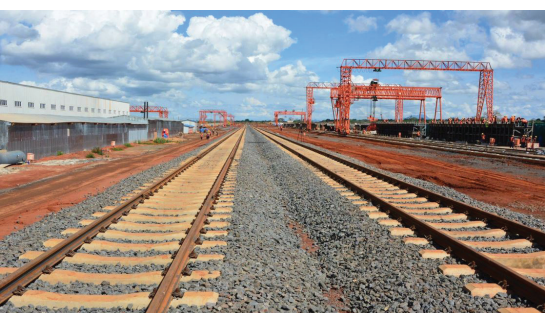


KENYA HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2018-2021

Enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban development at national and county levels



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Acknowledgement

HS Number: HS/002/18E

ISBN Number(Series): 978-92-1-132395-5

ISBN Number:(Volume) 978-92-1-132772-4

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KENYA
HABITAT COUNTRY
PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
2018-2021

Enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban development at national and county levels



UN  HABITAT

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABMTCs	Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies Centres
AU	Africa Union
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CSHSF	Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
HCPD	Habitat Country Programme Document
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme
LED	Local Economic Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBS	National Broadband Strategy
NIMES	National Integrated and Evaluation System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NUA	New Urban Agenda
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Kenya
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Foreword



I am delighted to present the Habitat Country Programme Document for Kenya, our host country and a key partner of UN-Habitat.

In 2013, the UN-Habitat Governing Council recognized Habitat Country Programme Documents (HCPDs) as key instruments for implementing the Strategic Plan. HCPD 2016-2019 replaces the previous programme document of 2013-2015. It covers the early years of implementing the Government's "Vision 2030" and its five-year Mid-Term Plan II, with the objective of transforming Kenya into an industrialized middle income country by 2030.

HCPD 2016-2019 focuses on six Strategic Action Directions, providing the means through which the Government of Republic of Kenya, with support from UN-Habitat, can ensure that human settlements and cities for tomorrow become socially inclusive drivers of the desired economic growth and transformation.

These Directions are:

- 1) Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements;
- 2) Improved Access to Quality Urban Basic Services and Infrastructure;
- 3) Improved Access to Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention;

- 4) Innovation in Improving Urban Economy and Finance;
- 5) Improved Urban Governance and Resilience; and
- 6) Improved Capacity Development and Sensitization.

HCPD 2016-2019 was drafted with national, regional and global priorities and aspirations in mind, including Africa Agenda 2063 and the New Urban Agenda, and strengthens the mechanisms for country-level collaboration with stakeholders including with county governments. As the lead United Nations agency mandated to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities and, as focal point for sustainable urbanization in the UN System, UN-Habitat is pleased to work with the Kenyan State Department of Housing and Urban Development, identifying these priorities which are key for the effective implementation for Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

HCPD 2016-2018 reflected the commitment of UN-Habitat to supporting the priorities of the Government of Kenya as outlined in the Mid-Term Plan 3 and ultimately under Vision 2030.

Mme Maimunah Mohd Sharif
Under-Secretary-General and
Executive-Director

Preface



Kenya has experienced exponential population growth in recent years. In 1999, the population stood at 28.7 million people. This figure rose to 38.6 million in 2009 and was projected to have increased to about 42 million people in 2012. It is anticipated that by 2030, the population will be about 65 million. At the same time, Kenya has witnessed rapid urban growth rates of around 5%, which have seen the urban population rise from 8% at independence in 1963 to about 34% in 2011. By 2030, it is estimated that urban areas will account for 54% of the population which translates to over 23.6 million people.

The above mentioned rapid rate of urbanization continues to increase pressure on urban authorities to meet the needs of growing urban populations. The major challenges facing urban areas include: inadequate infrastructure and services; inadequate housing; environmental degradation; high rates of unemployment; and increasing prevalence of urban poverty and inequality. While noting the positive gains attained by devolution through establishment of county Governments, there is need to strengthen their capacity to handle urbanization through establishment of Urban Boards as is prescribed by the Urban Areas and Cities Act, among other matters. In a bid to address urbanization and human settlements challenges, the Government has developed programmes that aim to, among others: support the provision of basic infrastructure and services within urban settlements, increase access to quality and low cost housing, reduce environmental degradation through green construction and energy efficiency in buildings and enhance access to livelihood opportunities through sweat equity.

The Government continues to implement its human settlements programmes guided by Kenya's Vision 2030 through its Medium Term Plans and other sectoral Government policies. Some of the programmes are implemented in close collaboration with UN-Habitat and other relevant stakeholders. The Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2016-2019 has been developed with the above policies in mind, and encapsulates Kenya's priorities within the urban, housing and human settlements sector. Through this document, it is envisaged that a strong coordination and networking platform will be established for mobilizing public, private, non-state actors and development partners as well as financial resources in the attainment of sustainable urban development in Kenya. This partnership is expected to culminate in the effective implementation of country level activities at both National and county level.

I wish to reaffirm the Governments' full support and commitment to the realization of the New Urban Agenda and to the sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal number 11 that aims to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

I take this opportunity to thank all individuals, Habitat Agenda partners, and stakeholder institutions for their valuable contributions towards preparation of this programme, as we look forward to its successful implementation.

James Macharia, EBS

Cabinet Secretary,
Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and
Urban Development

Bird's-eye view of Nairobi City, the capital of Kenya. © Shutterstock



Executive Summary

Kenya is in the process of localizing the 2030 global Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda. Some of the achievements include development of key policy instruments; legal and institutional frameworks, strategies and programmes; heavy investment by the government in infrastructure and housing development; and, promotion of policy dialogue among all levels of government, the private sector, communities and other representatives of civil society. Nonetheless, the Government still faces challenges, which include slow implementation of key policies and legislations; and lack of proper coordination of actors in urban management; and weak monitoring, evaluation and feedback frameworks among others.

This 2018-2021 HCPD provides a platform for mobilizing the public, the private and non-governmental actors and development partners to contribute to sustainable urban development in Kenya. Moreover, it feeds into the development of the Medium Term Plan 3 for the implementation of Vision 2030 and Habitat III priority areas for Kenya. Conversely, the focus areas for this HCPD include: planning and land, infrastructure and basic services, housing and slum upgrading, urban economy and finance, urban governance and resilience, and capacity building and sensitization.

These focus areas will be implemented through six strategic action directions (SADs) whose outcomes are summarised below:

- **Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements:** Establishment of county planning units and GIS systems; strengthened and implemented policy and legal framework; complete digitized and updated land records in at least 3 counties; updated land valuation in at least 3 counties; improved land tenure security/registration in informal settlements; all counties sensitized on the National Spatial Plan; County Spatial Plans developed in at least 3 counties; urban action area plans prepared in at least 3 counties; urban resilience plans prepared in
- at least 3 urban areas, sensitive ecosystems; and public utility way leaves protected and conserved in at least 5 counties.
- **Improved Access to Quality Urban Basic Services and Infrastructure:** Mainstreaming of human settlements in at least 3 projects; Urban Infrastructure Index developed; use of non-motorized means of transport promoted in at least 3 counties; strategies for provision of basic infrastructural services in selected small, upcoming urban areas, and informal settlements developed; effective waste management strategy in at least 5 counties; 100,000 households connected to clean, safe and reliable water in at least 5 urban areas;
- **Improved Access to Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention:** Increased programs on incremental, self-help and rental housing; prototype designs and programme for developing social housing in at least 5 counties; increased funding from National and County Governments and Partners for planning, urbanization, slum-upgrading, low-income housing and provision of basic infrastructure; urban renewal, densification, land readjustment and land value capture projects/programmes in at least 3 counties; and integrated strategies for slum prevention adopted in at least 5 counties.
- **Innovation in Improving Urban Economy and Finance:** Support sensitization and capacity of women and youth specific affirmative action on government procurement; support livelihoods initiatives focusing on special groups (women, youth and persons with disabilities); support establishment of investment initiatives & enterprise development; support counties to develop local economic development plans; and support the establishment and operationalization of knowledge resource centres for women among others.

- **Improved Urban Governance and Resilience:** Urban Boards and Committees established and operational in at least 10 counties; Urban Boards and Committees inducted on New Urban Agenda and LED in at least 10 counties; support enhancement of synergy between the two levels of government & among County Assemblies, Executive arm and County Public Service Boards; support development and operationalization of coordination monitoring and evaluation tools; and support institutionalization of civic and participation within counties.
- **Improved Capacity Development and Sensitization:** Conduct technical skills, vocational, entrepreneurship and life skills training, especially among the youth; support sensitization of state officers, public servants and legislators, including planners, at the county, especially on operationalization of New Urban Agenda principles; and support in the production and dissemination of national physical planning policies, manuals and handbook to all planning offices at county level

Based on the Strategic Action Directions above, the Kenya Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2018-2021 is in line with the UN-Habitat course of action jointly developed by the Government of Kenya to prioritise what is needed in human settlement development, including increased knowledge on sustainable urbanization; enhanced national and local capacities to implement human settlements policies; and improved coherence and integration of sustainable urbanization.

The successful implementation of the Programme is contingent on the availability of adequate resources, which therefore requires resource mobilization. Partnerships with non-traditional partners will be aggressively addressed to unlock additional resources. The M&E framework for this programme is linked to the M&E frameworks of the UNDAF and the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

Introduction

Background to HCPD 2018-2021

The Kenya Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2018-2021 is in line with the UN-Habitat mandate under the Governing Council Resolution 21/2 of 2007 aimed at aligning UN-Habitat's normative and operational activities at country level. Through HCDPs, UN-Habitat and respective countries jointly prioritise what is needed in human settlement development, including in the areas of housing, basic service delivery and improving the urban environment by ensuring that infrastructure is environmentally friendly.

UN-Habitat shares the concern of the Government of Kenya in respect to urbanization challenges mainly characterised by rapid demographic and spatial transformation. At the same time urban transformation is not just a challenge; it is also a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Kenya is among the countries that have begun to embrace the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda which emphasize the link between urbanisation and development and the crucial need for inclusive and sustainable urban growth, with a primary commitment to "leaving no-one behind."¹

Past UN-Habitat's collaboration with the Government of Kenya has been supported by the Habitat Country Programme Document (2013 – 2015). This HCPD 2018-2021 is aimed at guiding collaboration between UN-Habitat and Kenya for the period 2018-2021. The implementation of the previous HCPD coincided with the transition to a devolved system of governance under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which introduced county governments as key partners in the developmental process of the country. It also coincided with early years of implementing the Government's Vision 2030, operationalised in Medium Term Plans (MTPs).

