**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

# KENYA COUNTRY REPORT ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA (NUA)

## 31st MARCH, 2021
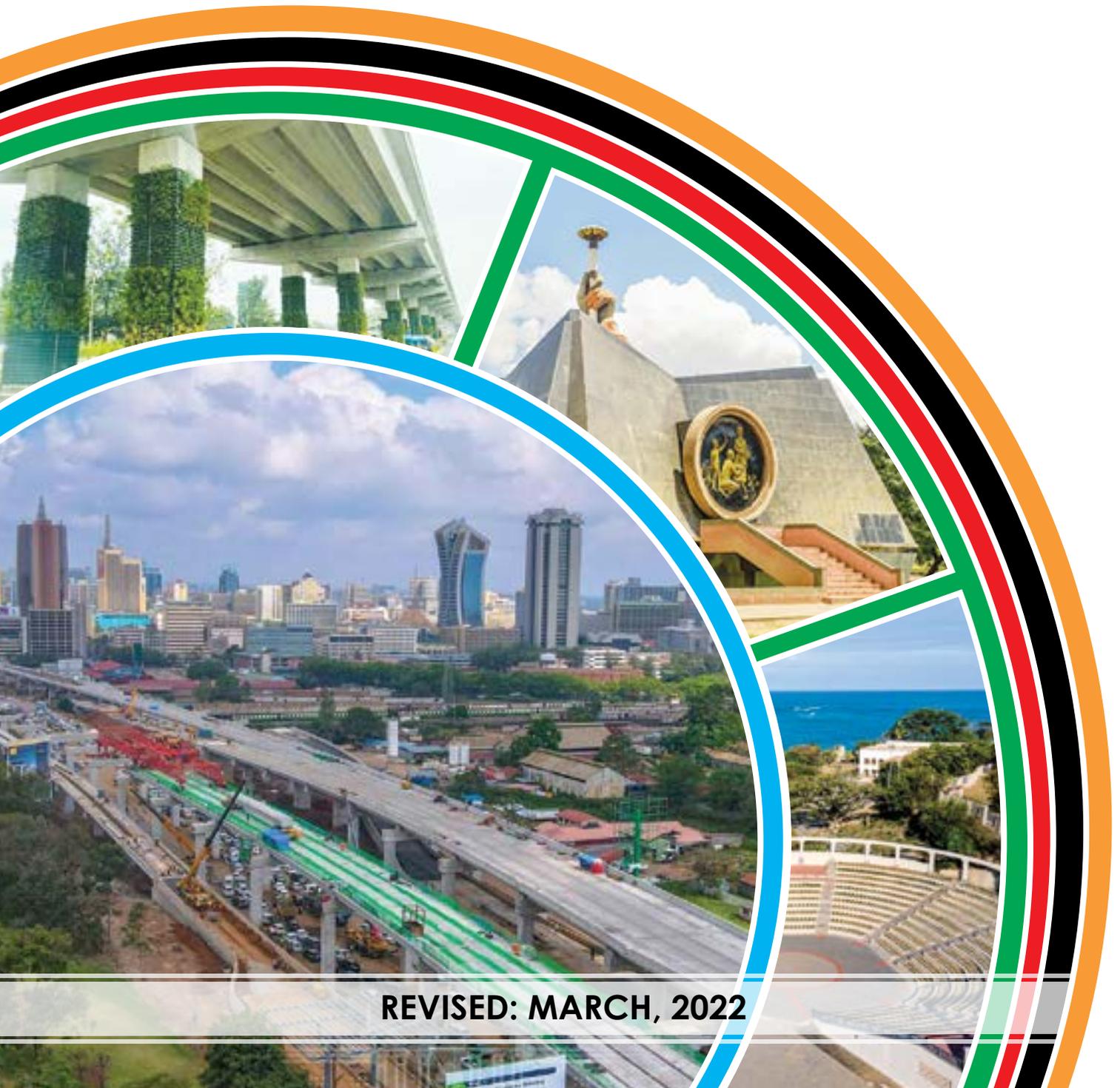
**REVISED: MARCH, 2022**

**01**

**Part 1:**
**Transformative Commitments**
**For Sustainable Urban Development.**

**Part 2:**
**Effective Implementation**

**02**

**03**

**Part 3:**
**Follow-up And Review**

**Bibliography**

**04**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, which hosts the National Secretariat on Human Settlements is the National Focal point on Housing and human settlements matters. It coordinates stakeholders' participation in all human settlements and United Nations programs, activities and fora at the local, national, regional and international levels. These fora include but are not limited to the United Nations Habitat Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Habitat Agenda, National, Regional and World Urban Fora, and World Habitat Day among others. Outcomes of these fora have been instrumental in informing Government policies and legislation at all levels. The Ministry constituted a broad-based National Habitat Committee (NHC) after the Habitat II Conference held in 1996 as was required by the Habitat Agenda. The NHC ensures Kenya has a coordinated, harmonised, all-inclusive and effective participation while at the same time reaping maximum benefits and returns from such processes.

The Ministry convenes the NHC regularly to deliberate on issues and prepare Kenya's position for various discourses. The NHC draws membership from Government Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, Academia, Private Sectors, Professional Bodies and Neighbourhood Association among others. During this reporting period whose baseline is 2016, two training sessions on Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda (NUA) were facilitated by UN-Habitat for the NHC members and representatives from the National Government working in the Counties. The training sessions were instrumental in the preparation of this report

This report is structured into three parts that include: Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development; Effective Implementation; Follow-up and Review with achievements, challenges and lessons learnt outlined. The reporting process is expected to be continuous and is also aimed at creating and reinforcing partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning. It is also for effective coordination and coherence in the implementation of the NUA.

