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**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**NATIONAL REPORT**

**ON**

**THE REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HABITAT AGENDA**

**AND**

**THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON SHELTER  
AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

**TO**

**THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY FOR AN OVERALL REVIEW AND  
APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
HABITAT AGENDA (ISTANBUL +5)**

**AUGUST, 2000**

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## ACRONYMS

- |     |       |   |  |
|-----|-------|---|--|
| 1.  | ALGAK | - | Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya |
| 2.  | CBOs  | - | Community-Based Organizations                        |
| 3.  | DFID  | - | Department for International Development             |
| 4.  | DURP  | - | Department of Urban and Regional Planning            |
| 5.  | GTZ   | - | German Technical Cooperation Agency                  |
| 6.  | HABRI | - | Housing and Building Research Institute              |
| 7.  | IDA   | - | International Development Agency                     |
| 8.  | KFW   | - | Kredit anstatt Für Wiederaufbau                      |
| 9.  | K-REP | - | Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme                     |
| 10. | Las   | - | Local Authorities                                    |
| 11. | LADP  | - | Local Authority Development Plan                     |
| 12. | LA 21 |   | Local Agenda 21                                      |
| 13. | MLG   | - | Ministry of Local Government                         |
| 14. | NACHU | - | National Cooperatives Housing Union                  |
| 15. | NPA   | - | National Plan of Action                              |
| 16. | OPC   | - | Ordinary Portland Cement                             |
| 17. | RHA   | - | Rice Husk Ash  |
| 18. | SSP   | - | Strategic Structure Plans                            |
| 19. | STDP  | - | Small Towns Development Project                      |

- 20. UNCHS - United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
- 21. UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- 22. UNEP - United Nations Environmental Programme

## INTRODUCTION

Kenya presented the *Kenya National Report and Plan of Action on Shelter and Human Settlements* to the Habitat II Conference that was held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996. The report contains brief sections on background information and the preparatory process; and devotes about two thirds of the space to the National Plan of Action whose objective is to reverse the deteriorating shelter and human settlements situation in the country. The National Plan is a detailed analysis of issues and recommendations for implementation under the twin goals of *Adequate Shelter for All* and *Sustainable Human Settlements Development in an Urbanizing World*. The Plan prioritized activities requiring international cooperation within the first five years. These include: poverty alleviation, land for shelter, provision of infrastructure and services, environmental matters, capacity building, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The Plan of Action also proposed an Implementation Plan recognizing full involvement of partners in the shelter sector. Thus, this review at national level focuses on implementation of the NPA and the contribution of national partners.

At the global level, the Habitat II Conference adopted the Habitat Agenda that put forward ten principles and seven commitments to guide the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to achieve the two goals. The Plan of Action recommends programme activities; capacity building and institutional development; international cooperation and coordination; and follow-up mechanisms at all levels. Furthermore, in its paragraph 218, the Habitat Agenda recommends that the General Assembly considers holding a Special Session in 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Habitat II Conference i.e. Istanbul +5. This process is a response to this recommendation.

The Habitat Agenda also contains reports of commitments made by partners regarding their role and contribution in implementing the Agenda. The partners include local authorities, private sector, parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, business forum, foundations, professionals, researchers, as well as 15 United Nations agencies and organizations. As a result of this broad-based involvement, the Habitat II Conference is also referred to as the partners' Conference. In addition, the Agenda contains a summary of the outcome of dialogues for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, organized by Wisdom Keepers on future cities. The themes addressed were finance,

urban employment, land and rural-urban linkages, water, transport, energy, communications, health, and citizenship and democracy.

This report therefore encompasses the activities and contributions of the Government and major partners. It addresses the twenty selected items contained in the universal reporting format provided by UNCHS (Habitat) under seven main categories: shelter, social development and eradication of poverty, environmental management, economic development, governance, international cooperation and future action and initiatives.

After the Habitat II Conference, the Government coordinated a process that led to the establishment of broad-based Kenya National Committee on Shelter and Human Settlements to guide the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the National Plan of Action and relevant sections of the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) Report.

Despite efforts at national and local levels in shelter delivery, a number of factors reduced the impact of the programmes and activities. We are aware that after the Habitat II Conference, the country continued to suffer economic decline that led to cutting down on public spending, reduction in subsidies, postponement of projects awaiting funding leading to increased unmet demand for housing, basic services, infrastructure and amenities. This situation led to increased unemployment, under-employment and widespread poverty, making living conditions of a large proportion of the population worse.

The occurrence of natural disasters continued to cause loss of life and displacement of people. The impacts of El-Nino related floods, and drought had severe impacts including destruction of houses, infrastructure and basic services. The current rationing of water and electricity is a culmination of these effects that continue to impact negatively on the shelter sector

The subsequent sections of this report outline activities undertaken by Government and partners as well as recommendations for future initiatives. It is organized in seven chapters addressing shelter; social development and eradication of poverty; environmental management; economic development; governance; international cooperation; and future action and initiatives.

# CHAPTER 1

## SHELTER

Adequate Shelter for All is one of the two goals of the Habitat Agenda. Under this theme, the guidelines for country reporting include: access to land and secure tenure, right to adequate housing, equal access to credit, and access to basic services. However, it was not possible to collect information on right to adequate housing.

In addition to the above indicators, Kenya places importance on the review of the housing policy, dissemination of low-cost building technologies and materials; as well as revising and implementing revised building by-laws and planning regulations.

### **1.0/3.0 PROVISION OF SECURE TENURE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO LAND (40b) (Indicators 1 and 3 are combined in this report)**

#### **1.1/3.1 Progress Made Since 1996**

Limited access to land and security of tenure for a large proportion of the population was identified in the National Plan of Action as a constraint to shelter development. Since 1996, a number of activities have been undertaken to address these issues particularly in the areas of publicity and advocacy. The publicity initiatives include:

- The initiatives being developed by the Nairobi Informal Settlements Co-ordinating Committee;
- The strengthening of the structures of the Community Land Trust in Voi as a best practice;
- Mobilization and sensitization initiatives by NGOs such as Shelter Forum and Kituo Cha Sheria in lobbying for secure tenure, particularly for the poor;
- Advancement of the rights of women as relates to land and secure tenure;
- Sensitization of government and local authorities on the need for averting evictions and regarding shelter as a basic need/right;
- Moratorium on evictions in Nairobi;
- Presidential Commission on Land Law Review.