This 2018-2021 HCPD is a platform for mobilizing the public, the private and non-governmental actors and development partners to contribute to sustainable urban development in Kenya. It feeds into the development of the MTP3 for the implementation of Vision 2030. In addition, the HCPD contributes to the implementation of the priority areas for Kenya in the National Report to HABITAT III and interventions recommended by the New Urban Agenda which include land and urban planning, environment and urbanization, urban governance and legislation, urban economy, housing and basic services.

Country Overview

The world's urban population is accelerating at two and a half times faster than that of rural areas.² Almost 54 percent of the world's population resided in urban areas in 2014.³ Conversely, Kenya's urbanization rates are expected to remain high, but are also forecast to decrease over the next 35 years, more or less keeping pace with the averages for East Africa.⁴ In 2009, Kenya's population census was 38.6 million people, up from 28.7 million in 1999. According to the 2009 population and housing census, about 47% of the urban population in Kenya live in urban centers, which can be categorized as small and intermediate urban centers. Kenya is projected to become an urban country with at least 50% of the population living in urban areas by 2050.⁵

Urban population projections suggest that while Nairobi's population is likely to increase to 6 million by 2030, Nairobi's share of the urban population is not expected to rise⁶. Kenya is likely to see a larger share of the urban population living in medium cities (between 100,000 and 1 million)⁷. By 2030 it is forecast that Kenya will have five cities with populations greater than 500,000 and 31 cities with 100,000 to 250,000 up from 23 in 2014⁸. Table 1 illustrates a summary of Kenya's basic human settlements data.

Table 1: Kenya Basic Human Settlement Data

Total Population (2017)	48.41 Million ⁹
Total Population (2013)	44.35 million ¹⁰
Total Population (2009)	38.6 million ¹¹
Total Population (1969)	10.9 Million ¹²
Urban Population in (2009) (KNBS, 2010)	12,487,375 persons
Annual population growth rates	National 2.7%
Number of cities above 500,000 residents population (2012) - (KNBS, 2010)	Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.
Number of cities with population of 1 Million and above in 2017 (KNBS, 2010)	Nairobi and Mombasa
Urban Population with access to improved water ¹³	60%
Urban Population with access to improved sanitation (KNBS, 2011)	29.8 %
National GDP (2015)	\$63.40 billion
GDP per capita (2013)	\$1,245.51
Percent Contribution of Buildings and construction Sector to total GDP (2013) - (KNBS, 2016)	13.6%
Percent of urban population in the informal sector (UN Habitat, 2014 ¹⁴)	55%
Percent of Total Population earning less than \$1.25 per day in 2005 (UNDP, 2010).	43.4 %

Comparative Development Indicators

Over the last fifteen years, Kenya has realized positive economic growth in tandem with increasing rates of urbanization¹⁵. However, the country still faces challenges due to growing informality and inequality within and between urban areas. The unveiling of Kenya Vision 2030 marked an important milestone for a middle-income country by 2030¹⁶. V2030 places the urban sector at the top of the development agenda through infrastructure development and flagship projects while Kenya's Constitution 2010 introduces devolved government as a key additional reform.

Kenya had a gross national income (GNI) per capita of \$1,280 in 2014, putting it in the ranks of lower middle-income countries. Upper middle-income

countries usually have GNIs per capita of between \$4,126 and \$12,736. Attaining that status would mean improved living standards for all Kenyans. On average, urban dwellers in upper middle-income countries have 92 percent access to electricity, 97 percent access to improved water supplies and 87 percent access to improved sanitation. These figures are far better than Kenya's current levels of about 60 percent with access to improved water sources, 50 percent to electricity and 30 percent to improved sanitation in urban areas. Kenya has a low urbanization rate of less than 30 percent and high levels of poverty as reflected in Table 2.

Table 2: Comparative Development Indicators

Country	Population (Millions)	GNI per/capita (\$)	Population with access to improved water source (%)	Population with access to improved sanitation (%)	Poverty head count (%)
Kenya	45.5	1,280	62	30	45.9
Ivory Coast	20.8	1,550	80	22	40.2
Vietnam	90.7	1,900	95	75	17.0
Tunisia	11.0	4,210	97	90	15.5
Peru	30.7	6,410	87	73	23.9
South Africa	54.0	6,800	95	74	9
Malaysia	30.2	10,660	100	96	2

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (2015)

UN-Habitat programmes on Urban Development in Kenya

Highlights of HCPD 2013-2015

During the HCPD 2013-2015 UN-Habitat implemented projects in 22 counties (Annex 1); 68% were in Nairobi, Kiambu and Machakos. Coastal and the northern region were the least represented with only 7% and 9% respectively. In summary about 230,000 people benefitted from these initiatives with: 139,851 people with access to safe water; 86,666 people with access to sanitation facilities; 2,328 moved to adequate shelter from Daadab camp; 1,540 individuals were trained; and 620 people were directly employed in the projects. The following is an analysis of some of the projects during the period – see annex 1:

- a. *Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya* (2013 – 2015) funded by the Swedish government was aimed at improving coordination within the urban sector by enhancing the capacity of key actors in participatory urban planning and management. Achievements included formation of the Association of African Planning Schools, Kenya Chapter; technical support to the county governments of Nairobi and Kisumu; establishment of the first semi-aerobic sanitary landfill using the Fukuoka method; automation of the revenue monitoring systems of Kiambu County.
- b. *Thailand and UN-Habitat Partnership for WASH in Schools in Kisumu and Kakamega* (2014 – 2015) to improve the health status and learning environment at two schools in Kisumu and Kakamega. The achievements include construction of 45m³ ferro cement water tanks and construction of a roof water harvesting system for about 1000 students.
- c. *Provision of Adequate and Safe drinking water and improved sanitation services in Mandera County* (2012 -2014). The achievements include improved access of water for 4542 vulnerable households (about 27,200 persons); about 5,425 school children have better sanitation facilities in 4 schools and 4 water management committees have been trained on better water management.
- d. *Catalysing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya* (2014 – 2017). The project is for the transport sector in Ruiru which resulted in a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) for Ruiru Town. In addition, there is inclusion of low carbon transport in urban planning process and policies in the county.
- e. *Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa (PrEEBEA)*. This is an initiative of Habitat in collaboration with UNEP and the governments of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. It is co-funded by Global Environment Fund (GEF) and aims to mainstream energy efficiency measures into housing policies, building codes and building practices in East Africa. Achievements include a handbook on 'Sustainable Building Design for Tropical Climates'. The youth have benefitted with 60 of them trained on the production of small scale renewable energy technologies such as solar lanterns, improved cook stoves and charcoal briquettes.

The projects above detail the work UN-Habitat has been involved in between 2013-2017 but evidently a number of projects are still in progress into the current HCPD. These include a *Water and Sanitation Trust Fund: Implementation of training and capacity building activities under the Lake Victoria water supply and sanitation programme Phase II* (2011-2017) to meet MDG targets on water and sanitation in the region. There is also a project on *Building Safe, Inclusive and Accessible Public Spaces for All in Nairobi and the Mtwaya participatory slum-upgrading programme (PSUP phase III)* in Mombasa.

Key lessons

While UN-Habitat and the Government of Kenya have worked together on urbanization issues for a long time, this engagement has largely been ad-hoc and project based making it difficult to identify, track and record its broad impact on a regular basis. This has therefore affected the visibility of UN-Habitat in Kenya. This is the case notwithstanding the fact that Kenya is the host country of UN-Habitat global headquarters. UN-Habitat has remained invisible in the urban sector in Kenya and its full potential to work with key stakeholders to raise the profile of urban issues and attract the investment required has remained untapped. Therefore, there is need to strengthen collaboration between the two. Other lessons include:

1. UN-Habitat's various branches need to coordinate better internally to have synergy and effective implementation of their various initiatives.
2. UN-Habitat has good projects that could be scaled up. For example, the Kiambu project on enhancing local revenue generation and pilot upgrading of land-fill sites could benefit a number of counties. With implementation of the fully automated revenue collection system, revenue collections in Kiambu county have grown by 60 per cent with the potential of further increases in the future¹⁷. The above increase in revenue collection is a result of the UN-Habitat technical support to the county.
3. There was weak resource mobilization. The bulk of the projects were below \$100,000. It is important to use the lessons learnt, in particular success stories and projects, to mobilize resources for scaling up and increasing Habitat engagement in Kenya. Furthermore, this will enable Habitat to develop partnerships with more counties and increase its visibility and engagement in the country.
4. The project distribution is skewed towards metropolitan areas; 83% of projects are implemented in Nairobi, Kiambu, Mombasa and Kisumu. Only 17% are spread to other counties. Habitat should balance the spread of projects in the country.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

International and Regional Frameworks

The HCPD 2018-2021 embraces international and regional policy frameworks on urbanization and human settlements as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Sendai Framework, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the New Urban Agenda (NUA). These frameworks have been agreed by states and each has the responsibility of localizing them. Kenya has already developed a popular version of the NUA together with the national implementation framework.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Agenda 2030, endorsed by national governments in September 2015 at the United Nations Summit, represent an ambitious, transformative global framework for sustainable development, social, economic and environmental, with a primary commitment to “leaving no-one behind”. SDGs **Goal 11**, calls for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The UN-Habitat supports the government of Kenya in the localization of the SDGs at national and county level, and inline with this, the government has since embedded the SDGs, including goal 11 into MTP3. **The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** has a goal of reducing green-house gas emissions to avoid a mean global temperature rise above 2 degrees Centigrade from pre-industrial levels, and aims for as low as 1.5 degree Centigrade to avert effects of global warming. The Agreement also places unprecedented importance on actions needed to help people adapt and that all countries promote climate resilience. The success of this goal lies on how states handle human settlements and related infrastructure, including ensuring low-carbon, climate-resilient infrastructure and transport modes development.

The **Addis Ababa Action** Agenda focuses on financing which has remained a thorny issue in achieving required sustainable goals. It addresses all sources of finance and covers cooperation on a range of issues including technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building.

The **New Urban Agenda (NUA)**, which responds to SDG Goal 11, is unique coming on board at a time when urbanization has become the norm for almost all continents. The agenda provides for shelter for the urban poor, inclusive citizen participation and efficient financing. It further calls for policies with laws and regulations that make space for all in cities and cover functions such as urban planning, municipal finance, land administration and management, infrastructure provision, mobility and local economic development. The framework includes how relationships among people are governed, and define mechanisms for interactions embedded with innovative ways of reaching agreement and building consensus.