Some of the successes included in this first reporting period are: - construction and allocation to beneficiaries of 1370 housing units at Park Road in Nairobi under the Affordable Housing Programme (AHP); establishment of Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP) which is a five-year project from 2016-2021. By June 2020, 39,426 youth had been trained in life skills while 36, 848 youth had been trained in core business skills; and increasing water storage capacity for domestic and industrial use by 623 Cubic Meters by constructing larger medium and small size dams among others.

Some of the challenges faced during the implementation of the NUA include:- rapid urbanization, weak entrepreneurial skills amongst women to start and sustain income generating activities, inadequate funding and lack of adequate land for slum upgrading. However, the Government is working on solutions to address these challenges.

It is noted that the preparation of this Report is critical as an effective way of keeping track of the country's direction in terms of achieving sustainable development. In this regard, different actors can identify areas of underachievement and focus on their improvement.

# STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

This report has been prepared in partnership with relevant stakeholders in the sector who have committed to implement the NUA and to provide regular reports and progress of the implementation.

# IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC

The year 2020 was an extraordinary year because of the COVID-19 Pandemic, which led to deaths of over 5 million people globally and over 5,000 people in Kenya by January 2022. Further, the pandemic resulted in devastation of the global economy and negatively impacted on all spheres of human life. Before the pandemic, Kenya had made significant progress in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that address concerns of people, prosperity, peace, planet and partnerships

**COVID-19** AS AT JANUARY 2022

OVER **5,000,000** DEATHS GLOBALLY

OVER **5,000** DEATHS IN KENYA
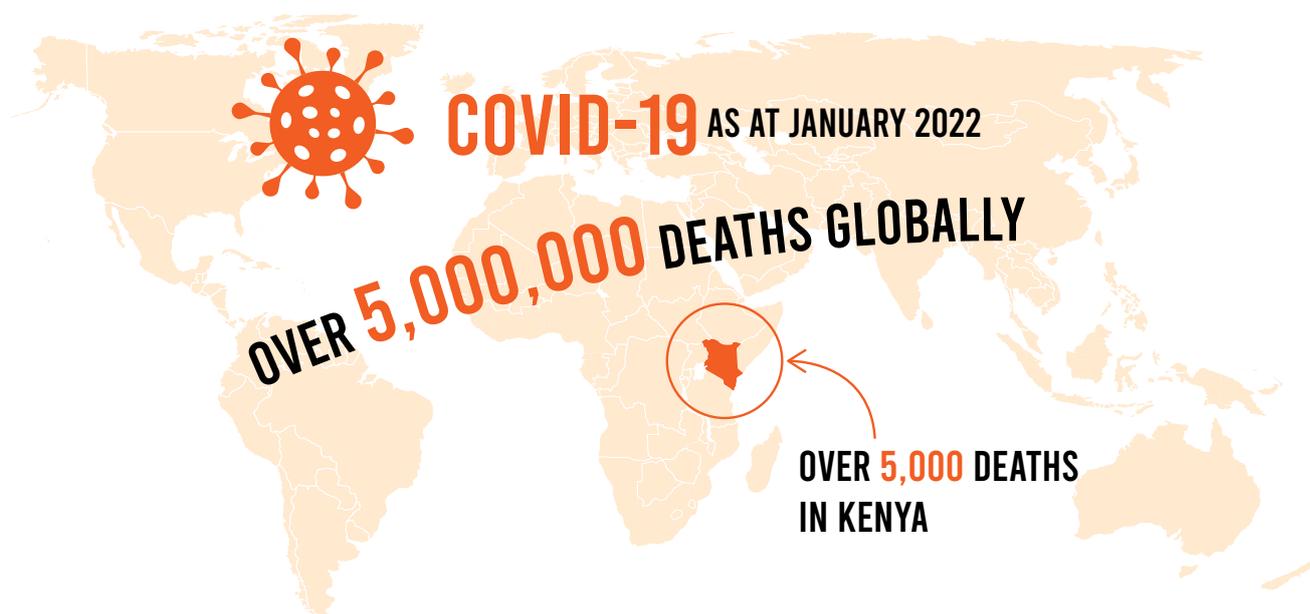
Covid-19 pandemic affects all segments of the population and is more detrimental to vulnerable groups which include the poor, older persons, persons living with disabilities, youth, and indigenous peoples. Since the first case of COVID-19 in Kenya was confirmed on March 13, 2020, the pandemic led to socio-economic challenges that disrupted the economy, straining the consumer wallet and business across the Country. The pandemic has already had a very significant negative impact on the economy, thus undermining decades of development efforts. 50 percent of businesses experienced high or very negative effects with micro enterprises most impacted with 64 percent reporting high or very high negative effects.