#### **1.2/3.2 Policy and Legislative Changes Since Habitat 11**

Progress in the fields of policy and legislation has been modest. The most important being the setting up of a Presidential Commission on Land Law

Review to look at land issues in Kenya; and the adopting of the Nairobi Informal Settlements Committee strategy by the Nairobi City Council and the Nairobi Provincial Monitoring Committee.

### **1.3/3.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles Encountered**

These include:

- Lack of a formal partnership system to administer issues relating to land;
- Co-ordination and coherence of the different legislation and institutional set-ups that administer land issues;
- Inadequate record/information systems and data related to land.

### **1.5/3.5 Recommendations for Priority Action**

There is need for:

- strengthened partnerships and networking in both administration of land and planning processes.
- formulation of a comprehensive land policy.
- improvement of land information and data systems.
- Sustained civic engagement on issues of land.

## **4.0 PROMOTE EQUAL ACCESS TO CREDIT (48e)**

### **4.1 Progress Made Since 1996**

While credit is a vital input in shelter delivery, the formal finance sector performed poorly as the performance of the economy declined and interest rates soared. Partners in this sector through the Kenya Association of Building Societies and Finance Institutions continued to address accessibility to finance. They examined the Banking Act and other legislation relating to finance to identify sections that require to be reviewed to make them enabling for shelter development. The Association commissioned a study on the *introduction of a Secondary Mortgage Market in Kenya*. Aspects of this report have been incorporated in the draft housing policy while the rest will be taken up during the review of the legislation. The Association is also playing a key role through the Kenya National Committee on Human Settlements, in appealing for deletion of a phrase forbidding the use of retirement benefits for mortgage lending.

For innovative financing mechanisms, other partners, including NACHU and international NGOs continued using innovative ways to loan to low-income earners for shelter development. For example Habitat for Humanity



built its 1000<sup>th</sup> house in Kenya in June 2000 through organized self-help groups. Based on local materials and volunteer labour, families in seven districts receive loans to build cheaper houses.

#### **4.2 Policy and Legislative Changes**

Efforts are still being made in the area of policy and legislation to amend the Retirement Benefits Act and other legislation that inhibit mobilization of finance for housing. Similarly, the draft housing policy proposes the enactment of the Housing Act for managing the housing sector.

#### **4.3 Institutional weaknesses and obstacles encountered**

With regard to innovative ways of providing credit for housing, difficulties are experienced in recovering loans. While the CBOs organized for loaning purposes are registered with the Department of Social Services, they are not recognized as part of the district administration structure. This is particularly so in some rural areas where lending authorities no longer accept rural property as guarantee.

#### **4.4 Lessons Learned with emphasis on sustainability and impact:**

- Establishment of a revolving fund is important as well as improving liquidity in the sector;
  - Recovery of house loans is critical for sustainability of such programmes.
- There is need for improved selecting of applicants, better education upfront to prospective homeowners, more diligent efforts in collecting mortgage repayment and the need for action to be taken against defaulters that discourages the practice. However, some of the external factors regarding debt recovery are lack of support for and in some cases, encouragement against loan repayment by local leaders.

#### **4.5 Recommendations for priority action:**

Efforts should be made to:

- Establish a secondary mortgage market;
- Disseminate more innovative methods of financing shelter using Best Practices and encouraging pilot testing etc.

### **5.0 PROMOTE ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES (40c)**

The long-term objective of the Government is to facilitate access to infrastructure and basic services to Kenyans. Since a large proportion of the

population in urban and rural areas lacks these basic services. In urban areas, formal subdivision of land is hampered by long and cumbersome procedures. As a result, developments based on informal subdivisions and illegally occupied land lack infrastructure and social amenities.

### **5.1 Progress Made Since 1996**

- Enactment of the Physical Planning Act
- Activities of the Nairobi Informal Settlements Committee
- Localising Agenda 21 in Nakuru
- Integrated Urban Housing Project in Nakuru
- Intensification of efforts in upgrading informal settlements.

For instance, the Government continued improving living standards in Nairobi's Mathare. The project involves provision of housing, roads, footpaths, street lighting, clean water, drainage, sanitary facilities and other social amenities. Plans are under way to replicate the approach in other areas e.g. Kibera and Nakuru.

### **5.2 Policy and Legislative Changes since Habitat II**

- Establishment of the Kenya Roads Board;
- Enactment of the Physical Planning Act;
- Implementing the strategy in informal settlements by causing systematic improvement to the living conditions through the installation of physical infrastructure and socially acceptable housing at affordable rent without occasioning any displacement of resident populations.

### **5.4 Lessons Learned with Emphasis on Sustainability and Impact**

- That there is need for public information on project concepts and benefits prior to the commencement of projects and during project implementation to enhance support for activities initiated.
- For sustainability, it is important for communities to own projects initiated for their benefit.

## **ADDITIONAL CONCERNS RELATING TO SHELTER**

### **A NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY (40A):**

Broad-based consultations led to the review of the Housing Policy. The draft document, addressing areas of concern, was approved by Cabinet in April 2000 for consideration by Parliament. The goal of the draft policy is to facilitate provision of the maximum number of people with adequate shelter and a healthy living environment at the lowest possible cost.

## B RESEARCH INTO AND DISSEMINATION OF LOW-COST BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES AND MATERIALS (40F)

The aim is to develop and test low-cost appropriate technologies for building construction and basic services, which make use of abundantly available local resources that are affordable and simple enough for low income groups to implement.

i) Research on Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSB) and Fibre Concrete Roofing Tiles (FCR) was undertaken by HABRI in collaboration with the public sector, NGOs and development partners. Dissemination of project results aims at creating awareness to people playing different roles in the building industry i.e. users, builders, professionals, policy makers, and local authority decision makers. Dissemination mechanisms include workshops, seminars, pilot projects, short courses, national exhibitions and shows.