The Eight pillars of the **Common African Position towards Habitat III** fed into NUA. The 8 Pillars: (i) acknowledgement of the potential of urbanization; (ii) linking urban settlements development with resilience; (iii) enhancing people-centred urban development; (iv) strengthening institutions and systems; (v) enhancing contribution of urban systems to continental integration; (vi) enhancing Africa’s global competitiveness; (vii) enhancing environmental sustainability; (viii) instituting global partnerships, significantly contributed to the Habitat III process¹⁸. In the **East African Community**, the Vision 2050¹⁹ conceptualizes cities and human settlements as crosscutting issues with urbanization perceived as a spillover effect of industrialization.

The **United Nation Development Assistance Framework for Kenya (UNDAF 2014-2018)** is the guide for 'Delivering as One (DaO)' for the UN agencies and the Government of Kenya in realizing Vision 2030. The UNDAF provides transition between the MDGs to SDGs. Through this framework, the UN in Kenya has strategically positioned itself to play a key role in supporting the Government of Kenya to mainstream SDGs in planning instruments both at national and county levels. This is critical to the development of this HCPD especially as it takes cognizance of the county level governments unlike previous HCPDs. The UNDAF is fully aligned to priorities identified in the Medium-Term II Plan 2013-2017, which contributes to the realization of the Vision 2030 and the MDGs. The UNDAF is built around four Strategic Results Areas (SRAs) and 13 outcomes. The four Strategic Results Areas (SRAs) are: Transformative Governance; Human Capital Development; Inclusive Sustainable Economic Growth and; Environmental Sustainability, Land Management; and Human Security. The UNDAF 2014-2018 is coming to an end and the new 2018-2022 UNDAF is currently being developed to feed into the MTP3 2018-2022 which is expected to be completed by end of 2017. The new UNDAF merges the above four SRAs into three Pillars namely Social, Economic and Political. The Three Pillars of the new UNDAF are closely linked to the Vision 2030 Pillars.

Based on the above, it is clear that **UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019 (SP)** is largely in sync with Kenya's priorities. The SP focus areas include: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance, Urban Planning and Design; , Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Housing and Slum Upgrading , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Research and Capacity Development. Embedded in these areas are cross cutting issues of gender, youth, People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), human rights and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. UN-Habitat in partnership with other relevant stakeholders provides policy and operational support to governments on land governance,

legislation and institution building and contributes towards creation of decent urban jobs for youth and women. The SP further seeks to expand access to basic services for the urban poor through support for governments in water and sanitation and urban waste management among others.

National Policy and Legal Frameworks

Developments within human settlements in Kenya is guided by an array of policy and legal instruments including; The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, National Urban Development Policy: a framework for sustainable development in Kenya, addressing urban economy, finance, governance and management, planning, land and environment, climate change, infrastructure, housing, safety, disaster risk reduction, marginalised and vulnerable groups. Others are National Spatial Plan (2015-2045), National Housing Policy for Kenya, National Land Policy and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Other relevant regulatory frameworks include: Physical Planning Act Cap 286 of 1996, County Government Act, No 17 of 2012, Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011, National Land Commission Act, Cap 5 of 2012, Land Act, 2012, Land Registration Act, 2012, Environment and Land Court Act, Cap 12A, Environment Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, No. 5 of 2015, Public Health Act Cap 242, and Public Finance Management Act 2012. These regulatory frameworks are summarized in Table 3.

Essentially, the Country has made various milestones in the formulation and enactment of various regulatory frameworks necessary for addressing urban development and related issues. Despite the robustness in adoption of various regulatory frameworks, a major challenge still remains in the implementation of the provisions in the various policies/statutes.

Table 3: Key Policy and Legal Frameworks

Policy / Statute	Relevant Provisions and Remarks
Constitution of Kenya 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates two levels of government namely national and county governments; which it assigns functions and allocates funds. HCPD will focus on the essential contribution of county and national governments in addressing urban development challenges by strengthening institutional capacity, which can be especially weak in under-resourced counties. The HCPD envisions to contribute to the realization of the provision under Chapter 2 Part 4 on the Bill of Rights including civil and social economic aspect.
Kenya Vision 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vision 2030 aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all citizens by the year 2030. This HCPD recognizes this vision and focuses on priority areas that align to the vision and MTP3. Vision 2030 places the urban sector at the top of the development agenda through infrastructure development and flagship projects comprising metropolitan and investment plans for six regions.
National Spatial Plan (2015-2045)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a spatial framework for the country to achieve economic efficiency, global competitiveness, balanced regional development, livable and functional human settlements and environmental sustainability for high quality of life. It forms the basis upon which lower level plans in the country including Regional Plans, County Spatial Plans, Local Physical Development Plans and Urban Plans shall be prepared. The HCPD will support preparation of these plans
Sessional Paper No. 6 of 2016 National Urban Development Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to guide urbanization by providing a framework for sustainable urban development. The policy will require support during and sensitization of stakeholders.
National Land Policy Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an overall framework to address the critical issues of land administration, access to land, and land use planning. These aspects are of crucial importance for the implementation of HCPD.
Physical Planning Act Cap 286 of 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides framework for preparation of physical development plans and for development control. The Act is under review to conform to Constitution 2010. Framework for planning and will require support to ensure finalization and implementation.
County Government Act, No 17 of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 104 (1) provides that County Governments shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework Section 107 mandates County Governments to prepare 4 different plan typologies to guide, harmonize and facilitate development within each county. Full operationalization of the provisions of the Act are of relevance to HCPD implementation.
Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 36 provides that every city and municipality must operate within the framework of 'integrated development planning' and that County Governments are mandated to initiate an urban planning process for every settlement with more than 2000 residents. Provides for three categories of governance for city and urban areas: city and municipalities under Boards and towns under committees. County Governments appear unprepared to establish the Boards and Committees citing financial obstacles and unclear mandates. Establishment of the Boards and Committees and effective operation of the same are the bedrocks of the Urban Agenda and should be a high priority in the HCPD. Section 22 provides for Citizen Forum which provides an opportunity for implementation of capacity building and sensitization as envisaged in this HCPD

Policy / Statute	Relevant Provisions and Remarks
National Land Commission Act, Cap 5 of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for the administration, structure, operations, powers, responsibilities and functions of the National Land Commission established by Article 67 of the Constitution. It further provides for certain aspects of management and administration of land in accordance with the principles of land policy set out in Article 60 of the Constitution and the national land policy. Land is the main pillar of human settlements and therefore an aspect which the HCPD has to engage with in the process of implementation.
Land Act, 2012 amended by Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016 (No. 28 of 2016).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for a variety of matters regarding public, private and community land (see Articles 62, 63, 64 and 260 of the Constitution), and in particular provides for sustainable administration and management of land and land-based resources.
Land Registration Act, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provides for the registration of land and for an administrative framework, defines the effect of registration of land and regulates the procedures of registration, survey and combination, subdivision and re-parceling of land.
Environment Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, No. 5 of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the framework law for environmental governance. Section 3 (1) bestows both an entitlement to a clean and healthy environment to every person in Kenya and respective duty to safeguard and enhance the environment.
Public Finance Management Act 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for the effective management of public finances by the National and County Governments, the oversight responsibility of Parliament and county assemblies, and the different responsibilities of government entities and other bodies.



People on the street of Nairobi, Kenya. © Authentic travel. Shutterstock

Institutional responsibilities

Sustainable urban development requires concerted effort from various stakeholders including government agencies, private sector, civil society and the citizens as globally agreed under global commitments, including the Busan Agreement on Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)²⁰. Generally, the Kenya government (National and County) is responsible for policy and regulatory framework. The government is also responsible for generating resources for development. The private sector is key in mobilizing resources necessary for urban development while the civil society is instrumental in providing oversight and championing good governance. This HCPD recognizes the various roles played by stakeholders in human settlement development in Kenya. Specifically, it seeks to promote a strong collaborative framework to development in line with the GPEDC principles of development effectiveness through partnerships working towards national shared goals. Some of the key institutions and their role are discussed in table 4.

Table 4: Institutional Responsibilities

Institution	Responsibility
National Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is responsible for managing Kenya's National Government Finances
Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry consists of the following five State Departments: State Department for Transport; State Department for Infrastructure; State Department for Housing and Urban Development; State Department for Maritime and Shipping Affairs; and State Department for Public Works. These departments have various roles and responsibilities. For example, the State Department for Housing and Urban Development is responsible for among others housing policy management; development and management of affordable housing; management of building and construction standards and codes; shelter and slum upgrading; and urban planning and development
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is charged with the following functions: national lands policy and management; physical planning; land transactions; survey and mapping; land adjudication; settlement matters; rural settlement planning i.e. eco-village; land reclamation; land registration; national spatial infrastructure; land and property valuation services administration; administration of public land as designated by the constitution; and land information systems
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main functions of the ministry include environment and natural resources policy formulation and review; sustainable management of mineral resources and environmental conservation; continual development of a geo-database for integrated natural resources and environmental management systems; promoting environmental management activities; and enforcing compliance with regulations and guidelines among others
National Land Commission (NLC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is responsible for among others managing public land on behalf of the National and County Governments; recommending a national land policy to the national government; advising the national government on a comprehensive programme for the registration of title in land throughout Kenya; and monitoring and oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country.
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the key agency in charge of coordination of environment management activities; ensure compliance with environmental guidelines; and advise Government on legislative measures concerning environment management
Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is a state corporation, established under the Kenya Roads Act 2007 with the responsibility for the management, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of international trunk roads linking centers of international importance and crossing international boundaries or terminating at international ports
Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is a State Corporation established by the Kenya Roads Act 2007 with the core mandate of management, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of National urban trunk roads

Institution	Responsibility
Council of Governors of Kenya (CoG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is established under Section 19 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012) with the mandate to provide a mechanism for consultation amongst Counties • County Governments, share information on performance of the counties in execution of their functions, facilitate capacity building for governors and consider reports from other intergovernmental forums on national and county interests amongst other functions
County Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutes of County Assembly and County Executive Committee with responsibilities outlined under Constitution 2010 Part 2 (Fourth Schedule, Article 185 (2), 186 (1) and 187 (2) • The responsibilities of the County Assembly include: exercising the powers of enacting laws at the county level; acting as an oversight on the County Executive; and approval of plans and policies for smooth operation and management of resources and county institutions • The County Executive is charged with the responsibility of exercising executive power at the county level, implementing laws for administration of the county as well as carrying out other executive functions of the county.
Private Sector - Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEPSA is the private sector apex and umbrella body set up in 2003, to bring together business community in a single voice to engage and influence public policy for an enabling business environment.
Civil Society – Kenya Alliance of Residence Associations (KARA), Civil Society Urban Development Platform (CSUDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KARA brings together urban residents to engage with authorities to improve service delivery in their respective urban areas. • CSUDP is a national Non-Governmental Organization, a platform for urban Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) in Kenya working to promote sustainable urban development. It strives to have high impact and high value service delivery approaches mainstreamed in the state service delivery arrangements and up-scaled; create sector-wide synergies and lasting change for the disadvantaged urban majority.