The tourism, transport, hospitality, and education sectors were the most affected. Businesses experienced loss of customers/drop in sales, increased financial challenges, high cost of operation, and inability to pay taxes amid reduced labour productivity. On the other hand, COVID-19 Pandemic has created several opportunities, which include uptake of e-learning, online education, e-governance, and e-commerce. For example, in November 2018, February 2020, and March 2021 the shift by SMEs to mobile money in Kenya was 18 percent, 59 percent, and 62 percent respectively. Other notable opportunities include organisations promoting working remotely hence reduced operational costs. More importantly, youth-owned businesses relied more and still are on digital platforms to reach their customers. Like young people in many parts of the world, Kenyan youth are gravitating toward the 'gig economy' in the face of job shortages among traditional employers. 'Gig platforms' contribute to making the workers more productive, complementing their incomes while at the same time obtaining better labour and social protection which would have been inaccessible in the informal economy.

# RESPONSE TO COVID-19

To mitigate the adverse impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic, the National Government together with County Governments developed policies and strategies that include the National Economic Recovery Strategy 2020-22, Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) and County COVID-19 Socio- Economic Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy 2020/21.

Under ESP, the first phase involved enhancing the aggregate demand by introducing 100% tax relief of all persons earning up to KSh 24,000; reducing corporate and personal income tax rate from 30 percent to 25 percent; reducing the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate from 16 percent to 14 percent: turnover tax rate was reduced from 3 percent to 1 percent; and the Central Bank of Kenya lending rate was lowered from 8.25 percent to 7.25 percent in March 2020 in order to support economic activities. Further there was suspension of requirements for loan classifications and provisioning enabling clients requiring banks to defer loan instalments without penalties.

The second phase of ESP involved rolling out an 8-point ESP of KSh 56.6 billion so as to jump-start economic activities and safeguard livelihoods and enable businesses to recover from COVID-19 Pandemic. The Government also established the National Hygiene Program (NHP), dubbed the Kazi Mtaani Initiative. Through this initiative, residents from informal settlements were recruited to undertake projects concentrated in and around informal settlements with the aim of improving the environment, infrastructure improvement, and providing income generation opportunities. The recruited workers were paid daily wages for work (cash for work) in a program that supports widespread employment. The measures were aimed at achieving an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development by building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development in the context of the Decade of Action.



*Kazi Mtaani in Baringo County*

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| **ABMT** | Appropriate Building Materials and Technology |
| **ADC** | Agricultural Development Corporation |
| **ADMS** | Advanced Distribution Management System |
| **ADP** | Annual Development Plans |
| **AFD** | Agence Française de Développement |
| **AGPO** | Access to Government Procurement Opportunities |
| **AHP** | Affordable Housing Programme |
| **ANPR** | Automatic Number plate Recognition |
| **ASPM** | Adaptive Settlement Planning Model |
| **BAU** | Business as Usual |
| **BCRUP** | Building Climate Resilience for the Urban Poor |
| **BKBK** | Buy Kenya Build Kenya |
| **BMU** | Beach Management Units |
| **BRT** | Bus Rapid Transit |
| **CAK** | Communications Authority of Kenya |
| **CBD** | Central Business District |
| **CEC** | County Executive Committee |
| **CoG** | Council of Governors |
| **COVID-19** | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| **CSO** | Civil Society Organization |
| **CSUDP** | Civil Society Urban Development Platform |
| **CT-OVC** | Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| **CURI** | Center for Urban Research and Innovation |
| **DFID** | Department for International Development |
| **DWSM** | Delegated Water Service Model |
| **EPS** | Expanded Polystyrene |
| **EPZA** | Export Processing Zone Authority |
| **ESP** | Economic Stimulus Programme |
| **FGM** | Female Genital Mutilation |
| **FY** | Financial Year |
| **GBOBA** | Global Partnership on Output Based Aid |
| **GBV** | Gender-Based Violence |
| **GIS** | Geospatial Information System |

| | |
|---|---|
| **GSM** | Global System for Mobile Communication |
| **HELB** | Higher Education Loans Board |
| **HIV/AIDS** | Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| **IAMCL** | International Accredited Mineral Certification Laboratory |
| **ICD** | Inland Container Depot |
| **ICT** | Information Communications Technology |
| **IDP** | Internally Displaced Persons |
| **KeNHA** | Kenya National Highways Authority |
| **KENSUP** | Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme |
| **KeRRA** | Kenya Rural Roads Authority |
| **KES** | Kenya Shillings |
| **KIEP** | Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship Project |
| **KIMC** | Kenya Institute of Mass Communication |
| **KISIP** | Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project |
| **KM** | Kilometre |
| **KMFRI** | Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute |
| **KMRC** | Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company |
| **KNBS** | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| **KOSAP** | Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project |
| **KSHS** | Kenya Shillings |
| **KURA** | Kenya Urban Roads Authority |
| **KUSP** | Kenya Urban Support Programme |
| **KYEOP** | Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project |
| **KYN** | Know Your Network app |
| **LAPSSET** | Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport |
| **LPG** | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| **LUF** | Local Urban Forum |
| **LV** | Low Voltage |
| **LVCT** | Liverpool Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| **LVR** | Local Voluntary Reports |
| **MCA** | Member of the County Assembly |
| **MIS** | Market Information System |
| **MSME** | Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises |
| **MV** | Medium Voltage |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MW** | Mega Watt |
| **NACHU** | National Cooperative Housing Union |
| **NCA** | National Construction Authority |
| **NEMA** | National Environment Management Authority |
| **NHC** | National Habitat Committee |
| **NHIF** | National Hospital Insurance Fund |
| **NHP** | National Hygiene Program |
| **NMR** | Nairobi Metropolitan Region |
| **NMS** | Nairobi Metropolitan Services |
| **NMT** | Non-motorized Transport |
| **NTB** | Non-Tariff Barriers |
| **NTPC** | National Tree Planting Campaign |
| **NUA** | New Urban Agenda |
| **OPCT** | Older Persons Cash Transfer |
| **PHC** | Primary Housing Cooperative |
| **PSIP** | Public Service Internship Programme |
| **PV** | Photovoltaics |
| **PWD** | Persons with Disabilities |
| **PWSD-CT** | Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer |
| **REREC** | Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation |
| **SACCO** | Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SEZ** | Special Economic Zones |
| **SGR** | Standard Gauge Railway |
| **SIDA** | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| **SME** | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| **SNP** | Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme |
| **SSB** | Stabilized Soil Blocks |
| **TFC** | Tourism Finance Corporation |
| **TVET** | Technical Vocational and Educational Training Institutions |
| **UAP Old Mutual** | Union des Assurances de Paris Old Mutual |
| **UBNA** | Urban Board Non-State Agencies |
| **UBSUP** | Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor |

| | |
|---|---|
| **UDD** | Urban Development Department |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNESCO** | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| **UNGA** | United Nations General Assembly |
| **UNPSA** | United Nations Public Service Awards |
| **UNWTO** | United Nations World Tourism Organization |
| **USD** | United States Dollar |
| **USSD** | Unstructured Supplementary Service Data |
| **VAT** | Value Added Tax |
| **VCI** | Vegetation Condition Index |
| **WEF** | Women Enterprise Fund |
| **WWF** | World Wide Fund |
| **YEC** | Youth Empowerment Centres |

# PART

# 1

## TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
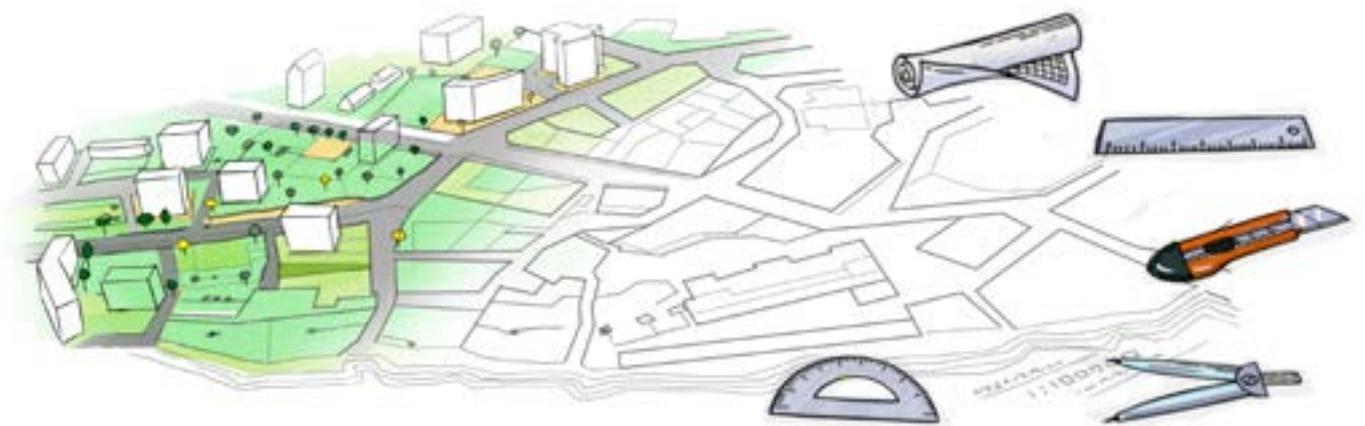
## 1.1 SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

### 1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

### 1.1.1.1 Eradicate Poverty in all its forms

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. The Access to Government Procurement Opportunities and Public Finance Management Act 2012 (Amendment, 2015) reserves at least 30 percent of all public procurements to women, youths and persons with disability.

2. Establishment of Affirmative Action Funds which include National Government Affirmative Action Fund, Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, and Youth Enterprise Development Fund.

3. Establishment of Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project which is a five-year project from 2016-2021. It aims to increase employment and earning opportunities for youth. By June 2020, 39,426 youth had been trained in life skills while 36, 848 youth had been trained in core business skills.

4. Establishment of 152 Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs) across all 47 counties. YECs provide "One-Stop Shops" for youth-friendly services in order to meet the diverse needs of young people. Twenty-five centres are currently being renovated, branded, and operationalized to provide strategic and youth-focused services to this dynamic and vibrant group, such as access to ICT services, entrepreneurship training, drug and substance abuse, guidance and counselling, HIV/AIDS prevention, nurturing youth talent, and positive leisure. The refurbishment and operationalization of the centres will contribute in lowering crime rates and increasing educational achievement.

5. The Government runs a social protection programme that disburses funds to vulnerable persons to improve their livelihoods dubbed the INUA JAMII programmes which comprises three main categories as follows: -

   • Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Project (CT - OVC).

   • Older Persons Cash Transfer Programme (OPTC).

   • Persons Living with Severe Disability Cash Transfer Programme (PwSD-CT).

   The Amount of Cash disbursed to the beneficiaries From FY 2016-17 to date under the programme amounts to KES 118,604,266,000.00. The total number of beneficiaries as at June 2021 was 1,092,551; with 294,345, 763,670 and 34,536 for CT-OVC - CT, OPCT, and PwSD-CT programmes respectively. Further, the Government digitised the transfer of funds to the older persons to reach a wider network for ease of access.

