiatives in order to have a coordinated and coherent implementation strategy for successful implementation of Kenya Vision 2030.
- (ii) More sensitizations need to be conducted at devolved level particularly targeting development committees (for example, DDC and CDFC) and provincial and district monitoring and evaluation committees.
- (iii) More resources should be mobilised through donors and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for effective implementation of flagship projects and other development initiatives in \Kenya Vision 2030.
- (iv) There is need to entrench Vision 2030 in the constitution.
- (v) Lower level dissemination is critical for effective implementation of Vision 2030.
- (vi) The PEI should consider including strengthening weather monitoring as part of its mandate.
- (vii) Swahili version of Vision 2030 should be distributed to people at the grassroots through provincial planning and district development offices.

## **VII LOWER CENTRAL REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop was held on 30th November and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2009 at Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Thika and was officially opened by Mr. Joseph Irungu RC, who read the speech by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the President. The workshop was attended by a total of 395 participants against a targeted number of 315. The occasion was also graced by one Member of Parliament, Hon. Elias Mbau, MP Maragwa Constituency. The participants were drawn from 17 districts which formerly comprised of the larger Thika, Murang'a and Kiambu districts. The majority of the participants were DCs, District Officers, Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs and District Development Officers from 17 districts. District heads and representatives of special interest groups and the media from Thika West District were also in attendance. The provincial heads also attended the workshop to help respond to some of the issues raised on the region.

### **2. Emerging Issues and Comments**

During plenary discussions, participants asked several questions, made comments and sought clarifications touching on the topics presented and these included the following:

- (i) Given the fact that not all youths can be absorbed under the kazi kwa vijana programme, how can the government impart skills to the youth so as to enable them start their own income generating activities?
- (ii) To what extent does Vision 2030 depend on external resources/funding?
- (iii) How to deal and eliminate the illicit brews which have destroyed the youth and elderly alike.
- (iv) What skills do the local leaders (chiefs/assistant chiefs) have, for example counselling to enable them strengthen the family unit?
- (v) How to insulate the Kenya Vision 2030 from possible political interference/erratic decisions, for example creation of new districts.
- (vi) What will become of farmers given the rampant land fragmentation?
- (vii) How to enhance urban and peri-urban farming.
- (viii) The role and stake of physically challenged persons in the Kenya Vision 2030.
- (ix) Middle level colleges, critical to producing technicians, are being converted into universities, which are beyond reach of the common mwananchi. Measures should be taken to prevent this.
- (x) There is need to move from production of good policy blue prints to their effective implementation.
- (xi) Whether the target growth rate of 10 percent sustained over several years in Vision 2030 is tenable against a backdrop of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 1.7 percent in 2008.
- (xii) Why so many years after independence the government remains incapable of providing adequate water, schools in Arid and Semi Arid lands (ASALs)?
- (xiii) How Vision 2030 intends to use cultural anthropology in order to create and enhance cohesion and harmony among the Kenyan communities.
- (xiv) How to improve education access particularly among the poor. This may entail among others addressing high dropout rates probably due to hunger or child labour - need to address the root cause of school dropout.

- (xv) The success of BPO will be dependent upon the youth equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge.
- (xvi) There is need to promote innovations by the various universities within the region and ensure that the intellectual property rights are protected.
- (xvii) Potential for conference tourism in the region is good and need to be exploited.
- (xviii) Other opportunities include agro and eco-tourism, business incubation services, agri-business and value addition.
- (xix) Measures to mitigate effects of climate change and global warming should be up-scaled. People should be sensitised on the need to maintain a balanced ecosystem.
- (xx) Efforts should be taken to increase the tree cover. However, we should be careful to prevent the taking over of farmlands by trees because it could have a negative effect on food security.
- (xxi) Central Province has vast potential for energy and carbon dioxide production that are yet to be fully exploited. The potential for wind energy is enormous particularly along the escarpment.
- (xxii) We should move from the terminology “poverty reduction” to “wealth creation” since the latter releases positive energy while the former releases negative energy.
- (xxiii) Criminal gangs are a threat to security in the region and hinder investment – businesses in rural areas being forced to close early.
- (xxiv) Data on population should be disaggregated by district or lower level.
- (xxv) There is need to document and disseminate indigenous knowledge from various communities.
- (xxvi) How will Vision 2030 prevent rape/sodomy?