With regard to building standards and regulations, two specification standards were approved and gazetted by the Kenya Bureau of Standards. The performance standard for FCR tiles is No.KS02-7490 and for SSB is KS02-1070.

ii) Research was undertaken on pozzolanic cement from rice husk ash in order to come up with an alternative binder to ordinary portland cement that is expensive. Its potential is based on the 8,000 tons of husks produced in Kenya annually. In 1997, HABRI started undertaking research that came up with a final RHA binder that can be commercially produced to supplement OPC and Lime. Research on rice husk has been finalized and the RHA cement can replace 50% OPC without losing any strength with 33% savings on the cost. Currently, RHA cement performance specifications are being drafted for submission to the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

iii) Additional Research on burnt brick waste indicates that about 30-40% of burnt brick product goes to waste and that the burnt brick waste powder can be a viable binder for masonry applications in mortars

### **Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles encountered**

- Research on building materials is yet a national priority.
- Inadequate capacity to undertake research.
- Low level of acceptability of researched materials by target groups.

**Lessons Learned:**

- Public projects should be the launching pad for research findings, based on broad partnerships

**Recommendation for priority action**

- Put in place policies that will facilitate regularization of informal settlements, use of low-cost building technologies, and continuous revision of building by-laws and planning regulations.
- Intensify efforts to popularize use of low-cost housing technologies and materials to reduce cost of housing.

**C BUILDING BY-LAWS AND PLANNING REGULATIONS**

Efforts are under way to ensure that standards governing housing development will, where applicable, be performance oriented allowing enough flexibility to suit the various socio-cultural, economic and climatic situations of different local regions as stipulated in the Reviewed Building By-laws and Planning Regulations.

**Recommendations for future action:**

- There is need for the establishment of a permanent consultative body to review and update housing standards and regulations on a continuous basis.
- Local authorities and other partners should enhance implementation of the revised by-laws in order to improve living conditions of communities.

**D MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The Habitat Agenda stresses the importance of evaluating the impact of policies, strategies and actions on the provision of adequate shelter for all and sustainable local authorities development. It recommends that monitoring be undertaken by all partners who should regularly monitor and evaluate their own performance in implementing the Habitat Agenda, based on guidelines prepared by the UNCHS (Habitat). The Agenda emphasizes the importance of desegregating data with regard to age, gender, vulnerability etc.

**Progress Made Since 1996**

The monitoring undertaken by Government is based on indicators prepared by Habitat for national reporting. On the other hand, some partners use Annual Events to allow partners review their performance and progress.

However, other partners either do not undertake evaluation or are still searching for appropriate tools that can be effective. For those who undertake evaluation, actions taken as a result of monitoring are inadequate to overcome problems.

### **Policy and Legislative changes since Habitat II**

A process has been put in place to harmonize data collection tools, and to establish National and Local Urban Observatories to facilitate networking.

### **Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles encountered:**

- The information sought is usually not documented in the required format. Information on electricity and telephone is documented by regions.
- Some data from Secondary sources is not desegregated by gender e.g. crime rates, or services for formal/informal settlements e.g. water, sewerage, electricity.
- Some of the data required by indicators is not very useful in the Kenyan situation e.g. *Mortgage and non-mortgage* loans due to non-documentation of non-mortgage portfolio.
- Lack of capacity among various partners to undertake monitoring and evaluation.
- Lack of strong interaction

### **Lessons Learned with emphasis on Sustainability and impact**

- Networking can only be based on harmonized tools, developed by partners for data collection.

### **Recommendations for priority action**

- Continue promoting networking among stakeholders

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY**

The Government has prioritized social development through eradication of poverty. This is spelt out in the **National Poverty Eradication Plan 1999-2015** that provides national policy and institutional framework for

implementation. The plan is a result of a consultative process involving a wide range of stakeholders. In addition, the Government has prepared the **Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper** for the period 2000-2003 which is tied to the three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework that prioritizes poverty reduction programmes. It is expected that the number of the poor will be reduced by 20% by 2004; and by another 30% by 2010

## **6.0 PROVIDE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR A HEALTHY AND SAFE LIFE (42)**

### **6.1 Progress Made since 1996**

The Government, in collaboration with partners, has initiated programmes that promote equal opportunities for a healthy and safe life. These programmes include family planning, child immunization, provision of key basic services such as water and sanitation, and capacity building to communities for sustainable management of these facilities. The Government has set targets in the water sector, considering that access to adequate and reliable supply of clean water and sanitation is key to public health, especially for low income groups. NGOs and CBOs also have strong involvement in health related programmes and these include the following:-

- Community self-help water supply schemes for supply of safe water
- Environmental management
- Refuse collection and management
- Improving sanitation

These programmes are exemplified by some of the Kenyan best practices submissions such as the Mukuru Waste Recycling programme.

### **6.5 Recommendations for priority action**

- To realize the target of universal access to safe water by 2010
- Universal access to primary health care within 5 km of all rural households by 2010.

## **7.0 PROMOTE SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND SUPPORT DISADVANTAGED GROUPS (117 & 96b)**

### **7.1 Progress Since 1996**

The Government is putting in place mechanisms to promote social integration and support of disadvantaged groups. The mechanisms include

the National Poverty Eradication Plan that was put in place in 1997, finalized in 1998 and launched in 1999. This plan has the following three components:

- A Charter for social integration
- Improved access to essential services by low income households that currently lack basic services.

It has also promoted inclusion of marginalized groups in decision making and national development matters, through initiatives such as setting up the Fund for the Disabled, the Youth Fund and the Women Development Fund which include Government contributions through the budget augmented with resources raised through "*harambees*" fund raising.

## **7.2 Policy and Legislative changes since Habitat II**

The Government recognizes initiatives of civil society organizations such as NGOs, CBOs, religious, charitable, national and international organizations, and encourages partnership with them in programmes that support the poor. Through providing an expanded political space for civic engagement by other organizations, a coalition of NGOs drew up a draft Basic Rights Charter in 1998 focusing on the fulfillment of the basic needs of people.

In partnership with stakeholders, the Government has also set up committees to oversee improvement of shelter for the poor, one of which is the **Nairobi Informal Settlements Coordinating Committee.**

## **8.0 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT (46)**

### **15.0 STRENGTHEN SMALL AND MICRO-ENTERPRISES, PARTICULARLY THOSE DEVELOPED BY WOMEN (160b) (These sections are considered together)**

#### **8.1/15.1 Progress made since 1996**

The role of women in employment has over the years ranged from exclusion from formal employment, to gradual acceptance into the lower echelons requiring low skills, paying low wages, few promotion opportunities and little or no job security

The Government has played a major role in strengthening programmes integrating credit, finance and technology transfer; particularly those developed by women. At the grassroot level, the Social Services

Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports mobilizes women to form women groups, which they use to raise finances to cater for their socio-economic needs. These groups constitute collateral for accessing credit for both individual and community development activities. NGOs and cooperatives have also fully supported this initiative by providing credit to well established women groups without necessarily demanding collateral, and this has enabled women to participate in development activities and decision-making. Examples of such organizations include K-Rep, Faulu-Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank and NACHU.