UN-Habitat Country Strategy 2018-2021

Proposed Focus Areas

The identified focus areas for this HCPD are: planning and land, infrastructure and basic services, housing and slum upgrading, urban economy and finance, urban governance and resilience, and capacity building and sensitization. The focus areas are analysed below and aspects which require intervention, outlined. The areas of intervention are aligned to those identified by the Government of Kenya in its pursuit to localizing the New Urban Agenda and the realization of Kenya Vision 2030, and related MTPs.

Rationale of key issues

Focus Area 1: **Urban Land, Planning and Design**

Land in Kenya continues to be viewed as an important economic resource whose access has always been marred by conflict. Land in urban areas is characterized by unregulated land use, double allocation, loss of public land, informal ownership claims among others. The National Land Policy notes that the complex land management and administration system that has existed in Kenya has resulted in environmental, social, economic and political problems.

Another major challenge in the land and planning sector has been the poor linkage between spatial/physical planning and economic planning in a properly conceived medium term expenditure framework. This challenge is underscored in the National Spatial Plan, which recognizes that in Kenya the emphasis has been on economic planning with little or no reference to spatial/physical planning. This major disconnect has led to uncoordinated and unguided development resulting not only in duplication of efforts but also in resource wastage and unbalanced development. Supporting the County governments through capacity building in the preparation and implementation of spatial plans would be a useful support mechanism for responding to the challenges facing the sector.

The enactment of Community Land Act is an important milestone where UN-Habitat can support the Counties to work on registering the community land, to ensure that communities living in areas under community land are aware of their rights and are protected against illegal land grabs. The HCPD will support Counties in the preparation of lower level plans, including County Integrated Development Plans, County Spatial Plans, and Integrated Urban Development Plans, City or municipal land use plans, City or municipal building and zoning plans among others.

Focus Area 2: **Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services**

Kenya's urban centers are characterized by expansive informal settlements where inadequate access to water and sanitation remains a challenge. Rapid population increase overstretching the capacities of supply of all basic services including water, sanitation, roads, and energy among others. A key challenge in the provision of urban infrastructure is financing. Kenya already spends about \$1.6 billion per year on infrastructure development.²¹ Operating expenditure is entirely covered from budgetary resources and various modes of taxation. The public sector and overseas development aid to Kenya each account for one-quarter of current capital expenditure.

UN-Habitat has engaged the government to support provision of urban basic services that have been decentralized especially for the urban poor. UN-Habitat has undertaken a number of joint activities to address the challenges but more technical assistance is needed. This is especially needed to rehabilitate urban basic services in pace with the expanding population, while addressing the environmental issues, especially climate change. The same assistance should be extended to strengthening institutional frameworks for more efficient provision of urban basic services. Some of these developments require new learning but most simply require capacity building, commitment and dedication to change the situation of the urban poor. In focusing in this area, attention has to be paid to



Utilization of public spaces in informal settlements. ©Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

youth and women who engage with infrastructure on a daily basis, and are exposed to challenges resulting from deficit in infrastructure and basic services.

Focus Area 3: Housing, Slum Upgrading and Prevention

Housing accounts for more than 70% land use in most cities and determines urban form and densities. In Kenya, housing demand far outstrips supply. UN-Habitat contends that shortages in qualitative deficiency are much larger than those in quantity implying a scenario where there are many houses characterised by sub-standard quality. Therefore, urban growth in most developing countries is strongly associated with growth of slums due to the lack of appropriate planning and affordable housing.

In spite of the importance accorded to housing in the Constitution and various national instruments, Kenya's housing sector has faced numerous challenges, leading to rapid deterioration of living conditions in human settlements particularly in the urban areas. The result

has been acute shortage of housing manifested in overcrowding, proliferation of slums and informal settlements. Therefore, there is need to redefine and redirect policy, programmes and strategies to facilitate delivery of housing that meets the prevailing national and county level needs; fulfills the demands and remains affordable to those who require housing of various socio-economic categories.

Some of the Government's initiatives under Vision 2030 include: installation of physical and social infrastructure in slums in 20 urban areas to make them formal settlements; permitting construction of durable and quality houses; and attracting private investment. These are ambitious and include the establishment of a secondary mortgage finance corporation to increase access to housing finance; increase resources to support the implementation of the national population policy for national development. The national government aims to increase the supply of modern housing units by facilitating the construction of 200,000 units annually through PPP arrangements.

The HCPD should be handy in providing investment lessons and options suitable for the urban poor. This is borne out of the many lessons of the urban poor not being able to access low income housing schemes. This requires innovative interventions with ability to change the situation of the urban poor irrespective of the model of housing promoted and supported.

Focus Area 4: **Urban Economy and Finance**

Economic development is closely tied to financing; and this recognition resulted in the Addis Ababa global commitment on financing for development. It marks a milestone in forging an enhanced global partnership that aims to foster universal, inclusive economic prosperity and improve people's well-being while protecting the environment. Kenya's principal cities and urban areas account for about 70% of GDP. The urban economy is dominated by the informal sector where an estimated 76.5% (5.9 million people) of Kenya's labour force work. Most businesses in the sector are own-account enterprises; majority of which are Small Micro Enterprises (SMEs), which include hawking, agro-businesses, food merchandising, the service industry, artisanship, clothing and textiles, and informal housing. Counties, in particular cities and urban areas should leverage on their economic advantages due to geographic positioning and other aspects while selecting their development priorities.

The financial base of most Kenya urban entities is not strong enough to facilitate and meet the financing of the rapidly growing population and provision of required urban services. Before devolution, urban authorities in Kenya were largely dependent upon income derived from property taxation and service charges, besides the annual allocations they received from the central government through Local Authorities Transfer Funds. The current arrangements is that these taxes now accrue to the account of the County which then is required to allocate development and operational funds to its urban areas. While the more lucrative sources of revenues in the country such as income tax, sales tax and business tax are the preserve of the national government, counties benefit from the annual share of these revenues as provided in Articles 202, 203 and 204 of the Constitution 2010. Therefore, the urban areas in the counties are required to share

these revenues based on the share and allocation of revenues in each of the county governments.

These sources and allocation of funds for urban areas (including Nairobi and Mombasa city counties which get direct sharing from the national government) are largely inadequate to cater for the necessary development and services delivery. Besides these perceived problems, at the core of municipal finance shortages in Kenyan urban entities is poor financial management; and inadequate capacity and technical expertise to handle expenditure responsibilities and to generate local revenues. An example often cited is inadequate administration of local property taxation. This has resulted in inequitable generation and distribution of public revenue and creation of gaps.

There will be need therefore, to support counties to develop local economic development plans for the cities, municipalities and towns within their jurisdiction. A number of counties have established investment units. HCPD will support counties through such units in promoting Local Economic Development (LED) and local revenue enhancement. UN-Habitat is able to provide part of the support to the government under the UNDAF strategy, which focuses on SME-driven, decent, accessible (particularly to youth, women and vulnerable groups) and human rights compliant economic development. There is need to support development of ICT applications for empowering women and the youth in economic development.

Focus Area 5: **Urban Governance and Resilience**

Urban governance is the thread that binds policy, legislation, actors and related management that ensures that urban areas and cities achieve Kenya's vision of inclusive, secure, well-governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas. This is what dictates the mission of the Kenya National Urban Development Policy. Although the concept of 'good governance' has been perceived by some scholars to be subjective, its attributes, that include participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, equitable, inclusiveness and rule of law largely embed the driving principles in the SDGs, and the NUA.

There is a governance deficit in Kenya that has been acknowledged in the counties, and since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010, there has been intense attempt to put in place the pre-requisites of effective governance systems. This process has been slow due to the Constitutional requirement of stakeholder participation. A good example is the development of the National Urban Development Policy, which began in 2011 but was recently concluded. On the other hand, the Urban Areas and Cities Act which was developed using a rapid approach of a Task Force charged with the responsibility of coming up with structure, policy and legislation for county governments and was completed in a short time is still to be operationalized. It took many months to amend a few problematic provisions and counties seem to be reluctant in applying the legislation.

Sustainable, resilient and inclusive cities are a result of good governance that encompasses effective leadership, land use planning, jurisdictional coordination, inclusive citizen participation and efficient financing. The Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan, 2013-2017²³ encourages people centered development which ensure that climate change actions support achievement of development goals. The plan guides the country towards low-carbon climate-resilient development pathway, which includes collective action and innovation across stakeholders. Urban areas, in particular transport is a major focus of climate change mitigation which call for developing infrastructure that is low carbon and climate resilient. These include encouraging development of mass transit system and Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure, which include bicycle lanes and sidewalks.

Effective urban governance and ensuring resilience requires leadership with various abilities, including coordination across governments, sectors and units. Consequently, the HCPD aims to support the government both at national and county levels in institution building for resilience, in particular implementing the National Urban Development Policy, establishment of urban boards and committees as well as citizens foras as envisaged in Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, and nurturing active partnership for resilient urban development.

Focus Area 6: Capacity Development and Sensitization

Devolution in Kenya has placed considerable responsibility on County governments for provision of basic services, planning and implementation, and local economic development. However, county governments lack requisite capacities for much of the devolved functions especially in the rapidly growing urban areas. Furthermore, the challenges of nurturing a new system of devolved governance require continual learning through effective monitoring and evaluation and sharing of experiences which the UN-Habitat has a leverage. Consequently, the UN-Habitat has an opportunity to leverage its expertise and international experience in capacity building to enable County governments improve in provision of basic services, planning and local economic development and monitoring performance.