### **3. Challenges**

The following challenges that would hamper/constrain effective implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 were noted:

- (i) The buy-in and ownership of Vision 2030: Some stakeholders did not seem to own the Vision. They would advance arguments from uninformed position. This calls for the need to sensitize stakeholders further.
- (ii) Lack of teamwork: There is still a lot of ground to be covered before team work is fully embraced in public service. Most DCs felt that it was not appropriate to learn together with lower cadre staff (for example, chiefs and assistant chiefs).
- (iii) Limited resources: Amount of resources required for implementation of Vision 2030 is enormous. There is therefore need to fast track PPPs to increase resource allocation particularly for flagship projects.
- (iv) Participants in attendance exceeded those invited. This posed a challenge in providing meals and payment of allowances.
- (v) Communication on amount of allowance to be paid was not very clear as even participants from the host district requested to be paid KShs 3,000 accommodation allowance. However, the venue of the workshop was situated in Gatanga District, a few kilometres from Thika West District (which should have been the host district).
- (vi) Payment of allowance of KShs 3,000 accommodation allowance was not adequate for some participants who spent more than one day outside their station. In

addition, DCs did not take kindly their being paid the same allowances as chiefs/assistant Chiefs.

- (vii) Provincial administration wanted to be provided with facilitation allowance to cater for costs related to logistics.
- (viii) Time allocated for some presentations was not adequate.

#### 4. Recommendations

- (i) Future dissemination workshops need to be well organized and adequate resources provided.
- (ii) There is need to involve the staff of Ministry of Planning at provincial and district levels in the planning process of workshops even when they are not targeted in the training.
- (iii) There is need fast track and publicize PPPs to funding development initiatives.
- (iv) More targeted sensitization workshops need to be carried out at lower level.

Table 5 Districts within Nakuru, Embu, Nyeri and Thika Regions

Centre	Region(s)	Districts
Nakuru	Lower and Central Rift Valley	Nakuru, Nakuru North, Molo, Rongai, Njoro, Kuresoi, Naivasha, Koibatek, Mogotio, East Pokot, Laikipia East, Laikipia Central, Laikipia West, Laikipia North, Nyahururu, Samburu Central, Samburu North, Samburu East, Narok South, Narok North, Kajiado North, Kajiado South, Transmara East, Transmara West and Loitokitok.
Embu	Central and Upper Eastern	Embu West, Embu East, Mbeere North, Mbeere South, Meru South, Maara, Meru Central, Imenti South, Imenti North, Buuri, Tigania East, Tigania West, Igembe South, Igembe North, Tharaka North, Tharaka South, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garbatula, Laisamis, Chalbi, Moyale and Sololo.
Nyeri	Upper Central and Central Western	Nyeri Central, Kieni East, Kieni West, Mathira East, Mathira West, Tetu, Mukurweini, Nyeri South, Kirinyaga North, Kirinyaga West, Kirinyaga South, Kirinyaga East, Nyandarua North, Nyandarua Central, Nyandarua South, Nyandarua West, Mirangini, Kipipiri, and Kinangop.
Thika	Lower Central	Thika West, Thika East, Murang'a South, Murang'a East, Murang'a North, Murang'a West, Gatundu North, Gatundu South, Kiambu West, Kiambaa, Githunguri, Kigumo, Ruiru, Kabete, Lari, Mathioya and Gatanga.

## **VIII LOWER WESTERN REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of November, 2009 and was held in Magharibi Conference Hall, located at PC's headquarters in Kakamega town. This particular region, which is the lower Western, consists of the following 10 districts: Kakamega South, Butere, Vihiga, Emuhaya, Kakamega Central, Lugari, Kakamega East, Kakamega North, Hamisi and Sabatia. A total of 297 participants attended the one and a half days workshop.