6. The Government is implementing the Kenya Social Economic Inclusion project targeting 30,000 beneficiaries to start Income Generating Activities within the counties of Taita Taveta, Murang'a and Kisumu. This program targets widows/widowers with an aim of improving their economic well-being.

1. Inadequate funding.

2. High levels of youth unemployment.

3. Weak entrepreneurial skills to initiate and sustain income generating activities.

4. Low uptake of the 30% budget reserved for PWDs due to unawareness and inadequate capital to initiate business.

### 1.1.1.2 Address inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Operationalization of Huduma Kenya Programme that is providing citizens access to various public services and information from one-stop-shop. This programme has brought services closer to the people that include; application of Identification Card, access to National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) member statements and accredited institution, Certificate of good conduct, status of pension claims etc. There are 55 Huduma Centres distributed all over 47 counties and with over 30,000 people served daily, 9.5 Million citizens have been served since the programme inception.

2. Establishment of Local Urban Forums (LUFs) constituted by over 3,500 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working with vulnerable urban communities in 21 Counties of Kenya. Through well-coordinated efforts, local policies and governance transformations have been realised. For instance;

   - Mombasa Local Urban Forum has successfully delivered a Local Land Policy framework adopted by the County Assembly in 2017 and already applied in the Courts of Justice to grant over 600 informal settlement dwellers tenure security.

   - In Kilifi County, a Citizens Budget Model has been institutionalised with a resultant 15% increase in budget allocation for the marginalised urban areas between the years 2016 - 2018.

   - Uasin-Gishu Local Urban Forum has successfully influenced a policy on public spaces with the rehabilitated Nandi Park standing out as an important meeting and recreation space with an average of 400 users daily.

3. With the establishment of the new Municipal Boards, Civil Society Urban Development Platform (CSUDP) under the Urban Board Non-State Agencies Model (UBNA), has been adopted by at least 4 Boards in constituting the legally provided for Citizens Fora. This Model has been useful in ensuring appropriate representation and operationalization of the Boards. It has also been instrumental in training the Counties on how to set up the Citizen's Forums.

4. All the 59 Municipalities have already set up municipal boards under the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 (Amendment, 2019) and their operations are running. These boards are aimed at bringing services and opportunities closer to the people.

5. Ksh.30 billion has been injected to Technical Vocational & Educational Training institutions towards modernising and expanding the institutions. They have also received Ksh. 10.3 billion as capitation and Ksh.11 billion in Higher Education Loan Board to TVET trainees from 2019 as well as an additional Ksh.2 billion given to vocational training and colleges to increase opportunities for the majority of learners.

*Huduma Centre Mombasa Inauguration by President Kenyatta*

### CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate funding to implement projects aimed at promoting sustainable urbanisation.

### LESSON LEARNT

1. There is a need to establish more Huduma Centres across the country to bring services closer to the public.

### 1.1.1.3   Enhance social inclusion of vulnerable groups  (women, youth, older persons with disabilities, and migrants)

### ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The Government introduced a Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics Mentorship programme aiming at increasing female enrolment into engineering and applied science courses and taking up science-based professions.

2. Establishment of Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centres and Safe Spaces Country-wide and campaigns against gender-based violence have been conducted

3. Improvement in reporting by victims of gender-based violence through these provided hotlines; LVCT one2one youth 1190, Kimbilio GBV 1193, Child line Kenya 116, and Police 999 and 112.

4. Development of the National Women in Political Leadership Curriculum in the Ministry of Public Service and Gender for sustainability and is expected to build the capacity of the women leaders vying for various political positions in the 2022 general election.

5. Formulation of a National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019 which aims at achieving equality of opportunity and outcomes with respect to access to and control of National and County resources and services and equality of treatment that meets the specific and distinct needs of different categories of men and women.

6. Development of National Policy for Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), 2019. Since its adoption, there has been heightened advocacy against FGM and rescuing as well as rehabilitation of those affected.

7. Provision and enforcement of re-entry policy for girls who may have dropped out of school is currently being enforced aggressively.

8. The CSUDP in partnership with Pamoja Trust and the Centre for Urban Research and Innovation (CURI) of University of Nairobi, a model for social planning dubbed Adaptive Settlement Planning Model (ASPM) has been deployed in 14 informal settlements. This has directly benefited over 5,000 inhabitants of these settlements, drawing in new public investments in infrastructure and basic services.

9. The Government is implementing the three cash transfer programmes (Orphans and Vulnerable Children-Cash Transfer, Older Persons Cash Transfer Program and Persons With Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer) to cushion the most vulnerable in society against adverse effects of poverty and hunger. The programme is present in all 47 counties in Kenya.

### CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate gender statistics, disaggregation, dissemination and limited utilisation of gender research.

2. Insufficient Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response and prevention mechanism, and harmful socio-cultural practices such as FGM, child marriage and widow inheritance.

3. Negative influence of social media and peer pressure.

4. Limited Sex Education and Reproductive Health Awareness.

### LESSON LEARNT

1. Enhanced partnership approach model is key to the effective implementation of gender programmes. This enhances the efficiency in implementation of programmes and resources for gender programmes.

2. There is a need for more sensitization programs on the rights and obligations of the vulnerable and the negative effects of some cultural practises.