Strategic Action Directions (SADs)

A summary of the strategic directions for each of the six areas discussed in this HCPD is provided in this section. In each of the areas, UN-Habitat and the Government of Kenya will coordinate with key partners, and ensure effective stakeholder engagement for realization of the following planned activities:

Strategic Action Directions (SADs)

Strategic Action Directions (SADs) Planned Broad Activities

Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparing and implementing County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP), county spatial plans, cities and urban areas plans, city or municipal land use plans; City or municipal building and zoning plans among others. b. Supporting development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects that stimulate sustainable economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions across the urban-rural continuum. c. Developing urban spatial frameworks and designs that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, planned urban extensions, and compact design and integration of new neighborhoods d. Implementing projects to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks, and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens, and parks that are multi-functional areas, as drivers of social and economic development for increased socio-economic and property value, social interaction and inclusion, human health and well-being, and cultural expression to promote living together, connectivity, and social inclusion. e. Implementing projects to promote increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types. Some of these include activities that seek to revitalize land inventory systems especially projects that seek to improve the living conditions of informal settlements through alternative tenure regimes like under the GLTN components. f. Creating awareness of new/amended legislations at all levels from national, county, to sub-county. This will also include empowerment for operationalization of County Land Management Boards.
Improved Access to Quality Urban Basic Services and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implementing informal settlements projects that facilitate improved access to basic infrastructure, such as, water, sanitation, electricity and roads. This includes those to improve urban connectivity, access and mobility. b. Supporting coordinated planning of road reserves to enable sustainable provision of trunk services within the reserves; including well-balanced provision for pedestrians and amenable economic activities within the pedestrian ways. c. Supporting national and county governments in mainstreaming land value capture as a means of revitalizing its resources available for provision of urban basic services. d. Supporting government in the integration of strategies and capacity building efforts in these areas, such as the implementation of the National Broadband Strategy (NBS) within the basic services infrastructure sector.

Strategic Action Directions (SADs)

Planned Broad Activities

Improved Access to Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention

- a. Promoting national and county housing policies and development that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all. The activities include those that seek to develop tools, mechanisms, and financing models for incremental housing and self-build schemes; urban renewal that promote access to a wide range of affordable, sustainable housing options including rental and other tenure options, Community Land Trust, and other forms of collective tenure.
 - b. Supporting government in capacity building, including in development and enforcement of legislation, planning and building regulations in the housing sector.
 - c. Supporting national and county governments in projects that promote housing monitoring systems through regular surveys and differentiated analysis of housing supply and demand, based on timely, and reliable disaggregated data including slum mapping and monitoring systems.
 - d. Assisting the government in resource mobilization including providing necessary capacity to develop innovative methods of raising finance to support affordable housing. This will include sensitization of stakeholders for effective enforcement and citizen participation.
 - e. Deepening and upscaling participatory slum upgrading programs.
 - f. Supporting the private sector, cooperatives and civil society to develop innovative ways of working with the government to provide adequate and affordable housing in the urban areas
-
- a. Supporting the government in resource mobilization for the adoption of economic development policies to increase productivity and equitable development of the urban and rural economies. This will help enhance revenue participation and generation. Habitat will support in raising awareness of residents to pay for services.
 - b. Supporting gender responsive budgeting to mainstream gender equity as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.
 - c. Assisting the government to promote the urban areas across the counties as engines of growth and job creation for the youth through the Local Economic Development Plans (LED) approach
 - d. Assisting the government to develop innovative revenue enhancement methods for the county governments.
 - e. Supporting the private sector and civil society to develop innovative ways of working with the government to provide adequate urban infrastructure services

Strategic Action Directions (SADs) Planned Broad Activities

Improved Urban Governance and Resilience

- a. Developing Programmes that seek to develop an enabling policy framework and legislation at the national and County levels, participatory planning and management of urban spatial development, and effective means of implementation
- b. Developing Programmes that seek to ensure coherence between sectoral policies, to strengthen integrated approaches to urbanization and implement integrated urban and territorial planning strategies.
- c. Establishing and operationalizing urban boards and committees in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2015.
- d. Developing Projects and programs that seek to foster effective participation, collaboration and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including national and county governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society, women and youth organizations, representatives of persons with disabilities, professionals, academic institutions, trade unions and employers' organizations.
- e. Developing Programmes and activities that nurture active partnerships for resilient urban development.

Improved Capacity Development and Sensitization

- a. Developing Programmes that seek to strengthen the capacity of urban planners, policy makers, practitioners and relevant stakeholders to effectively implement the Urban Agenda.
- b. Providing training for national and county governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multi-level governance, including equipping staff with appropriate tools and exposure to perform responsibilities effectively in order to address increasing urban and human settlement challenges.
- c. Sensitizing County Executive Committees (CECs) on implementation of provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2015 and related power dynamics
- d. Sensitizing county governors, relevant officers and stakeholders on fiscal restructuring in counties to enhance revenue generation for development in counties.
- e. Supporting in-house capacity building in communication by sharing and disseminating best practice.

PROPOSED UN-HABITAT PROGRAMMES IN KENYA (2018 – 2020)

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
SAD 1: Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements				
Develop strategies for an improved system of land management and urban planning	Establishment of county planning units and GIS systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support counties to establish and operationalize planning units and GIS systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning units and GIS systems established in at least 5 counties 	UN-Habitat & Other Development partners Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, County Governments Ministry of Devolution, State Department of Housing and Urban Development KIP CSUDP Academia
	Strengthened and implemented policy and legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support review of land related legislation Support finalization of physical planning handbook Support sensitization, adoption and implementation of draft urban development policy Support preparation of metropolitan planning and development policy and legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land related legislation reviewed Physical planning handbook Urban development policy adopted Metropolitan planning and development policy and legal framework in place 	UN-Habitat, & Other Development Partners National Treasury Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, County Governments Ministry of Devolution State Department of Housing and Urban Development KIP CSUDP Academia
	Strengthened land management and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support digitization and updating of land records at county level to spur revenue collection from rates Support updating of land valuation in urban areas Support land tenure security/ registration in informal settlements using the Social Tenure Domain Model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete digitized and updated land records in at least 3 counties Updated land valuation in at least 3 counties Improved land tenure security/ registration in informal settlements 	UN-Habitat, & Other Development Partners National Land Commission (NLC), Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, County Governments, State Department of Housing and Urban Development/KISIP Settlement Executive Committees ISK

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
SAD 1: Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements				
National and County Level Physical development plans prepared and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of the National Spatial Plan Facilitate participatory preparation of urban action area plans as envisaged in Urban Areas and Cities Act Support development of strategies to combat urban sprawl including smart city development Support development of plans to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces Support protection and management of additional green spaces in urban areas Support planning at all levels (national, regional, local and sectoral planning including transportation planning, public space planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All counties sensitized on the National Spatial Plan County Spatial Plans developed in at least 3 counties Urban action area plans prepared in at least 3 counties Strategies to combat urban sprawl developed 	UN-Habitat, & Other Development Partners Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Council of Governors, County Governments State Department of Housing and Urban Development KoTDA	
Mainstreamed environmental governance and climate change action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity building and training on urban resilience (climate change disaster) in urban areas across Kenya. Support integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation in preparation of urban plans Support protection and conservation of sensitive ecosystems and public utility way leaves to lessen the effects of climate change related disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of green spaces in urban areas effectively managed in at least 10 urban areas Urban climate-resilience plans prepared in at least 3 urban areas Urban low emissions development strategies prepared in at least 3 urban areas Sensitive ecosystems and public utility way leaves protected and conserved in at least 5 counties 	UN-Habitat, & Other Development Partners NEMA, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, County Governments Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources UNEP	

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
<p>SAD 2: Improved Access to Quality Urban Basic Services and Infrastructure by all citizens</p>	<p>Facilitate integrated and resilient urban basic services that is equitably and universally accessed for economic prosperity</p>	<p>Increased and inclusive access to urban basic services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support integration of sustainable human settlements in regional, national and local infrastructure plan, programmes and projects of action e.g. SGR, LAPSET, SUMP etc. • Support monitoring of the implementation of Equalization Fund as provided in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 in service provision • Support change of policies, attitude and culture to promote use of non-motorized means of transport. • Support development of strategies for provision of basic infrastructural services in small, upcoming urban areas, and informal settlements. • Support county governments in effective waste management practices through recycling and reuse of materials • Support sustainable access to safe drinking water • Support sustainable access to basic sanitation, affordable energy and drainage infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of human settlements in at least 3 programmes, projects • Urban Infrastructure Index developed • Use of non-motorized means of transport promoted in at least 3 counties • Strategies for provision of basic infrastructural services in selected small, upcoming urban areas, and informal settlements developed • Effective waste management strategy in at least 5 counties • 100,000 households connected to clean, safe and reliable water in at least 5 urban areas • 250,000 households access to basic sanitation, energy and drainage within slums and informal settlements 	<p>UN-Habitat Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Ministry of ICT, Housing & Urban Development, Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA), County Governments Water Services Boards Utility Providers World Bank Professional Bodies</p>

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
Facilitate improved access to quality and affordable housing and prevention of slums	Improved access to quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support finalization of National Housing Policy Strengthening and improving access to Housing Finance Support incremental housing and self-help housing Support advocacy for affordable rental housing Support National and County governments in developing social housing Support prioritization of increased funding to address planning, urbanization, slum-upgrading, low-income housing and provision of basic infrastructure for housing by National and County Governments as well as the international community. Support county governments in urban renewal, densification, land readjustment and land value capture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Housing Policy adopted Increased access to affordable Housing Finance Increased programs on incremental, self-help and rental housing Prototype designs and programme for developing social housing in at least 5 counties Increased funding from National and County Government and Partners for planning, urbanization, slum-upgrading, low-income housing and provision of basic infrastructure Urban renewal, densification, land readjustment and land value capture projects/ programmes in at least 3 counties 	UN-Habitat, National Treasury, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Council of Governors (CoG), National Housing Cooperation (NHC), Housing Finance Company of Kenya (HF Group), National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA), NACHU KUSCO Shelter Afric
	Sustainable slum upgrading and prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of the National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy Support a holistic framework for slum prevention that integrate various strategies which include poverty alleviation, provision of low income housing and basic services among others Support upscaling of PSUP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy fully adopted and implemented Integrated strategies for slum prevention adopted in at least 5 counties 	UN-Habitat, National Land Commission (NLC), Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development, County Governments, State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
<p>Revitalize urban economy and financing</p>	<p>Improved Local/Municipal Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support county governments to identify potential revenue streams Support counties to enhance and manage their internal revenues Support counties leverage on their properties and capitalize on their strategic geographic positioning for development Support awareness creation among citizens to pay for urban basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new sources of revenue in at least 5 counties Percentage increase in revenue collected in at least 5 counties 	<p>UN-Habitat, National Treasury, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Council of Governors (CoG),</p>
	<p>Improved Local Economic Development (LED)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support sensitization and capacity of women and youth specific affirmative action on government procurement Support livelihoods initiatives focusing on special groups (women, youth and persons with disabilities) Support establishment of investment initiatives & enterprise development Support county to develop local economic development plans Support the establishment and operationalization of knowledge resource centres for women Partner and support development of ICT applications for empowering women in economic development Support rehabilitation and up-scale youth resource centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased percentage of women and youth accessing 30% of government tenders No. of beneficiaries from 100 livelihood initiatives No. of beneficiaries of new investment initiatives developed by participating counties Percentage increase in local taxes collected Local economic development plans prepared in at least 5 counties No. of knowledge resource centres for women No. of youth resource centres supported 	<p>UN-Habitat National Treasury, Council of Governors (CoG) Youth Fund National Youth Council State Department of Youth ICT Authority Department of women and youth Gender Directorate Kenya Youth Climate Network</p>