### **2. Issues Raised During Plenary**

- (i) Issues were raised on the presentations including reasons for benchmarking with other countries, why invest in infrastructure and not Income generating Activities (IGAs) and the slow pace of implementation of programmes.
- (ii) Implementation slowed down due to natural disasters, inadequate technical officers, inadequate ICT facilities and lack of vehicles.
- (iii) Lengthy procurement procedures are a constraint.
- (iv) Delay in the disbursement of funds and low staffing levels.
- (v) Weak monitoring and evaluation and accountability structures.
- (vi) Positive thinking and attitudinal change is important for the realization of Vision 2030.
- (vii) Emphasis on vertical and horizontal reporting rather than to citizens.
- (viii) There is a governance problem in Kenya.
- (ix) Most projects stall at the implementation stage.
- (x) Adaptation of the locals to climate change.
- (xi) Need for more presentation/dissemination of V2030, MTP and DDPs in the respective districts and other levels, and especially to the youth.
- (xii) It was suggested that a secretariat be created at the provincial level to steer the way forward and the outcome of the workshop.
- (xiii) Destruction of forests in the water catchment areas such as Bunyore Hills was raised and participants requested that something be done by the provincial administration to stop it.
- (xiv) High population growth in the region is due to non-involvement of men in family planning matters.
- (xv) There is a tendency in the region for people to glorify poverty based on a literal (biblical) interpretation of "blessed are the poor" statement. This was intensified by cultural traditions that do not promote hard work and determination.

### **3. Challenges**

- (i) Dissemination needs to be undertaken to involve the assistant chiefs and village elders to effectively complete sensitization to the grassroots levels.
- (ii) Participants questioned the practical relevance of national level information and data as were presented to them by the team. They pointed out that provincial/district level comparative data would have been more useful to them.
- (iii) There was no good collaboration between provincial administration and the PPO's office in preparation of the workshop.

- (iv) Payments - all participants' invite letters had stated the amount they expected to be reimbursed, even those coming from within the host district.
- (v) The time allocated for the workshop was not adequate to allow interactive participation of all. Some members suggested that a four-day workshop would have been more appropriate.
- (vi) The chiefs acknowledged that the workshop was the 1<sup>st</sup> since independent where they had been involved, and thus special.
- (vii) The workshop was well planned and organized by the provincial administration staff. There was however need to have communicated clearly how and when the service providers were going to be paid.
- (viii) Not all DDPs were available for the launch; yet this was one of the main objectives of the workshops.

#### **4. Recommendations and Way Forward**

- (i) Participants agreed they would be ambassadors of V2030 in all development efforts after the dissemination workshop.
- (ii) Leaders to identify projects and programmes in DDPs that they would be associated with and whose implementation they would champion.
- (iii) All development actors should be mobilized to bring synergy in the development efforts of all and ensure that projects and programmes in DDPs are implemented.
- (iv) The DMEC to spearhead periodic monitoring and evaluation at least yearly, in order to take stock of progress.
- (v) The region should take advantage of the benefits of globalization and technological advances.
- (vi) Organization of exchange programmes/educational tours to enable people in the region to learn best practices.
- (vii) Deliberate efforts should be made to attract both local and international investors to the region through marketing of investment opportunities available.
- (viii) There should be dissemination of V2030, MTP, and DDPs at district and constituency levels.
- (ix) Involvement of MPs and councillors in similar forums to enhance realization of V2030.
- (x) All DDPs are currently being printed by Government Printers and will be distributed to all districts in the region.

## **IX UPPER WESTERN REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop took place on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of November, 2009 at Bugoma High School multipurpose hall in Bungoma. This particular region, which is the upper Western, consists of 12 districts; Teso North, Teso South, Bungoma South, Busia, Samia, Butula, Bunyala, Bungoma East, Bungoma North, Bungoma West, Bumula and Mt. Elgon. Kimilili District was recently created having been carved from Bungoma West. A total of 327 participants attended the one and a half days workshop.