In 1998, women constituted 29.3% of the total formal wage employment compared to 26.2% in 1995. Over 80% of the labour-force in the agricultural sector is female labour. Women also participate prominently in domestic services including child care, housework, wood and water collection, and food preparation, for which limited monetary rewards are received. They also play major productive roles in business and community services within the informal sector. As individuals or groups, they also engage in micro and small scale business oriented activities including in the 'Jua Kali' sector, from which they realize some income. Only a small percentage of women engage in medium and large scale enterprises.

#### **8.2/15.2 Policy and Legislative Changes since Habitat II**

- A National Policy on Gender and Development has been drafted and presented before Cabinet.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in national policies and programmes, including the process of engendering the national budget.
- The Sessional Paper on small and medium enterprises has included gender issues.
- Review of laws relating to ownership and access to productive resources is in progress.
- Setting-up of institutional structures within Government and civil society organizations to spearhead mainstreaming of gender issues in policy, programme planning, implementation and evaluation.

#### **8.3/15.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles**

- Inadequate access to credit and institutional rigidities.
- Lack of access and control over productive resources such as land.
- Low levels of education and entrepreneurial skills.



### 8.5/15.5 Recommendations for Priority Action

- Review the Employment Act and all other laws that impede women access and control of resources to promote their participation in the economy.
- Strengthening of Gender Units for effective gender mainstreaming in sectors.
- The Government, in collaboration with NGOs and Development partners, need to implement mechanisms to empower women especially those heading households, with a view to expanding their access to credit, and improving the plight of young girls who are forced out of school.
- Supported the institutions that provide credit to women without demanding large collateral and approval from their guardians.
- Support Gender responsive proposals contained in the National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2015).

## CHAPTER 3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Proper management of the environment is critical for human survival. However, current rates and patterns of production and consumption pose threats to resources. Unplanned utilization of resources generally depletes the resources base, reduces quality, and generates wastes at rates beyond the capacity of the natural systems to absorb.

In its paragraph 187, *The National Plan of Action on Shelter and Human Settlements for Kenya* recommended the institutionalization of regulatory mechanisms to address environmental matters in human settlements. This is being addressed as a follow-up of the *National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)*. This will be enhanced by the enacted framework Law on Environmental Management and Coordination (1999). The NEAP process proposed a procedure to lay ground for formulation of guidelines and procedures to facilitate application of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) in all sectors.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has established an institutional mechanism to implement EIA; and is currently undertaking capacity building through inservice programmes. The sectors already

applying EIA include water, industry, energy and infrastructure. Other sectors are at various stages of incorporating the technique. In this respect, the draft National Housing Policy proposes application of EIA on major projects and sources of building materials. Currently, all large-scale infrastructural projects are required to include an EIA statement in their proposals.

## **9.0 PROMOTE GEOGRAPHICALLY BALANCED SETTLEMENT STRUCTURES (43K)**

The Government, through various ministries and departments, plans development activities to work towards balanced development in the country. The Department of Physical Planning has a mission of ensuring that human settlements are well planned by providing an appropriate spatial framework within which environmental and socio-economic development activities can harmoniously take place. This is done through the preparation of national, regional and local development plans and ensuring compliance.

### **9.1 Progress made Since 1996**

Planning is undertaken through preparation of Strategic Structure Plans, Regional Plans, Environmental Development Plans and Action Plans, and Localising Agenda 21. Use is made of the Geographic Information System that speed up the process of preparing plans. Currently, there is demand for regional plans for 65 districts and 1,800 urban plans.

### **9.2 Policy and Legislative Changes Since Habitat II**

- Enactment of a framework Law on Environmental Management and Coordination (1999).
- Enactment of the Physical Planning Act of 1996 and the Physical Planners Registration Act.
- Sensitization of stakeholders on the Physical Planning Act.

The effective operation of the Physical Planning Act calls for a national land policy as well as the need to rationalize and harmonize laws relating to land and environment.

### **9.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles Encountered**

In order to operationalize the Physical Planning Act, there is need to redefine the roles of central government and local authorities in local physical and other environmental planning. There is also need to harmonize the Act with

relevant statutes, and undertake capacity building and institutional reorganization in local authorities.

#### **9.4 Lessons Learned**

- stakeholder participation is crucial and effective in planning, and implementation and monitoring;
- there is public enthusiasm and good will in plan ownership;
- that public officers are facilitators and not planning authorities.

#### **9.5 Recommendations for Priority Action**

There is need for:

- partnerships and networking in the planning process;
- capacity building in planning techniques e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Structure Planning and Regional Planning.
- use of appropriate technologies and equipment.

### **10.0 MANAGE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR WATER IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER (141c)**

Water resources countrywide have continued to decrease over the years due to excision of forests and inappropriate management of catchment areas as well as encroachment by settlements. Rivers are depositories for sewage, industrial effluents and leacheates from solid wastes posing a serious problem to water systems, impairing the quality and usefulness of the ever dwindling resources. For instance, discharge into Nairobi river is far beyond the regenerative capacity of the river.

#### **10.1 Progress made since 1996**

- a) The Ministry of Local Government is undertaking commercialization of water and sanitation in Kericho, Eldoret, Nyeri and Kitale with the possibility of replicating in other local authorities.
- b) The Urban Water and Sanitation Management Project aims at enhancing the capacity of local authorities to manage water on a commercial basis; improving operations and maintenance capacity of local authorities; increasing revenue earning capacity in water projects; and improving capacities of local authorities as water undertakers and involving other stakeholders in the management of water and sanitation projects.
- c) Currently Nairobi City Council is participating in *Managing Water for African Cities*, a joint effort of UNCHS

(Habitat), UNEP and UNDP in collaboration with seven African cities.