### 1.1.1.4 Ensure equal access to public spaces including streets, sidewalks and cycling lane

### ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Documented 817 public open spaces of the city through a 'public spaces baseline survey-inventory programme' in collaboration with UN-Habitat. It has also renovated several public and open spaces that include Uhuru gardens and Michuki Park in Nairobi City, Muliro gardens in Kakamega County and Mama Ngina Waterfront in Mombasa city amongst others.

2. Prepared over 25 local physical and land use development plans that have made provision for public spaces since 2016.

3. Constructed 96Km of Bitumen roads and 33Km of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)within Nairobi Metropolitan Region.

4. Constructed 1.2Km Liwatoni pedestrian floating bridge across the Likoni Channel in Mombasa County which serves as a gateway for Mombasa Port.

*Hon. John N. Michuki Memorial Park, Nairobi*

### CHALLENGES

1. Encroachment on the public spaces by private developers.

2. Some public spaces are poorly designed while others are degraded or undeveloped hence not suitable for use.

3. High cost of restoration and maintenance of the public spaces.

4. Insecurity and safety issues.

5. Competing interest from other users such as hawkers.

### LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need for stakeholder engagement and participation in project planning and designing.

### 1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing

### 1.1.2.1 Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing

### ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Construction and allocation to beneficiaries of 1370 housing units at Park Road under the Affordable Housing Programme (AHP) at a total cost of KES 4.9 Billion. This is an initiative by the Government as one of the pillars under the Big Four Agenda which ensures that low- and middle-income households have access to decent and affordable housing units.

2. Under the Civil Servants Housing Scheme Programme, 870 housing units were constructed for Civil Servants as follows: - 250 housing units in Kisumu, 200 units in Machakos County, 220 units in Embu County while 200 units in Kiambu County are at 97% completion level.

3. Implementation of Rural Housing Programme- this entailed construction to completion level for twenty one (21) Appropriate Building Materials and Technology centres (ABMTC) in different parts of the country as  follows: - Kabarnet,  Kigumo, Maragua, Balambala, Ol Kalou, Buuri, Mwea, Tharaka South, Kibwezi East, Nyatike, Tarbaj, Pokot South, Ugenya, Bahati, Mandera West, Mandera East, Kieni and Kesses.

4. Construction of 1710 National Police and Prisons Housing Units across the country.

*Parkroad Affordable Housing in Nairobi*

5. Construction of 746 affordable housing units by the National Cooperative Housing Union in various parts of the Country as follows: 228 in Malaa, 212 in Kamulu, 37 in Nanyuki, 33 in Mtwapa and 236 in Kajiado.

6. Setting up of Expanded Polystyrene Building Panels (EPS) factory the National Housing Corporation to promote Appropriate Building Technologies. Since 2016, the factory has produced 450,000M2 EPS panels for both internal use and selling to external customers.

7. Refurbishment of over 1,355 Government rental housing units in various counties and 22 public offices repainted in Nairobi to improve the living and working environment.

### CHALLENGES

1. High demand for housing against a limited supply.

2. Rapid urbanisation.

3. High cost of land.

4. Inadequate legislation at National and County level.

5. Weak monitoring, evaluation and feedback frameworks.

6. Increased poverty level.

7. Rural-urban migration.

8. High cost of housing finance.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Legislative framework is key for the sector's vibrance.

2. There is a need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

3. There is a need to embrace new and emerging technologies.

### 1.1.2.2 Ensure access to sustainable housing finance options

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Establishment of Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company (KMRC) to support end user financing of Affordable Housing. This is an initiative of The National Treasury and World Bank that was established in 2019 to support the affordable housing agenda by providing secure, long-term loans to primary mortgage lenders including banks, microfinance banks and SACCOs to make mortgages cheaper for Kenyans.

2. The CSUDP partnered with the National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU) to promote a Primary Housing Cooperative (PHC) model amongst the low-income earners as a means of accessing capital for low-cost housing development. This partnership has delivered over 100 PHCs with the most promising impact delivered through 544 houses constructed by members of the PHC acquiring new own- home ownership status.

3. The Government through the National Housing Corporation has issued a total of Kshs. 409.182 Million in loans towards the Rural and Peri-urban housing loans to 199 beneficiaries across the country. Further, the corporation issues a tenant purchase scheme at 7% interest rate to facilitate access to affordable finance for housing.

4. The Government through the Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund has been issuing loans to civil servants to facilitate home ownership by providing cheaper mortgages at 5% which is way below the market rates.

5. The National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU) which is the umbrella body for housing cooperatives in Kenya issues loans to its members at a rate of 14% per annum on a reducing balance.

**CHALLENGES**

1. High cost of financing housing and supportive infrastructure development.

2. Inadequate incentives to spur private sector investments in low-cost housing.

3. .Inadequate funding from the national exchequer for housing.

1. The demand for housing is high in Kenya and there should be increased financing for the sector.

2. The Government needs to invest heavily in massive social housing and low-income housing.

3. There is a need for investment in infrastructure development to open up areas designated for housing development.

4. There is a need for the Government to invest in rental housing for the citizens.

### 1.1.2.3    Establish Security of Tenure

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. The Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) that undertakes infrastructure improvement and tenure regularisation in the informal settlements has impacted 14 Counties through planning and surveying of 80 informal settlements and issuance of 25,440 title deeds. A total of 1,380,900 people has benefited from infrastructure provision and tenure regularisation.