### **2. Issues Raised During Plenary**

- (i) Government should take action to spur growth by reducing energy costs and re-examining the tax regime.
- (ii) Measures to be put in place to help implement innovations at the local levels.
- (iii) Although there is free primary education but is inaccessible to all.
- (iv) Political patronage affecting the development of projects.
- (v) Need to take care of cultural values in implementation of priority projects.
- (vi) In CDF, the projects committees exit rate is very high.
- (vii) Need to strengthen provincial and district monitoring and evaluation teams.
- (viii) Micro-finance institutions dealing with women funds use very technical forms that rural women cannot easily access.
- (ix) Need to reduce gap between the rich and the poor for Vision 2030 to be achieved.
- (x) Use of local languages to enhance development.
- (xi) The region should exploit the benefits of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).
- (xii) Request for location of an Export Processing Zone (EPZ) plant.
- (xiii) Harnessing the opportunities in herbal medicine.
- (xiv) Review of DFRD for strengthening implementation.
- (xv) Management of industrial problems within the region. Such as the closure of Pan Paper factory and the problems with sugar factories.
- (xvi) Finalize renegotiations of the Nile Treaty.
- (xvii) Protection from sub-standard products from outside.
- (xviii) High fees in institutions for higher learning leading to parents taking their children to Uganda.
- (xix) Reduced productivity in the farms.
- (xx) Placing investment opportunities in Office of the Prime Minister for State Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 website.
- (xxi) Need to enhance irrigated agriculture in the region.
- (xxii) Participation in infrastructure boards.
- (xxiii) Balancing development and differences in political opinions.
- (xxiv) Diminishing waters of Lake Victoria.
- (xxv) Family planning methods for men.
- (xxvi) Marketing the region to attract local and international investors to take advantage of investment opportunities.
- (xxvii) Need for more presentation/dissemination of V2030, MTP and DDPs in the respective districts and other levels, and especially to the youth.

### **3. Challenges**

- (i) There was a communication barrier between provincial administration and the PPO's office when it came to planning of the workshop.
- (ii) Number of participants in Bungoma workshop exceeded the expected figure.
- (iii) Payments - all participants' invite letters were quoted with the amount they expected to have been reimbursed, that is the full KShs 4,000 for transport and accommodation. Contrary to the set plan of reimbursing just the transport allowance to those coming from within the host district. Some special interest group persons in the region stormed out in anger protesting the allowance was too little. Drivers and escorts too came expecting an allowance; this became a big challenge as the set budget had not considered them.
- (iv) Dissemination needs to be undertaken to involve the assistant chiefs and village elders to effectively complete sensitization to the grassroots levels.
- (v) There were few women in the workshop, indicating gender inequities in representation in the jobs.
- (vi) Chiefs acknowledged that the workshop was the 1<sup>st</sup> since independent where they had been involved, and thus special.
- (vii) Only one DDP from the region was available for presentation.

### **4. Recommendations and Way Forward**

- (i) Everything after the dissemination workshops must be Vision 2030 compliant as ambassadors have now been created.
- (ii) Participants must take interest in the development of their region. Participate and ensure they are up to date with what is happening in the region.
- (iii) All must take action and begin "today" at the personal level and in respective offices. This way people can make a difference by acting today and not tomorrow.
- (iv) Identification of projects and programmes in DDPs that one would like to be associated with.
- (v) Mobilization of development actors to bring synergy in our efforts and ensure they all target DDP projects and programmes.
- (vi) At least once every year take stock of progress through DMEC.
- (vii) Need to keep up with globalization and technological advances.
- (viii) Ensure increased productivity food security in the region
- (ix) Promote irrigation and diversify economic activities to spread risks and concentrate on niche products/service.
- (x) Team work is important.
- (xi) Organize exchange programmes to learn best practices from others.
- (xii) Attract investors, both local and international, to the region through marketing of investment opportunities available.
- (xiii) Actions must translate to results – value for money and with environmental concern.
- (xiv) All DDPs are currently being printed by Government Printers and will be distributed to all districts in the region.

## **X SOUTH RIFT VALLEY REGION**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop took place on 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of November, 2009 at the Sirikwa Hotel in Eldoret town. The region, which covers the South Rift Valley, consists of the following 12 districts; Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Tinderet, Nandi East, Keiyo North, Keiyo South, Nandi South, Nandi North, Nandi Central, Wareng, Eldoret East and Eldoret West. A total of 246 participants attended the one and a half days workshop.