The programme seeks to enhance and promote effective policy development in urban water resource management using strategies that enable the use of limited water resources efficiently and widen service coverage particularly in urban low-income settlements. It also introduces measures that mitigate against impacts of urbanization on fresh water resources.

The two components of the demonstration are:

- urban water demand management and environmental conservation. The demand management focuses on conservation measures to make better use of limited resources;
- environmental conservation component to mitigate against the impact of urbanization on water resources by demonstrating pollution control on Nairobi dam.

The community is being involved since they will be beneficiaries of a clean environment.

## **11.0 REDUCE URBAN POLLUTION (431)**

Pollution in urban centres results from inappropriate management of both solid wastes and effluents. Most local authorities are unable to collect and dispose of solid wastes appropriately. Indiscriminate dumping of wastes in open spaces creates breeding grounds for rodents, and becomes a source of smell nuisance particularly in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Disposal of plastics and polythene bags is of particular concern because they are not degradable. Limited recycling and reuse of paper, plastics and bottles is done by scavengers in open dumps, landfills and at source although organized efforts are gaining ground as well. Urban effluents contain dissolved and suspended organic and inorganic solids. Generally, inefficient or overloaded sewerage facilities treat effluents below the level of assimilation capacities of receiving water bodies. Industrial effluents from food processing industries usually contain biodegradable organic wastes. However, effluents from textiles, leather, paper, chemical and engineering works may contain toxic materials, acids, heavy metals which are harmful to users of river water downstream and the environment.

Similarly, noxious gases produced by various industrial processes affect communities in their vicinity e.g. the Pan Paper Mills at Webuye.

- Dust emissions from quarrying, construction and some industries is common;
- Emission from vehicles cause heavy localized pollution, particularly in urban areas where the number of vehicles is high.

It is a known fact that air pollution precipitates prevalence of Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URT) among others. However, monitoring air pollution is hampered by lack of equipment, trained personnel, lack of standards and policy.

### **11.1 Progress since 1996**

Privatization of solid waste management in Nairobi city centre and estates is on the increase. Community participation in various estates has focussed on waste disposal, clearing drains and physical security. Supportive projects in various towns involving several partners include Green Towns Project, the Youth for Habitat, Localising Agenda 21 in Nakuru and Mukuru Recycling Project. Some of these community initiatives have been recognized as Best Practices e.g. the Mathare Youth, Mukuru Recycling Project, Malindi Green Towns Project.

### **11.2 Policy and Legislative Changes since Habitat II**

- Commercialization and privatization of solid waste management in Kitale, Nyeri, Kericho, Eldoret and Nairobi;
- Enactment of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act; (1997)
- Enactment of the Physical Planning Act 1996.
- Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Administrative Procedures (1996)

### **11.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles Encountered**

The NEAP process institutional mechanism has not been adequately strengthened to coordinate efforts in this area. In the meantime, government departments charged with policy and legislation in this area e.g. Health, Water, Local Government and Industry act independently.

### **11.4 Lessons Learned**

There is need to develop standards on pollution emissions and to enforce them.

### **11.5 Recommendations for Priority Action**

- There is need for co-ordination of policy, standards and legislation;
- Intensify privatization and commercialization.

## **12. PREVENT DISASTERS AND REBUILD SETTLEMENTS(432)**

### **12.1 Progress Made Since 1996**

The Inter-ministerial Task Force was established in the Office of the President in 1992 as a mechanism for disaster management in the Country. However, systematic management of disasters has only gained momentum over the past three years as a result of persistent drought, the intensity of El-Nino induced rains which produced severe flooding in 1997/8, and the 7th August 1998 bomb blast in Nairobi at the American Embassy. The main feature of current disaster management is the co-ordination of Government institutions, private sector and NGOs apart from those set up to deal with drought.

### **12.2 Policy and Legislative Changes Since Habitat II**

Plans are at advanced stages to institutionalize disaster management in Kenya through a policy framework, a unifying legislation and a national plan under the co-ordination of the Office of the President.

### **12.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles Encountered**

Some of the key constraints include lack of:

- a) comprehensive national policy and legislation;
- b) comprehensive up-to-date inventory of emergency resources;
- c) institutional framework and action plans for timely mobilization of the material, human and financial resources in responding to disasters;
- d) proper established communications networks in the country for timely dissemination of information and collaboration for successful co-ordination;
- e) joint training, planning, standard operations procedures, and contingency plans by stakeholders; and

### **12.4 Lessons Learnt with Emphasis on Sustainability and Impact**

Given the demonstrated capabilities of science and rapid developments in technology, it is possible to reduce the loss of the life and damage caused by disasters. These include early warning systems, information and data exchange among public, private sectors and civil society, and the need for capacity building.

## 12.5 Recommendations

Long-term solutions can only be provided by comprehensive social, economic and political policies:

- a) Government institutions, private sector should boost their collective preparedness and response capacities; and learn lessons from the 1998 bomb blast.
- b) Long-term programmes should be put in place to strengthen local coping capacity.
- c) The insurance policy should be revised to cover private sector damage.
- d) Undertake hazard mapping, vulnerability analysis and risk assessment.
- e) Promote Regional collaboration.
- f) Develop a technical and resource capacity to respond rapidly Improve early warning systems.

## 14.0: SUPPORT MECHANISMS TO PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL PLANS AND LOCAL AGENDA 21 INITIATIVES (137I)

Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda recognize that many of the problems and solutions concerning sustainable urban development have their roots in local activities. Local authorities construct, operate and maintain economic, social and environmental infrastructure, oversee planning processes and establish local environmental policies and regulations. Local authorities are, therefore, called upon to undertake consultative processes with their populations in order to achieve consensus on implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local level and "Localising Agenda 21" for their communities. The Nakuru project involves the Community, Nakuru Municipal Council, the public sector the University of Nairobi and UNCHS (Habitat).

### 14.1 Progress since 1996

Out of operationalizing the Physical Planning Act, several issues have emerged, including the need to redefine the role of the central government and local government in local physical and environmental planning; harmonizing of the Act with related statutes; and capacity building and institutional re-organization.

In terms of new trends, the physical Planning Act provides for integration of the physical planning policies with other sectoral policies, for instance, the

Poverty Eradication Plan and Industrialization Policy to the Year 2020. It also institutionalizes stakeholder participation in the planning process.