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support sensitization of the youth on the existence of the youth resource centres and programs Support competitions on innovations in urban economy development in Africa i.e. Innovation Prize for Africa, My Little Big Thing etc Mapping and support youth led climate change initiatives for urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in innovation prize competitions Mapping of youth led climate change initiatives No of youth led climate change initiatives supported 	
SAD 5: Improved Urban Governance and Resilience				
Improved capacity and skills for effective implementation and management of devolved system of governance	Institution Building for effective devolved governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support establishment and operationalization of urban boards and committees Induction of urban Boards and committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban boards and committees established and operational in at least 10 counties Urban boards and committees inducted on New Urban Agenda and LED in at least 10 counties 	National Government, COG, County Governments, Inter-governmental Relations Committee (IGRC), Kenya Law Reform, UN-Habitat
	Enhanced coordination within governments and between the two levels of governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development and operationalisation of coordination mechanisms among the two levels of government Support enhancement of synergy between the two levels of government & among County Assemblies, Executive arm and County Public Service Boards Support development and operationalization of coordination monitoring and evaluation tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling coordination mechanisms established Regular consultation among governance entities Coordination, monitoring and evaluation tools in place Participation and civic mechanisms in place 	CSOs (CSUJDP), CBOs County Governments, COG, UN-Habitat
	Effective participation of stakeholders in County governance processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support institutionalization of civic and participation within counties Support establishment and operationalization of County Governments' fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational quarterly county FORAs 	COG, County Governments, KEPSA, UN-Habitat, Development Partners

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed Specific Activities	Indicators	Partners
	Active partnerships for resilient urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping county specific strategic partnerships for urban development Mobilizing and leveraging development resources from partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County strategic partnerships in urban development in place Human and financial development resources in place 	COG, County Governments, KEPSA, UN-Habitat, Development Partners
SAD 6: Improved Capacity Development, Monitoring and Evaluation and Sensitization				
Improve capacity of general public and state/public officers	Improved capacity and sensitization of general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support effective citizen participation at county and national level Conduct technical skills, vocational, entrepreneurship and life skills training, especially among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of groups and individuals sensitized in at least 10 counties No of youth trained in at least 5 counties 	County Assemblies Youth Enterprise Development fund, Ministry/dept. of youth affairs, TVETS
	Improved capacity development of state officers, public servants and legislators to formulate and implement appropriate plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development and implementation of planning and development control guidelines at devolved units Support sensitization of state officers, public servants and legislators, including planners, at the county; especially on operationalization of New Urban Agenda principles Support in the production and dissemination of national physical planning policies, manuals and handbook to all planning offices at county level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and development control guidelines prepared in at least 5 counties No of sensitization forums undertaken No of officials sensitized Number of publications produced and disseminated in at least 15 counties 	County Assemblies Kenya school of government State department of housing and urban development
	Improved capacity of Monitoring and Evaluation within the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of monitoring tools for SDG 11 Establish sector baselines for monitoring SDG 11 Assist preparation of annual SDG 11 reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E framework for the human settlements sector Baseline Report of the human settlements sector Progress Reports for the HLCP on implementing the NUA 	NHC KBS & Treasury MTIHUD MLPP COG MODP

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Implementation plan

PROPOSED SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

SAD 1: Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements.

Objective: Develop strategies for an improved system of land management and urban planning

Support counties to establish and operationalize planning units and GIS systems

Support review of land related legislation

Support finalization of physical planning handbook

Support sensitization, adoption and implementation of draft urban development policy

Support preparation of metropolitan planning and development policy and legal framework

Support digitization and updating of land records at county level to spur revenue collection from rates

Support updating of land valuation in urban areas

Support land tenure security/registration in informal settlements using the Social Tenure Domain Model

Support implementation of the National Spatial Plan

Facilitate participatory preparation of urban action area plans as envisaged in Urban Areas and Cities Act

Support development of strategies to combat urban sprawl including smart city development

Support development of plans to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces

Support protection and management of additional green spaces in urban areas

Support planning at all levels (national, regional, local and sectoral planning including transportation planning, public space planning

Support capacity building and training on urban resilience (climate change disaster) in urban areas across Kenya.

Support integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation in preparation of urban plans

Support protection and conservation of sensitive ecosystems and public utility way leaves to lessen the effects of climate change related disasters

SAD 2: Improved Access to Quality Urban Basic Services and Infrastructure by all citizens.

Objective: Facilitate integrated and resilient urban basic services that is equitably and universally accessed for economic prosperity

Support integration of sustainable human settlements in regional, national and local infrastructure plan, programmes and projects of action e.g. SGR, LAPSSSET, SUMP etc.

Support monitoring of the implementation of Equalization Fund as provided in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 in service provision

Support change of policies, attitude and culture to promote use of non-motorized means of transport.

Support development of strategies for provision of basic infrastructural services in small, upcoming urban areas, and informal settlements.

Support county governments in effective waste management practices through recycling and reuse of materials

Support sustainable access to safe drinking water

Support sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage infrastructure

PROPOSED SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

SAD 3: Improved Access to Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention

Objective: Facilitate improved access to quality and affordable housing and prevention of slums

Support finalization of National Housing Policy

Strengthening and improving access to Housing Finance

Support incremental housing and self-help housing

Support advocacy for affordable rental housing

Support National and County governments in developing social housing

Support prioritization of increased funding to address planning, urbanization, slum-upgrading, low-income housing and provision of basic infrastructure for housing by National and County Governments as well as the international community.

Support county governments in urban renewal, densification, land readjustment and land value capture

Support implementation of the National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy

Support a holistic framework for slum prevention that integrate various strategies which include poverty alleviation, provision of low income housing and basic services among others

SAD 4: Innovation in improving Urban Economy and Finance

Objective: Revitalize urban economy and financing

Support county governments to identify potential revenue streams

Support counties to enhance and manage their internal revenues

Support counties leverage on their properties and capitalize on their strategic geographic positioning for development

Support awareness creation among citizens to pay for urban basic services

Support sensitization and capacity of women and youth specific affirmative action on government procurement

Support livelihoods initiatives focusing on special groups (women, youth and persons with disabilities)

Support establishment of investment initiatives & enterprise development

Support county to develop local economic development plans

Support the establishment and operationalization of knowledge resource centres for women

Partner and support development of ICT applications for empowering women in economic development

Support rehabilitation and up-scale youth resource centres

Support sensitization of the youth on the existence of the youth resource centres and programs

Support competitions on innovations in urban economy development in Africa i.e. Innovation Prize for Africa, My Little Big Thing etc

PROPOSED SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

Mapping and support youth led climate change initiatives for urban development

SAD 5: Improved Urban Governance and Resilience

Objective: Improved capacity and skills for effective implementation and management of devolved system of governance

Support establishment and operationalization of urban boards and committees

Induction of urban Boards and committees

Support development and operationalisation of coordination mechanisms among the two levels of government

Support enhancement of synergy between the two levels of government & among County Assemblies, Executive arm and County Public Service Boards

Support development and operationalization of coordination monitoring and evaluation tools

Support institutionalization of civic and participation within counties

Support establishment and operationalization of County Governments' fora

Mapping county specific strategic partnerships for urban development

Mobilizing and leveraging development resources from partners

SAD 6: Improved Capacity Development and Sensitization

Objective: Improve capacity of general public and state/public officers

Support effective citizen participation at county and national level

Conduct technical skills, vocational, entrepreneurship and life skills training, especially among the youth

Support development and implementation of planning and development control guidelines at devolved units

Support sensitization of state officers, public servants and legislators, including planners, at the county; especially on operationalization of New Urban Agenda principles

Support in the production and dissemination of national physical planning policies, manuals and handbook to all planning offices at county level

Estimated Budget

Strategic Action Direction	Estimated Budget (USD)
SAD 1: Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements	690,000
SAD 2: Improved Access to Quality Urban Basic Services and Infrastructure by all citizens	840,000
SAD 3: Improved Access to Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention	900,000
SAD 4: Innovation in improving Urban Economy and Finance	600,000
SAD 5: Improved Urban Governance and Resilience	470,000
SAD 6: Improved Capacity Development, Monitoring and Evaluation and Sensitization	300,000
Miscellaneous Costs	200,000
TOTAL	4,000,000

Governance and Coordination Framework

A Joint Coordinating Team of staff from the Regional Office of UN Habitat and the Department of Housing, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing & Urban Development will be tasked with the implementation of the HCPD 2018-2021 on a day today basis. The team will develop projects and programmes under the HCPD 2018-2021 and go out and mobilize financial and human resources for their implementation. It will establish the appropriate implementation structures and report regularly on progress of implementing the projects and programmes and the whole of the HCPD 2018-2021 to the SC. The team will also provide secretariat services to all meetings associated with the implementation of the HCPD 2018-2021.

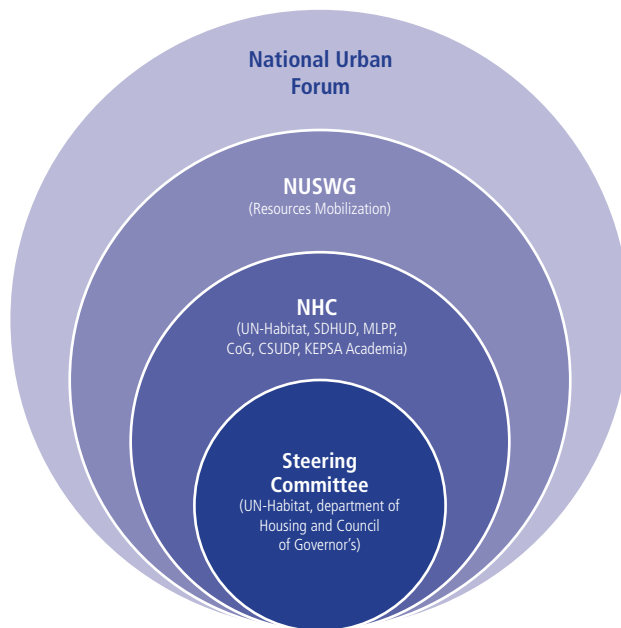
A **Steering Committee (SC)**, comprising of high level representatives of UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing & Urban Development will be established to meet initially every three months to give overall policy guidance and directions including allocation of resources for implementation of projects and programmes in the HCPD. It will review all Progress Reports prepared by the coordinating team.