### **2. Issues Raised During Plenary**

- (i) Delays in release of funds to be addressed.
- (ii) Dissemination/awareness creation of Vision 2030 and other government policies at the lowest levels.
- (iii) Deployment of staff to the new units to hasten implementation of priority projects and programmes highlighted in Vision 2030 and DDPs.
- (iv) With on-going reforms, there is a need for reorientation of planning systems in the country.
- (v) Role of politicians in utilization of devolved funds.
- (vi) Women funds have not yet been accessed by the intended beneficiary.
- (vii) Cost of borrowing still high.
- (viii) Development of cottage industries by polytechnic graduates.
- (ix) Development of a mushroom industry.
- (x) Improve productivity in agriculture.
- (xi) Water harvesting to be enhanced.
- (xii) Improvement in link between education and business sector to ensure production of the right graduates.
- (xiii) Importance of social cohesion in the region to attract investors in priority investment opportunities in the region.
- (xiv) Creation of demand for existing skills and labour through enterprise development.
- (xv) Prepare the youth for take over through proper training.
- (xvi) Placing investment opportunities in Office of the Prime Minister for State Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 website.
- (xvii) There should be increased incentives to the girl-child, for example free sanitary pads in schools.
- (xviii) More involvement for CSOs in implementation of Vision 2030.
- (xix) Poverty levels in sugar growing zones (governance issues with the sugar firms).
- (xx) Free primary education challenges - girl child dropping out of school and offenders set free by courts.
- (xxi) Major towns are polluting environment due to poor sanitation and sewerage systems.
- (xxii) Need for more presentation/dissemination of Vision 2030, MTP and DDPs in the respective districts and other levels, and especially to the youth.

### **3. Challenges**

- (i) There was a communication barrier between provincial administration and the PPO's office when it came to planning of the workshop.

- (ii) Payment – DCs’ drivers and escorts had to be given an allowance as per their bosses’ request. At the same time, the hotel, Sirikwa, had charged us KShs 2,000 per person per day as opposed to the earlier agreed upon budget of KShs 1,000 per person for the two days.
- (iii) Chiefs acknowledged that the workshop was the 1<sup>st</sup> since independent where they had been involved, and thus special.
- (iv) Dissemination need to be undertaken to involve the assistant chiefs and village elders to effectively complete sensitization to the grassroots levels.
- (v) There were no DDPs from this region to be presented.

#### **4. Recommendations and Way Forward**

- (i) Everything after the dissemination workshops must be Vision 2030 compliant as ambassadors have now been created.
- (ii) Participants must take interest in the development of their region. Participate and ensure they are up to date with what is happening in the region.
- (iii) All must take action and begin “today” – at the personal level and in respective offices.
- (iv) Identification of projects and programmes in DDPs that one would like to be associated with.
- (v) Mobilization of development actors to bring synergy in our efforts – ensure they all target the DDP projects and programmes.
- (vi) At least once every year take stock of progress through DMEC.
- (vii) Need to keep up with globalization and technological advances.
- (viii) Ensure increased productivity food security in the region.
- (ix) Promote irrigation and diversify economic activities to spread risks and concentrate on niche products/service.
- (x) Team work is important.
- (xi) Organize exchange programmes to learn best practices from others.
- (xii) Attract investors, both local and international, to the region through marketing of investment opportunities available.
- (xiii) Actions must translate to results – value for money and with environmental concern.
- (xiv) All DDPs are currently being printed by Government Printers and will be distributed to all districts in the region.

## **XI NORTH RIFT VALLEY**

### **1. Overview**

The workshop took place on 30<sup>th</sup> November and 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2009 at the Kitale Technical Training Institute hall in Kitale town. The region, which covers North Rift Valley, consists of: Trans Nzoia West, Pokot North, Trans Nzoia East, Pokot Central, Pokot West and Kwana. The region once included the entire Turkana did not have any representation at the workshop due to the ongoing administrative boundary changes. A total of 235 participants attended the one and a half days workshop.

### **2. Issues Raised During Plenary**

- (i) Ensuring availability of information on sources of rural housing finance.
- (ii) Support to the poor through provision of affordable solar systems.
- (iii) Attracting local and external investors to the region.
- (iv) High electricity costs.
- (v) Effects of constitutional review of Vision 2030.
- (vi) Delays in payment to farmers by National Cereals and Produce Board.
- (vii) Community should be empowered to ensure that the political pillar does not control everything in Vision 2030.
- (viii) Need for improvement in transport network in the region to reduce produce costs.
- (ix) Ensuring that contractors deliver quality buildings and other outputs.
- (x) Introduction of industrial parks in the region.
- (xi) Management of inflation and prices.
- (xii) Link between farmers Kenya Agricultural Production Project.
- (xiii) Ensuring that there is available land for industrial and business investors.
- (xiv) Taking advantage of peace in Pokot region by investing.
- (xv) Impact of cement production in Pokot from proposed creation of cement factory.
- (xvi) Ensuring participation in region in meeting 10 percent target of forest cover.
- (xvii) Water harvesting for irrigation in the region to increase food productivity.
- (xviii) Rehabilitation and revival of irrigation schemes.
- (xix) Possibility of locating a fertilizer plant.
- (xx) Role of village elders in development and project implementation and their compensation for participation.
- (xxi) Need for teamwork by all development partners to attain Vision 2030.
- (xxii) Need for more presentation/dissemination of Vision 2030, MTP and DDPs in the respective districts and other levels, and especially to the youth.