#### **14.2 Policy and Legislative changes since Habitat II**

- Enactment and operationalizing the Physical Planning Act No.6 of 1996 and Registration of Physical Planners Act and their respective regulations;
- Sensitization of stakeholders on the Physical Planning Act.

In order to sustain participatory environmental planning approach, an Environmental Management Unit has been established in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement and an Environment Section in Physical Planning Department. The institutions have drafted a position paper on environmental concerns in land use planning and management, prepared eight environmental development plans and action plans for the respective towns; and established seven action groups for the respective towns to oversee the implementation of action plans.

#### **14.3 Institutional Weaknesses and obstacles encountered**

The effective operation of the Physical Planning Act has explicitly revealed major areas of concern, namely the need for a National Land Policy and harmonization of laws on land and environment. The on-going work of the Land Law Commission could contribute towards addressing these concerns.

#### **14.4 Lessons Learned with emphasis on sustainability and impact**

- Stakeholder participation is crucial for effective planning and implementation;
- There is public enthusiasm and goodwill in plan ownership;
- That public officers are facilitators and not planning authorities

From the experience of the last four years in Nakuru, there have emerged several pertinent issues worth of note:

- i) Application of LA21 concepts and principles in the preparation of sustainable SSP, LADP and Action Plans is a positive initiative which should be pursued and developed further;
- ii) LA21 requires adequate time and resources if all the urban centres and human settlements have to be covered adequately;
- iii) The available qualified personnel in the field require re-orientation to enable them fulfil the requirements of LA 21 and implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local level.
- iv) Finally, there is urgent need for universities to revise the curriculum and syllabi for training of future planners.



**14.5 Recommendation for Priority Action:**

- There is need for partnerships and networking in the planning process
- Capacity building in terms of training in the use of the various planning techniques, environmental impact assessment (EIA), strategic structure planning (SSP) and regional planning
- Enhanced budgetary allocation to carry out planning, preparation of plans and purchase of equipment
- Need for finances for training in geographic information system technology which is an important tool for planning.
- Enhance the undergraduate course in urban and regional planning in order to address the shortage of staff.
- Certificate and diploma courses in order to re-orient the existing trained personnel. In this regard, the DURP intends to introduce certificate and Diploma courses.
- Revision of the M.A. (Planning) course to incorporate the concepts and principles of LA 21 and implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local level.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Economic growth is necessary for poverty reduction particularly when it expands productivity and employment of the poor; and when Government resources are spent to deliver services to poor families. Kenya's *Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy* has five basic components:

- To facilitate sustained and rapid economic growth;
- To improve governance and security;
- To increase ability of the poor to raise incomes;
- To improve the quality of life of the poor; and
- To improve equity and participation.

#### **16.O ENCOURAGING PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS AND STIMULATE PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES (158b and 118a)**

**16.1 Progress made since 1996**

The eighth National Development Plan (1997-2001) was expected to lay the foundation for transforming Kenya into a newly industrialised country by the

year 2020. Industrialization is seen as the quickest avenue for generating employment opportunities and incomes. However, the overriding emphasis on rapid industrialization through both domestic and foreign direct investment has yet to yield significant results. The plan projected the creation of 2.6 million jobs or an annual growth rate of 3.5% during 1997-2001. The majority of Kenya's labour-force is engaged in the small-scale agriculture sector. The urban and rural non-farm formal sectors and the large-scale agriculture sector, together employ about the same number as the urban informal sector. Thus, while, attention on the industrial sector should continue, priority should be given to improving productivity in those sectors where the majority of the labour force is employed to accelerate the growth of these sectors. The following actions are aimed at achieving this:

- a) a higher priority to investment in the small-scale agriculture sector.
- b) improvement of the performance of rural and urban informal sectors, tourism and other service sectors through the creation of a more favourable environment including:
  - dismantling of restrictive laws, regulations and administrative rules that impede entrepreneurship, and
  - strengthening the rule of law, improving transparency and accountability, and enhancing security for both people and property.

The process of fine tuning policies, reforming systems and rejuvenating institutions has already begun. The focus is on the creation of economic space and opportunities for all citizens to improve their lot.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **GOVERNANCE**

Governance of settlements has become an important issue in the last decade. There has been increased importance of citizen and community pressure including urban social movements in Nairobi e.g. the Karen-Langata Association; Madaraka Tenants Association and Nairobi Central Business District Association, among others, combined with the growth worldwide of environmental movements that have helped to place a greater emphasis on local control and involvement in decision-making. These changes call for adequately trained staff and capacity building both for staff in local authorities and target communities. The Housing and Building Research

Institute (HABRI) of the University of Nairobi has introduced a Masters course in Urban Management and short-term certificate courses to address this gap. This will complement on-going programmes at the Mombasa Government Training Institute by the Ministry of Local Government.

## **17.0 PROMOTE DECENTRALIZATION AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL AUTHORITIES(180)**

### **17.1 Progress Made Since 1996**

The Government through the Ministry of Local Government is implementing the following major programmes in line with Habitat Agenda:

- Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities,
- Improving planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructure in local authorities e.g. roads and water;
- Improving metropolitan planning and management;
- Strengthening international co-operation, co-ordination and partnership.

#### **Infrastructure development:**

The Kenya Urban Infrastructure Project, aims at improving the economic efficiency of the urban road network in local authorities and to build sustainable road maintenance capacity and discipline. The program covers 26 towns in the country and involves:

- instituting simplified Road maintenance management system.
- involving small-scale labour-based contractors in maintenance and rehabilitation works.
- designing and implementing training programmes of local authorities staff in road design, construction maintenance and rehabilitation.

#### **Water & Sanitation:**

The Ministry is undertaking commercialization and privatisation of water and sanitation in some local authorities with the possibility of replicating the approach in other local authorities. These are Kericho, Eldoret, Nyeri and Kitale. The Urban Water and Sanitation Management Project aims at enhancing the capacity of local authorities to manage water on commercial basis; improving the operations and maintenance capacity of local authorities; increasing revenue earning capacity from water projects; and improving the capacity of local authorities as water undertakers and involving other stakeholders in the management of water and sanitation projects.

Over the same period, the Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya (ALGAK), was involved in the promotion of decentralised and strengthened local authorities through participation in consultation meetings on the draft Charter for Local Self-Government. The Charter will hopefully be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001 as a convention on decentralization, local autonomy and participatory democracy. It will then be ratified by national governments.