2. The CSUDP partnered with Pamoja Trust and the Mombasa Local Urban Forum to deliver a people-driven County Land Policy that was adopted by the County Government. Through this policy, 1,100 households of Kwa Bulo Settlement were in July 2017 issued with Certificates of Occupancy and 596 Women-led households from Chelanga informal settlement in Mombasa received their Certificates of Occupancy under the same policy framework.

3. Preparation of Physical and Land Use Development Plans for settling the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP).



*H.E Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH., President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander In Chief of the Kenya Defence Forces issuing Title Deeds*

4. Facilitation of upgrading of informal settlements and security of tenure through the KISIP. 24 Plans were processed and approved in the following counties: Kilifi, Kakamega, Kisumu, Nakuru, Kericho, Mombasa, Nyeri and Uasin Gishu. This process contributed to the processing of over 129,073 titles by adjudication sections; and 5,446 titles for informal settlement

5. Provision on the Gazettement of Special Planning Areas (Informal settlement areas, special economic zones) to allow these areas to be planned under minimum planning standards and especially within slums and informal settlements.

## CHALLENGES

1. Politicisation of the resettlement and slum upgrading process.

2. Delay in processing of land allocation/ownership documents.

3. Prolonged litigation on land matters.

4. Lengthy and bureaucratic redress mechanism.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to minimise lengthy bureaucratic processes to speed up processing of land ownership documents.

2. Digitization of land records will shorten the land administration and ease access to services.

### 1.1.2.4 Establish Slum Upgrading Programmes

## ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Mapping of 498 informal settlements in Kenya

2. Completion of 462 housing units constructed under Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme (SNP) in Mavoko, Machakos County.

3. Formation of Settlement Executive Committees in 40 Counties.

4. Completion and allocation of 298 Market Stalls in Kibera Zone A in Nairobi City County.

5. Relocation of approximately 4,000 beneficiaries from Kibera Soweto Zone 'B'.

6. The Government has engaged 278,736 youth and women under the National Hygiene Programme initiative dubbed "Kazi Mtaani". This initiative is aimed at cleaning up of human settlements with special focus on Slums and informal settlements.

7. Installation of high mast flood lights in selected slums and informal settlements across the country in various towns such as: Meru, Bungoma, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Kajiado, Kiambu, Lodwar, Kitale, Nakuru and Kakamega.

8. Construction of dispensary in Muyeye, Kilifi County

9. Construction of a Social Hall in Majengo slum, Meru County

10. Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and associated facilities in Isiolo and Nakuru Counties

*Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme (SNP) in Mavoko*

11. Construction of Sewerline in Kericho and Machakos Counties

12. Construction of open markets in some informal settlements across the country e.g., Uhuru Business Complex in Kisumu, Musanda and Buchifu in Kakamega, Chepkube in Bungoma, Bondeni in Kitale, Ngaru in Kirinyaga and Ijara Market in Garissa

13. Tarmacking of access roads in various Informal Settlements in Dagoretti, Mwiki, Makutano in Meru, Kericho, West Pokot and Limuru.

14. 20 Health facilities constructed by NMS in the low-income areas in Nairobi City County.

## CHALLENGES

1. Insufficient land for slum upgrading
2. Lack of goodwill and mistrust from the beneficiaries
3. Gentrification.
4. Illegal sale of land in the settlement schemes
5. Conflicting interest from stakeholders.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is a need to establish a database of the beneficiaries of Slum upgrading programmes and projects to address gentrification.

2. There is a need to strengthen partnerships with stakeholders with a view to increase financing for slum upgrading and informal settlement programmes.

3. Need to build consensus with stakeholders for successful implementation of projects.

4. Political goodwill is essential in the implementation of slum upgrading projects.

### 1.1.3 Access to basic services

### 1.1.3.1 Provide Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. The Water Sector Trust Fund was awarded the prestigious 2019 United Nations Public Service Awards (UNPSA), after its Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) programme. It was selected as one of the winners of the award under the "Delivering Inclusive and Equitable Services to Leave No One Behind" category being the only institution from Africa. The programme provides a post-construction incentive or subsidy for the toilets at a cost of Kshs.20, 000 for a new toilet and Kshs.15, 000 for a rehabilitated toilet. So far, the implementation of the programme is being undertaken in 19 counties benefiting 500,000 people.

2. Together with development partners, a campaign to raise awareness on the importance of washing hands with soap was developed. The High 5 for Handwashing Campaign supported by Unilever East Africa was committed to change the handwashing behaviour of 12 million Kenyans by 2020 by educating and empowering underprivileged communities.

3. In contributing to access to safe drinking water, the impact has been realised through a delegated water service model (DWSM) implemented through a partnership of CSUDP with Pamoja Trust. This has facilitated access to potable water for over 5,000 informal settlement dwellers in three counties. The model has now been fully adopted by three Water Service Providers, namely Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company Ltd, Eldoret Water and Sewerage Company Ltd, and Mombasa Water and Sewerage Company Ltd.

4. Activated the Kenya Water Pooled Fund which is a non-profit company that provides water utilities with access to capital market financing for their water and sanitation infrastructure needs.

5. Increased water storage capacity for domestic and industrial use by 623 Cubic Metres by constructing large medium and small size dams.

6. Allocated land for water reservoirs and solid waste disposal sites.

7. Adopted the Sustainable Waste Management Policy on 25th February 2021 which promotes transition from linear to circular model of waste management where waste will be sorted at source and transported appropriately to recycling facilities instead of dumpsites.