### **3. Challenges**

- (i) Chiefs acknowledged that the workshop was the 1<sup>st</sup> since independent where they had been involved, and thus special.
- (ii) There was a communication barrier between provincial administration and PPO's office when it came to planning of the workshop.
- (iii) Payments – challenging as there was a large number of DCs' drivers and escorts, as well as press, who came expecting to receive allowances.
- (iv) There were no DDPs from this region to be presented.

#### **4. Recommendations and Way Forward**

- (i) Due to administrative boundary changes, the entire Turkana was not represented during the regional workshop. Sensitization needs to be done, probably at Lodwar, to cover the Turkana area and funds to be availed for the same.
- (ii) Everything after the dissemination workshops must be Vision 2030 compliant as ambassadors have now been created.
- (iii) Take interest in the development of the region. Participate and ensure one is up to date with what is happening in the region.
- (iv) Action must be taken “today” – both at the personal level and in the respective offices.
- (v) Identification of projects and programmes in DDPs that one would like to be associated with.
- (vi) Mobilization of development actors to bring synergy in one’s efforts – ensure all target DDP projects and programmes.
- (vii) At least once every year take stock of where you are through DMEC.
- (viii) Let us keep with globalization and technological advances.
- (ix) Let us ensure food security in our regions and increase our productivity.
- (x) Promote irrigation and diversify our economic activities to spread risks and concentrated on niche products/service.
- (xi) Team work is important.
- (xii) Organize exchange programmes to learn best practices from others.
- (xiii) Attract investors, both local and international, to the region through marketing of investment opportunities available.
- (xiv) It is only us who can make a difference by acting today and not tomorrow.
- (xv) Our actions must translate to results – value for money and with environmental concern.
- (xvi) All DDPs are currently being printed by Government Printers and will be distributed to all districts in the region.

## ANNEXES

### I WORKSHOPS SCHEDULE

DATE	REGION/PROVINCE	VENUE(S)	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE TEAM*	VDS STAFFER
Nov 12 to13, 2009	Coast	Mombasa	Vision 2030 and DDPs	Special team	Mugo K. and G. Wainaina
Nov 19-20, 2009	Nyanza	Kisumu (T. Mboya Labor College)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	1	J. Abekah
	Western	Kakamega (Golf Hotel)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	2	A. Toboso
	Rift Valley (South)	Nakuru (Bontana)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	3	G. Wainaina
	Eastern (South)	Machakos (Garden Hotel)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	4	M. Omar
Nov 23-24, 2009	Nyanza (Regional)	Kisii (Marsh Park)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	1	J. Abekah
	Western (Regional)	Bungoma (Tourist Hotel)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	2	A. Toboso
	Eastern	Embu (Izaak Walton)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	3	G. Wainaina
	Eastern	Kitui (Hotel Villa)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	4	M. Omar
Nov 26-27, 2009	Nyanza (Regional)	Homa Bay (Tausi)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	1	J. Abekah
	Rift Valley (North)	Eldoret (Sirikwa)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	2	A. Toboso
	Central	Nyeri (Green Hills)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	3	G. Wainaina
	North Eastern	Garissa (Nomad Palace)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	4	M. Omar
Nov 30 to Dec 1, 2009	Rift Valley (Regional)	Kericho (Tea Hotel)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	1	J. Abekah
	Rift Valley (Regional)	Kitale (Kitale Club)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	2	A. Toboso
	Central (Regional)	Thika	Vision 2030 and DDPs	3	G. Wainaina
	Nairobi	Nairobi (KSMS)	Vision 2030 and DDPs	4	M. Omar