The existing **National Habitat Committee (NHC) Framework** coordinated by the Department of Housing and comprising of representatives of National

and County governments, Civil Society, academia, the private sector as well as UN-Habitat will be a key framework for building synergies and strengthening coordination of activities under the HCPD and those of other stakeholders as well as for overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress being made by the sector. It will also support the dissemination of information of information and results from implementing the projects and programmes in the HCPD 2018-2021 in the country and internationally. The NHC will meet at least two times a year.

The **National Urban Sector Working Group (NUSWG)**, a platform that convenes annually and that brings together donors, housing department and relevant government ministries, will support the mobilization of resources for the sector including for implementing the HCPD 2018-2021. It will be a key platform for developing partnerships with key funders of the urban sector.

Finally, the **National Urban Forum (NUF)** will be organized at least every two years for purposes of information dissemination and ascertaining the progress the sector is making, the impacts its having and establishing emerging issues.



Communication, Advocacy and Outreach

Effective communication, advocacy and outreach are critical to amplify the impact the HCPD 2018-2021 will make. The joint coordinating team will develop and implement a comprehensive communication, advocacy and outreach strategy.

The strategy will take full advantage of the existing frameworks such as the National Urban Forum and the UNCT. Education and awareness materials will be developed and disseminated at relevant forums including the Annual Devolution Conference, Annual Convention of the Kenya Institute of Planners and the Architectural Association of Kenya as well as during Conferences of the Kenya Alliance of Residents Associations. The materials will also be distributed during global commemorations including World Habitat Day, World Cities Day and relevant UN Meetings.

Reports, presentations, and press releases will also be uploaded on the UN-Habitat website and shared on the portals of relevant stakeholders and partners. Social media will also be used where possible and relevant.

Resource mobilization

The successful implementation of the HCPD 2018-2021 is contingent on the availability of adequate resources. The joint coordination team will develop and execute an elaborate resource mobilization strategy. It is envisaged that the National Urban Sector Working Group that brings together donors will be a critical resources mobilization platform. Platforms to engage the private sector and getting involved in their CSR programmes will be explored. The resource mobilization efforts for the HCPD 2018-2021 will build on the UNDAF and UNCT resource mobilization strategy and will include partnering with other UN agencies in Joint Programming, Area Based Programming.

Kenya, as part of its commitment to improve governance and service delivery promulgated a new constitution in 2010 with devolved system taking these responsibilities to the counties, which are further required to devolve the service deliveries to the sub counties and urban areas. To achieve the required service delivery, the National Government is required as per the constitution to transfer funds to the counties based on a formula provided by the Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA) and approved by the Senate

(see Article 203 of the Constitution 2010). Some projects and programmes in the HCPD 2018-2021 qualify for funding from such resources.

Cooperation and innovative approaches are needed that involves other development parties, especially from the private sector. Partnerships and synchronization of investments between public and private sectors should be developed to overcome shortfalls in infrastructure investment in urban areas if they are to achieve their role of being center for the economic development.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) has propagated for private sector to apply their creativity and innovation toward solving sustainable development challenges in urban areas. In addition, it advocates for maximizing on public and private investments in order to improve the financial conditions for urban development and open the access to additional sources for urban development. Thus the government will support the development of appropriate and affordable housing finance products; and encourage the participation of a diverse range of multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, and development finance institutions; cooperate agencies; private sector lenders and investors, cooperatives, money lenders, and microfinance banks to invest in affordable and incremental housing in all its forms.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The design of the HCPD 2018-2021 follows the results based management (RBM) approach so there have to be measurements to ensure that the processes, products and services contribute to the attainment of planned results (goal, outcomes, and outputs). In this regard, reporting will primarily be at the outcome level and less the output level. Monitoring and reporting will be a key responsibility for the joint coordinating team.

Joint monitoring visits will be planned by the joint team and undertaken once every year by participating agencies and national partners to observe programme implementation. In the first two years, this should be done biannually (every 6 months) to ensure implementation is taking off the ground. Prior to these the participating institutions should give monthly status reports to the joint coordinating team about where they are in the first year and after that quarterly. The M&E framework for this programme to be developed by the joint coordinating team will be linked to the M&E frameworks of the UNDAF and the NIMES.

Various internal/external evaluation mechanisms will be incorporated into the programme's implementation with the aim to determine the relevance and fulfilment of the objectives, delivery efficiency and effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the activities carried out, and lessons learned. Each institution will be required to submit quarterly reports on progress (and constraints) in implementing planned activities to the joint coordinating team. They will be used for discussions by the joint coordination team and the SC; so that where interventions are needed they are done in a timely and coordinated manner.

Apart from the quarterly Reports, there will be a consolidated annual report that should also show progress in terms of achieving outcomes and in dealing with issues raised in the quarterly reports. The consolidated report should be reviewed by the Government and UN-Habitat as well as a stakeholder forum preferably quarterly in the first 2 years and then biannually thereafter.

Annex 1: List of Ongoing and Closed Projects

ONGOING PROJECTS			
Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
1. Catalyzing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya	The overall purpose of this Programme is to achieve the UN-Habitat Sub-Programme 4 (Urban Basic Services) objective to: "To increase equitable access to urban basic services and improve the standard of living of the urban poor".	85,937	1) A Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) for Ruiru Town was developed, presented to Cabinet Ministers and adopted. 2) There was inclusion of low carbon transport in urban planning process and policies
2. Mavoko SNP - Predevelopment Phase	To provide affordable low cost housing units for urban poor	250,000	1) SPV established, 2) IMG Reconstituted, 3) Financier Identified, 4) Master plans and related designs validated, 5) Construction costs ascertained
3. Planning and Redeveloping of the Nairobi Central Station Area	To enhance the planning and redevelopment of the Nairobi Central Business Area	570,000	1) Planning of the 200 acres land within Nairobi for use by Kenya Railway, 2) Land Re-adjustment and densification
4. Preparation of Habitat Country Programme Document for Kenya	Background research and review of past activities implemented under Kenya Programme (2013-2015), Engaging Stakeholders in designing the HCPD (2016-2019), Publishing, launching and circulating the HCPD (2016-2019)	93,195	1) UN-Habitat Kenya Country Office strengthened, 2) Evidence based and broadly accepted HCPD developed and implemented
5. Kisumu Lakefront Re-Development Advisory Plan	The project proposes to develop an Advisory Plan for the Lakefront and Central Business District area with urban regulations and land use definition building on the Concept Plan developed by UN-Habitat.	500,000	1) Advisory Plan for Redevelopment of the Lakefront Area, 2) Kisumu Lakefront Development Corporation, SPV for investment, 3) Lakefront Development Coordination mechanisms
6. Developing Better Street Designs and Improved Pedestrianization in Kiambu Town	The project will undertake site specific design of streets or public space elements to improve pedestrian and cyclist safety and access in Kiambu town. The project will review and reorganise on-street parking and support development of formal management systems for on-street parking.	76,000	1) Better street designs that are safer and accessible for different users, 2) Improved parking management

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
7. Supporting Kiambu County Government with revenue enhancement	Supporting Kiambu with technical and advisory support on sustainable revenue base expansion and management, and strategic local economic development.	250,000	1) Improve local economic development and enhance local revenue to over 80% within a year. 2) Establish of framework for development of special vehicles that will support sustainable economic development. 3) Implement a sustainable infrastructure development financing mechanism that is in keeping with demand, and an economic growth that is inclusive and base on systematic and sustainable urbanization
8. Establishing a Long Term Solid Waste Management Strategy that Incorporates Youth Entrepreneurship through waste recycling in Kisii Town	Improving services delivery through adequate waste management in Kenya's secondary towns	96,215	1) Quantitative status of solid waste management established, 2) Long term solid waste management strategy developed, 3) Additional employment opportunities created in Kisii
9. Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa (PEEBA) - Kenya	This regional project (Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi) aims at assisting the five targeted countries in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) in improving and promoting energy efficiency in buildings, making the improvements in the building sector and the real estate market one of the solutions for addressing energy security.	2,793,000	1) Over 200 building practitioners from different housing institutions and the private sector were trained on green buildings principles. 2) Five media houses in Kenya were trained on reporting sustainability in the built environment and on creating awareness on green building design. 3) Four institutions of higher learning in Kenya (University of Nairobi, Technical University of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenyatta University) have adopted the handbook " Sustainable Building Design for Tropical Climates" as a training tool for students of architecture. 4) 60 young Kenyans were trained on the production of small scale renewable energy technologies such as solar lanterns, improved cook stoves, charcoal briquettes etc during the Hands on training workshop on energy efficiency and renewable energy for youth empowerment.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
10. Promoting Urban Energy for Climate Resilient low cost buildings in Marsabit County	Partnership with HAMK University, SEARC, Marsabit County government and UN-Habitat to promote energy efficiency in buildings and conduct relevant trainings	112,936	1) Improved knowledge and awareness of pro-poor and gender sensitive tools and approaches among staff and partners of IFAD supported projects and programmes for securing tenure for agricultural development. 2) Capacity of staff and partners of IFAD supported projects and programmes in Eastern and Southern Africa improved for securing tenure for all using the pro-poor tools. 3) Pro-poor land tenure tools developed/adapted and applied in selected IFAD supported project and programmes in Eastern and Southern Africa to increase tenure security. 4) In Kirinyaga, 169 irrigation rice farmers are currently in Mwea extension irrigation scheme. The expected number of farmers by the end of the project is 800. 5) In Bomet, there are 498 smallholder dairy farmers. This number is expected to increase to 1,850 by the end of the project.
11. Water and Sanitation Trust Fund: Implementation of training and capacity building activities under the Lake Victoria water supply and sanitation programme phase II	The regional project (Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) had an overall goal and purpose of the Initiative is to meet the MDG targets in water and sanitation in the Program towns and to ensure the long term sustainability of the physical interventions.	4,244,445 (Kenya - 848,889)	1) Hands on technical training and capacity development on water, sanitation, hygiene, including tariff review for 50 water utility staff and county government officials in Kericho, Keroka and Isebania towns. 2) 6 strategic business plans developed on water utility management and faecal sludge management for Kericho, Keroka and Isebania towns. 3) 3 Solid waste management units created and trained on solid waste management in Kericho, Keroka and Isebania towns.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
12. Land Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa - Phase 2 - IFAD contribution to GLTN Phase 2 Programme	The project aims to improve knowledge management strategies and approaches for strengthening pro-poor and gender-sensitive land and natural resource tenure rights in selected East and Southern African countries.	285,000	1) Improved knowledge and awareness of pro-poor and gender sensitive tools and approaches among staff and partners of IFAD supported projects and programmes for securing tenure for agricultural development. 2) Capacity of staff and partners of IFAD supported projects and programmes in Eastern and Southern Africa improved for securing tenure for all using the pro-poor tools. 3) Pro-poor land tenure tools developed/adapted and applied in selected IFAD supported project and programmes in Eastern and Southern Africa to increase tenure security. 4) In Kirinyaga, 169 irrigation rice farmers are currently in Mwea extension irrigation scheme. The expected number of farmers by the end of the project is 800. 5) In Bomet, there are 498 smallholder dairy farmers. This number is expected to increase to 1,850 by the end of the project.
13. Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities - Phase 2	This regional project (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) focused on environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services, effective advocacy, monitoring and partnerships for sustainable urbanization	2,850,000 (Kenya - 950,000)	1) Advice on the technical design of BRT corridor in Kampala, Nairobi and Addis Ababa. 2) Advice on intergration of NMT with public transport was provided. 3) A service plan was developed for the pilot BRT corridor in Nairobi i.e. A104 line to guide the detailed designs. Mass rapid transit has been opted for as a way to address the public transport challenges in Nairobi.
14. Building Safe, Inclusive and Accessible Public Spaces for All	The project aims to build safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces for all. Based on an assessment of existing public space, the project is developing a city-wide strategy, building capacity of Nairobi City County staff and other stakeholders and implementing pilot projects: Jeevanjee Garden, Dandora and Ruiru.	358,000	City wide assessment of public space, 3 pilot sites implemented and City County of Nairobi adopting a city-wide strategy on public space
15. Innovate Counties: ICT as driver for Urban Prosperity	Working with incubation centres such as LakeHub in Kisumu and SwahiliBox in Mombasa to upgrade existing youth centres in Counties. This is a county specific project aimed at using ICT to engage Youth in governance	271,769	1) One incubation centre in Kisumu and one incubation centre in Mombasa supported and space for Youth engagement in governance established. 2) 50 youths from Kisumu and 50 youths from Mombasa were engaged in the program in developing technical support