## **17.2 Policy and Legislative Changes Since Habitat II**

Some main changes have been:

### **a) Capacity Building and Institutional Development**

Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities through:

- i) Initiating a Sessional Paper on the Local Government Sector to spell out the local government policies.
- ii) Reviewing of the Local Government Act (CAP 265) to strengthen and to decentralize some powers, functions and resources to local authorities to make them more autonomous.
- iv) Rationalizing expenditure and revenue sharing between central government and local authorities e.g. road maintenance levy, Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), institute revenue mobilization strategies and, enhancing disbursement of contributions in lieu of rates to local authorities for land belonging to public agencies.
- iv) Strengthening local authorities planning and budgeting system to reflect national policies, and priorities.
- v) Initiating rationalization of the creation, upgrading and merging of local authorities based on objective criteria to make them viable and autonomous.

### **b) Improving Planning, Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Infrastructure in Local Authorities i.e. Roads & Water**

Road Infrastructure: Roads in local authorities have deteriorated seriously over the last decade due to weak technical and institutional capacities, poor planning and management of road construction and maintenance, and inadequate financial resources for new roads and for maintenance/rehabilitation.

The Government is making efforts to improve the state of roads in local authorities through the enactment of the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund Act.

In an effort to have more funds dedicated for road maintenance in the country, the Ministry of Local Government receives 20% for local roads while the rest go to classified roads under the Ministry of Roads and Public Works.

**c) Revenue-sharing between Central and Local Government**

Starting from year 2000, five percent of the national income tax collected will be given to local authorities as Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) to replace service charge.

**d) Review of the local Government Act:**

Efforts have been initiated for a bill to be introduced in Parliament to have the Local Government Act overhauled to allow for participatory democracy and autonomy at the local level.

### **17.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles Encountered**

These include:-

- Poor image of the local government system among citizens;
- conflicting government directives to local authorities
- low educational calibre of some civic heads, making it hard for them to work professionally;
- centralised local government system; and
- short mayoral term of office, which is two years in a span of five years.

### **17.4 Lessons Learned with Emphasis on Sustainability and Impact**

With awareness creation and citizen participation, lobbying for decentralisation and strengthening local authorities can have a significant impact in Kenya. That is so because demand for a new local government system would be from an informed perspective.

### **17.5 Recommendations for Priority Action**

Civic education programmes on decentralisation of local authorities are vital.

### **Metropolitan Planning and Management**

Proper planning and management of urban centres is necessary for their orderly growth and development. To ensure this, the Ministry is undertaking the following initiatives.

- a) Initiating preparation of National Urban Development Policy.
- b) Initiating and supporting preparation of metropolitan management and growth strategies e.g.
  - i. Nairobi Metropolitan Management and Growth Strategy 2001- 2030; and

- ii. Strategic Structure plans for Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu Mombasa and Malindi.
- c) Strengthening Land Use Planning and Environmental Management in Local Authorities through:
  - i) Application of the Physical Planning Act 1996
  - ii) Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act.
  - iii) Environmental training and Management through Green Towns Project
  - iv) Solid waste management strategy e.g. in Nairobi City.
  - v) Introducing spatial planning in Local Authorities to ease the land use planning process.
- d) Assisting Local Authorities to prepare Local Authorities Development plans.

## **18.0 ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT PARTICIPATION AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

The National Plan of Action recognizes active engagement of civil society organizations as essential in identifying problems, setting goals, mobilizing resources and implementing projects. This can be realized when capacity building is undertaken for leaders as well as communities; and relevant legislation is reviewed.

### **18.1 Progress made since 1996**

Since 1996 local authorities, through ALGAK, have been sensitized on the need to involve the civil society in all major development initiatives at the local level. Sensitization has been done through workshops, on the Habitat Agenda and implementation challenges at local levels. As a result of the sensitization, a few councils such as Malindi, Eldoret, Mombasa, Thika and Nyeri have started involving citizens in civic matters. Citizen groups and Area Development Committees have subsequently emerged, and they have become fora through which local authorities and citizens discuss and prioritize development matters.

The youth have organized themselves into Youth for Habitat which is affiliated to the international organization. Their activities have included awareness creation, installing the *Peace Pole* after the 1998 bomb blast,

undertaking clean-up activities in low-income settlements, participating in Commission and Istanbul +5 preparatory meetings. They have been supported by Shelter Forum, UNCHS (Habitat), ALGAK, GTZ/STDP among others.

Community-Based Organizations have been mobilized to share experiences through networking and exchange visits e.g. between Nakuru low-income settlements and those in Nairobi; use of appropriate technologies to improve housing in Maasai housing and informal settlements in Mathare; Voi to Kiamaiko area in Nairobi.

### **18.2 Policy and Legislative Changes since Habitat II**

Discussions on the need for civic engagement and participation have been embarked on since 1996 more than any other time in the history of Kenya's local authorities. Review of the national constitution and the Local Government Act will, among other things, ensure that concerns of CBOs are channelled and acted upon in local authorities.

At the international level, the draft World Charter on Local Self-Government (article 10) proposes citizen participation through respective local authorities. ALGAK has been participating in its formulation.

### **18.3 Institutional Weaknesses and Obstacles Encountered**

Main weaknesses and obstacles regarding civic participation and engagement have included inadequate capacity within local authorities to facilitate citizen participation and engagement.

### **18.4 Lessons Learned with Emphasis on Sustainability and Impact**

It is only through civic engagement and participation that local governance can be realized. Again, transparency, accountability and sustainable efficient governance can be achieved when citizens at the lowest level of any society have been given a chance to voice their concerns on how they would like to have their cities, towns and villages managed.

### **18.5 Recommendations for Priority Action**

Through partnership with such organizations as the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), local authorities capacity to involve citizens in local governance could be built. Political goodwill is also important for strengthening local authorities in order to have them operate in an autonomous manner.

- Communities need to have information on technologies and share it through networking, workshops, lessons from best practices, exchange visits, monitoring and assessment of input.
- Involvement of the youth is important.
- Importance of partnerships and sharing of information among local authorities and among CBOs should be recognized.