\* See table below for other team members

## II COMPOSITION OF TEAM MEMBERS FROM NAIROBI

<b>SPECIAL TEAM</b>	<b>TEAM 1</b>	<b>TEAM 2</b>	<b>TEAM 3</b>	<b>TEAM 4</b>
<b>S. Wainaina (Team Leader)</b>	<b>G. Mailu (Team Leader)</b>	<b>J. Mukui (Team Leader)</b>	<b>Ogolla (Team Leader)</b>	<b>S. Machuka (Team Leader)</b>
J. Mukui	S. K. Korir	Musyimi	Chokerah	J. Masila
G. Mailu	Momanyi	Wangwe	Esther	Sarah
S. Maghanga	M. Chege	Mwangi	Njoroge	Pauline
S. Wasao	MacObong'o	Katherine	G. Wainaina	Nyachiro
S. K. Korir	Nyambane	S. Wasao	B. Kimani	Obidha
S. Muui	J. Abekah	Mwanzia	PA&IS Rep	M. Omar
M. Kibati	PA&IS Rep	A. Toboso	Secretary	PA&IS Rep
G. Wainaina	Secretary	PA&IS Rep		Secretary
PA&IS Rep		Secretary		
Secretary				

### III WORKSHOPS PROGRAMME

#### DAY ONE: ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS

#### DAY TWO

**Session Chair: Provincial Planning Officer**

TIME	ACTIVITY	FACILITATION
8:00 – 8:30 am	Registration	Secretariat
8:30 – 9:00 am	Introductions	PPO
	Official Opening	Provincial/Regional Commissioner
<b>Vision 2030 and Its First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012</b>		
9:00 – 11:00 am	Kenya Vision 2030 (i) Overview (ii) Pillars (iii) Flagship projects/programmes	Vision Delivery Secretariat
	MTP (i) Overview (ii) Key highlights (iii) Implementation (iv) Sector plans	
	Plenary session	
<b>11:00–11:30 am</b>	<b>Tea Break</b>	
<b>District Development Plans Session Chair: Headquarter Staff</b>		
11:30 – 1:00 pm	District Development Plans (i) Link with Vision 2030 and MTP (ii) Preparation (iii) Implementation (iv) Challenges	RPD/PPO/DDO/DCs
	Plenary Session	
<b>1:00 – 2:00 pm</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
<b>Key Investment Opportunities Session Chair: Provincial Head</b>		
2:00 – 4:00 pm	Regional investment opportunities	Provincial Team
	District investment opportunities	District Team
	Plenary Session	Provincial Team
4:00 – 4:30 pm	Way forward and recommendations	Provincial/District Team
<b>4:30 – 5:00 pm</b>	<b>Tea Break</b>	

**DAY THREE****Session Chair: Provincial Commissioner**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>FACILITATION</b>
8:00 – 9:00 am	Registration	Secretariat
9:00 – 9:15 am	Recap of previous day	PPO/DC
9:15 – 9:30 am	Link between population and DDPs and Vision 2030	Director NCAPD
9:30 – 9:45 am	MDGs and link with DDPs	Head MDG Unit
9:45 – 10:15 am	M&E of DDPs activities	Director, MED
10:15 – 10:30 am	Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) and link with DDPs	Project Manager, PEI
<b>10:30 11:00 am</b>	<b>Closing</b>	
<b>11:00–11:30 am</b>	<b>Tea Break</b>	
<b>11:30</b>	<b>Departure</b>	

#### IV WORKSHOPS' PHOTOS – WESTERN PROVINCE



Kakamega 1 PPO Mr. Mwavali with Dr. S. Wasao before presentation of DDPs to RC



Kakamega 2 DC Kakamega South showing DDPs presented to him by RC Mr. Okwanyo



Kakamega 3 RC Mr. Okwanyo presenting Kakamega South DDPs to DC



Kakamega 4 Dr. Wasao handing over DDPs to PPO Western Mr. Mwavali. On looking is the RC Mr. Peter Okwanyo



Kakamega 5 From left PPO Western Province, Mr. Mwavali, Dr. Wasao and Ms. Katherine Muoki before presentation of DDPs



Kakamega 6 RC Mr. Okwanyo after handing over Butere DDPs to DC



Eldoret 1 From left is Ms. B. Muthamia, Mr. Joseph Mukui, Mr. James Mwanzia, Mr. Peter Webo and Dr. Samson Wasao after the South Rift Valley workshop at Sirikwa Hotel, Eldoret