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
16. Enactment of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011)	Revision of the then Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) 2010 to reflect urban governance needs in devolution	50,000	1) Establishing how best to support implementation of the Urban Areas and Cities Act by commissioning a study to interpret the Act and key areas where support shall be required for its implementation. 2) Promoting county policies on further decentralization of functions to sub-county levels of administration. 3) Providing capacity development assistance for the development and implementation of such a county urban development programme with initial focus on areas. 4) Supporting the feasibility study and possible establishment of a School of County Government as a research and training center of excellence for Kenya and Africa.
17. Innovate Kenya: Entrepreneurship and ICT Centre training for youth Empowerment	The overall objective is to empower youth by capacity building through e-learning and other ICT related methods.	460,000	1) Capacity building for urban Youth in ICT in Kisumu, Nairobi, Mombasa. 2) Underprivileged youth from Nairobi informal settlements in Kibera, Mathare and Karibangi, will be given opportunities to learn and innovate through a unique programme which will combine online e-learning with practical experiences.3) Created a platform for the Youth to engage with the County Government and articulate their issues. 4) This has provided an innovative solution to the the challenges from counties such as public transport.
18. Improving potential municipal revenue generation in Homabay County for sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).	Improving service delivery through market infrastructure upgrade	500,000	1) Construction of open markets are currently underway bt be occupied by traders, thus increasing businesses. 2) Improve livelihoods, economic development and public service. 3) Draft rapid financial assessment report. 4) Relocation of vendors and clearing of the site. 5) Procurement of contractor concluded.

ONGOING PROJECTS			
Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
19. GLTN Land Tools to support Tenure Security Enhancement in Informal Settlements in Nairobi and Mombasa	Develop, test and disseminate pro-poor and gender responsive approaches in regard to residential land, innovative residential tenures, affordable land management/administration systems, and related regulatory/legal frameworks and tools	98,000	1) Strengthen land related policy, institutional and technical framework. 2) Improve local global knowledge and awareness on land related policies, tools and approaches. 3) Strengthen capacity of land actors and targeted county authorities to promote and implement appropriate land policies, tools and approaches.
20. Strengthening Planning for Resettlement and Integration of Refugee Communities at Kalobeyei New Site, Turkana County	Peace and social cohesion, community resilience, humanitarian/ development nexus	1,000,000	1) Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Plan and improve accessibility for the site and the region. 2) Capacity Building for County Technical Staff which will reduce the differential between host and refugee, thus mitigating conflict. 3) Strengthened Institutional Framework. 4) Currently, semi-temporary facilities to be gradually transformed into permanent infrastructures. 5) 2,328 people have moved to Kalobeyei out of 13,000.
ONGOING PROJECTS			
Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
1. Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012 - 2015	Improving coordination within the urban sector in Kenya; Improving capacity of key actors for participatory urban and planning management; Mainstreaming poverty reduction and human rights based approaches; Strengthening the Kenya urban network; Improving waste management; and Improving revenue mobilization.	3,700,255	1) Formation of the Kenya Chapter of the Association of African Planning Schools, 2) First-ever review of planning education curriculum conducted, 3) Technical support to planning in Nairobi City County and County Government of Kisumu provided, 4) First-ever semi-aerobic sanitary landfill using the Fukuoka method established, 5) County Government of Kiambu nominated best IT compliant and leader in all counties in Kenya for two consecutive years, 6) All revenue monitoring systems in the County Government of Kiambu fully automated 7) Kiambu County revenue generated doubled 8) Support to KMP and Planning of 12 secondary towns in 11 Counties 9) Support to the formulation of National Urban Development Policy for Kenya

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
2. Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (LWATSAN)	This was a regional project (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) that aimed to create an enabling environment for pro-poor investment in water and sanitation in urban areas of all sizes in the developing world, thus providing a vehicle to significantly improve the volume and effectiveness of both the official Development Assistance and national financial flows into the water and sanitation sector.	20,719,970 (Kenya - 6,906,657)	1) 100,651 people provided with safe drinking water in Kisii, Homa Bay and Bondo towns. 2) 80,241 people provided with sanitation facilities in Kisii, Homa Bay and Bondo towns. 3) 3 water service providers and 3 local governments (Kisii, Homa Bay and Bondo) benefited from fast-track utility management training to improve their operational and financial performance. 4) 100 local government staff and 50 staff in 3 water utilities provided with functional capacity to operate, maintain and manage improved water and sanitation systems in a sustainable manner. 5) 3 local governments (Kisii, Homa Bay and Bondo) trained on integrated urban water resources management, including urban catchment management.
3. Kibera-Soweto East Resource Centre	To integrate the principles of sustainable develop into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	207,619	Construction and equipping of Kibera Soweto Resource Centre
4. Thailand and UN-Habitat Partnership for WASH in Schools in Kisumu and Kakamega	This project will improve health status and learning environment and strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of school management and communities to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation at the two schools in Kenya.	32,500	1) Targeted 1,000 students and teachers in two schools in Kisumu and Kakamega. 2) In Renja Primary School, Kisumu County and in Matete Primary School, Kakamega County 45m ³ ferro cement water tanks was implemented, 4 doors both for boys and girls was added, 4 hand washing facilities and a roof rain water harvesting system was built.
5. Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme	Promoting pro-poor land and housing, Participatory Planning, Management and Governance	786,492	1) There was a physical Plan for Korogocho Informal Settlement 2) Improving the living condition of the Korogocho residents.
6. Provision of Adequate and Safe drinking water and improved sanitation services in Mandera County, Kenya	The proposed project was to address the problem of water supply shortage in the county.	369,518	1) Approximately 4,542 vulnerable households (27,200 persons) have improved access to water. 2) Approximately 5,425 school children in four schools have better sanitation facilities. 3) Four water management committees have water management skills and knowledge.
7. Water Treatment to Kibera Soweto East	Water and sanitation improvement in Kibera slums	7,590	Access to treated water in Kibera

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
8. Youth Empowerment through Leisure time activities, Safer Nairobi Initiatives	Youth and job creation	11,140	1) This created employment opportunities for Youth in Nairobi through commerce on open spaces. 2) It has currently created secure open spaces 3) 2 public spaces secured and 40 youth directly employed.
9. Urban Youth Empowerment and Opportunity	The project aims to improve youth livelihoods and access to economic opportunities including access agribusiness, training, mentorship and entrepreneurship development.	130,000	1) 6 greenhouses in Ayacy primary school in Kibera and Kandengwa primary school in Kikuyu, providing employment to 180 community members
10. Project for Urban Economy Youth Unit	The overall objective is to empower youth by capacity building through e-learning and other ICT related methods.	100,000	1) Capacity building for youth in Nairobi on ICT including development of Apps. 2) 360 youth trained from Nairobi and its environs and 100 directly and indirectly employed.
11. Mtwapa Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (Part of PSUP Phase III in Kenya)	C11 Land regularization process for informal settlement dwellers, Informal Settlement upgrading through improvement of water, sanitation and formation of Community Managed Funds for economic improvement	650,000	1) Targeted 12,000 households and improved on water access and created capacity development for the community. 2) Women and girls were prioritized for empowerment in CMF as a mechanism of reaching out to the most vulnerable households. 3) Over 60% of CMF projects were awarded to youth and women run CBOs aligned with participatory neighborhood plans to inform land regularization engaging all community members.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Project	Summary	Budget (USD)	Results Achieved/Expected
12. Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) phase 2	To promote pro-poor land and housing, Effective, Advocacy, Monitoring and evaluation	73,920.00	<p>1) Established and operationalized Land Information Management System in Turkana. 2) Key staff from MLPPUAM were trained on how to operate and manage the LIMS and are now able to use and interact with the system and continuously managing and updating their county land tenure information. 3) STDIM is a significant tool that local governments can adopt for development objectives such as inclusive planning, tenure security improvement, provision of basic services and infrastructure.</p>
Entrepreneurship and ICT Centre Training for Youth Empowerment	Setting up ICT centres for training of youth, development of innovations and apps.	460,000	<p>1) Incubation centres created in Mathare, Buruburu, Athi River, Alliance Boys School, Machakos Boys school. 2) Creation/development of Apps i.e. security hot spots. 3) 720 trained, 30 Apps developed by youth and over 200 youth directly employed.</p>

KENYA HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

2018-2021 Enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban development at national and county levels



UN HABITAT

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