## **19.0 ENSURE TRANSPARENT, ACCOUNTABLE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNANCE OF TOWNS, CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS (45a)**

### **19.1 Progress Made Since 1996**

In 16 towns, activities aimed at implementing the Habitat Agenda and the National Plan of Action include:

#### **a) Improvement of Local Authorities Planning Capacities:**

Major activities in partner towns result in medium term development plans and bring together a wide variety of actors at the community, local authority and district levels providing a basis for decision- making and prioritization of development needs. These include:

- Updating the Manual for Local Authorities Development Programmes, (LADP), 97/2000
- Preparation of 12 Local Authorities Development Programmes, 1999-2000
- Impact assessment on Partner Towns, March 2000
- District Development Plans

#### **b) Enhancing Financial Management and Organization in local authorities:**

These projects are aimed at developing and monitoring transparent and realistic budgets; improving the revenue base; and streamlining their organizational and systematic staff development through:

- Human Resource Development Strategy for Local Authorities in Kenya, 1999.
- Management and Organization Advisory Services and the Management, and Organizational Manual for Local Authorities in Kenya 2000.
- Initiation of Kenya Local Authorities Database(KLAD) from 1997
- Establishment of the MLG Urban Development Documentation Centre/Library.



**c) Infrastructure Services Demonstration Projects:**

The following projects support local authorities in the provision and management of key services through planning, implementation, operating and monitoring specific services. Emphasis is put on management of services, maintenance and cost recovery including:

- Preparation of Road Maintenance Guidelines for Small Towns 1998,
- Implementation of solid and liquid waste management in partner towns, and
- Implementation of bus park and market projects in six partner towns.

**d) Upgrading of Informal Settlement:**

In collaboration with partner towns, the Commissioner of Lands, communities and other local partners, STDP assists in providing secure tenure in the informal settlement, provision of infrastructure and facilitation of community organization through an upgrading concept developed by the project. The project has undertaken upgrading of informal settlements in four partner towns including the CLT project in Voi.

**e) The Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya (ALGAK):**

Initiatives aimed at strengthening ALGAK to undertake capacity building and advisory services for local authorities by:

- Facilitating exchange of experiences and promotion of good practices.
- Undertaking demand and level of satisfaction survey e.g. in December 1999.

**19.3 Problems Encountered**

- a) Frequent changes of LA staff and policy makers in the partner towns.
- b) Overstaffing of councils at the lower level and vacancies at senior levels.
- c) Weak financial base of partner towns resulting in up to 80% of the revenue being allocated to personnel costs.
- d) Over reliance on donor assistance in implementing projects in LAs

## CHAPTER 6

### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The international community committed itself to support implementation of various programmes at national and local levels, institutions and in management.

#### 20.0 ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION, AND PARTNERSHIP (49)

The Ministry of Local Government is collaborating with the following international agencies:

- i) World Bank/IDA
  - UTIP On construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of local authority roads
  - KLGRP- for fiscal and financial reforms in local Authorities.
  - Rationalization of Locals Authorities, improving structure, function and staffing of local authorities
  - Rationalization of Ministry of Local Government
- ii) German International Development Co-operation Agency - GTZ
  - Small Town Development Project (STDP) to improve settlement upgrading, Local Authorities Database (KLAD) planning and human resource development in selected towns/local authorities.
  - Nairobi Whole Sale Market - To provide a central marketing facility in Nairobi for agricultural products wholesalers in Nairobi.
  - UWASAM - Urban Water & Sanitation Management Project - To improve management of water and sanitation in local authorities e.g. commercialization, privatisation.
- iii) Netherlands Embassy - Green Towns Project i.e. an Environmental planning & Training Project - To train staff of Government, local authorities, and action groups in environmental planning and management.
- iv) UNCHS (Habitat) - Water Management in African Cities - To improve the management of water in the Nairobi City Council i.e. urban water demand management, and environmental conservation of Nairobi River and rehabilitation of Nairobi Dam.
  - UNCHS (Habitat) & STDP/IDA - Establishment of an urban data base for local authorities, City Date programme, Kenya Local Authorities Database (KLAD), computerization of data in local authorities (IDA).

- v) The GTZ supported pre-Habitat and post-Habitat II activities at national level, the youth, ALGAK, Shelter Forum aids and poverty eradication plan.
- vi) KFW in upgrading of slums in Mathare, Nairobi.
- vii) World Bank support in research into Rice Husk Ash as a cheaper binder.
- viii) Local authorities' implementation of the Habitat Agenda has been facilitated by support from GTZ/Small Towns Development Project (STDP) and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) through ALGAK, the Commonwealth Local Government Forum, Municipal Development Programme, Department for International Development (DFID) and UNCHS/Habitat. They have mainly dealt with local authorities' poverty reduction programmes. Through the African Union of Local Authorities International co-operation has also been sought with existing political bodies such as the Organisation of African Unity, East African Co-operation and Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **FUTURE ACTION AND INITIATIVES**

#### **Priorities for Shelter Development**

- Approval of the Housing Policy
- Slum Upgrading involving participatory approach to infrastructural construction and improvement of shelter conditions with zero-displacements
- Land for Housing; entailing the identification of land for housing development through public/private partnerships while upholding security of tenure.
- Enactment of Land Policy.
- Access to credit, through mobilization of alternative sources of credit for shelter development including cooperatives, the speeding up of the process towards the setting up of secondary mortgage markets and reviewing legislation relating to finance.
- Access to information entailing development, management and dissemination of information on shelter as a means of guiding policy consideration in shelter development with regard to housing markets; and networking among partners.

### **Priorities for Sustainable Urban Development**

- Participatory Urban Planning; through the replication of initiatives of participatory planning including Eco-city approach of Nakuru structure Plan.
- Operationalization of partnerships at all levels with a view to strengthening and institutionalizing sustainable urban development initiatives.
- Review shelter-related training programmes to address new concepts.

### **Priorities for Capacity Building and institutional development**

- Development of targeted capacity building and training programmes for elected leader, managers and communities especially in local authorities.

### **Priorities for International Cooperation**

- Identification of areas that have received the least level of international cooperation with a view to enhancing access to international cooperation initiatives.
- Prioritizing areas of close collaboration with the UNCHS (Habitat)
- Enhancing sharing of information through international cooperation especially in documentation of best practices, technology transfers and offshore mobilization of finance for housing.