8. The National Assembly and Senate are considering enactment of the Sustainable Waste Management Bill 2021 to provide impetus from linear to circular economy in waste management.

9. Started reorganising Kinondoni dumpsite to embrace circular economy in waste management whereby there shall be established three distinct sites to receive sorted waste that will be destined for composting, material recovery facility and final sanitary landfill for residual waste.

10. Invested in sinking over 100 boreholes across Nairobi City County and especially in the informal settlements.

11. In collaboration with Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company and Athi Water Service Board, NMS has invested on expansion of sewerage systems and modernised the old to make sure that all sewerage collected flows to the treatment plant.

12. Digitised e-water portal to improve data collection and information management for effective planning and decision-making.

13. The proportion of households in Kenya using safely managed drinking water was 72.6 per cent in 2016, this has increased to 73.3 percent by 2019. 82.5 percent of the households were using safely managed sanitation services in 2019 which is an improvement from 65.7 percent of the households in 2016.

## CHALLENGES

1. Pollution and degradation of water catchment areas.

2. Linear model of waste management creates dump sites that spill into personal property.

3. Slow implementation of Last Mile Water Connectivity Project leading to trans-county conflicts on water resources.

4. Release of untreated or inadequately treated municipal sewerage.

5. Inadequate water storage infrastructure.

6. Lengthy land acquisition process for water and sanitation projects.

## LESSON LEARNT

1. Collaborative framework between the National and County Governments is essential for ensuring sustainable water resource and sanitation management.

2. Adoption of a circular economy helps to recover valuable resources which could otherwise have been wasted. This helps to create wealth and employment.

### 1.1.3.2    Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Installation of Public/Street-lighting projects in nearly all towns in Kenya to improve road and personal safety and security. To date the Government has spent over Kshs. 15 billion in implementing this project in various counties in the country

2. Through KUSP, 3414 street lights and 76 high mast lights have been installed, 183.125Km of road rehabilitated and constructed, and 176.567Km of drainage constructed within the 59 municipalities across the country.

3. Implementation of Mass Rapid Transit Improvement Programme through the rehabilitation of the Nairobi Commuter Rail Network; rehabilitation of the Nairobi-Kisumu and the Nairobi-Nanyuki rail networks. This has reduced traffic congestion within Nairobi and has also eased movement of passengers to other parts of the country; reduced freight and passenger tariffs; decongested  roads leading to savings in road maintenance and increase in employment opportunities.

4. Operationalized the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) phase I covering 472 Km from Mombasa to Nairobi and construction of Phase 2A of the SGR from Nairobi to Naivasha covering 120.5Km commissioned in 2019. This has reduced the cost of transport, traffic congestion and the travel time between the two cities from 12 to 6 hours. The SGR is among low carbon transport options aimed at increasing movement of people and goods as well as shifting a significant amount of freight from road to rail, improving passenger and freight vehicle efficiency.

5. Commissioned the construction of the second Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Naivasha located in a 1,000-acre land gazetted for the industrial park in 2019.

6. Implementation of the Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor Project. As the largest integrated transformative infrastructure project in Africa. LAPSSET has opened up northern Kenya and provided a reliable transport corridor to Ethiopia, South Sudan and to some extent Uganda.

7. Expanded and modernised aviation facilities. These include: upgrading of airports; and the development and improvement of airstrips. The Jomo Kenyatta International Airport has been expanded and requisite infrastructure put in place to support direct flights to major international cities.

8. Improved port efficiency by implementation of the Electronic Single Window System and the operationalization of the 24-hour port operations. In this regard, the Kenya Tradenet System was launched. It is an electronic single window system that allows clients to lodge port clearance documents to the multiple Government agencies involved in clearing cargo at the comfort of their offices. The System has decongested cities and roads due to reduced delays and lower costs of clearing goods at the Port and Kenyan borders.



*Kenya's Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)*

9. Improvement of maritime facilities including dredging and widening of Mombasa Port and development of container Berth.

10. Planning for transportation networks that include wide road reserves to accommodate water reticulation networks was done during the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan preparation process

11. The total paved (bitumen) roads increased to 22,648.7Km by June 2020, from 13,033.6Km in June 2016.

## CHALLENGES

1. Vandalism of public infrastructure facilities.

2. High capital investments and costs of infrastructure.

3. Encroachment of land earmarked for public infrastructure (road and railway) reserves.

4. Costly climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

5. Inadequate funding for maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction of new infrastructure.

6. Delayed disbursement of funds to undertake the planning process and insufficient funds to complete the projects on time.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Integration of disaster risk reduction and management in the transport sub-sector is key to ensure that transport systems remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters to provide live-saving and essential services in cities and human settlements.

### 1.1.3.3    Provide Access to Modern Renewable Energy

## ACHIEVEMENTS

1. In 2018, solar power generated 13.7 GWh from an installed capacity of about 50.3 MW (on-grid).

2. Enactment of the Energy Act 2019 and Petroleum Act 2019, which has transformed the energy sector.

3. The Government of Kenya is implementing a gradual phase-out of expensive diesel power generators to provide cheaper and cleaner energy by providing access to modern renewable energy such as Lake Turkana Wind Power and Olkaria Geothermal.

4. The proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (refers to percentage of Households/population using 'clean energy' for cooking which includes only Electricity, LPG, biogas & solar) was 14.6 per cent in 2016 increased to 25.4 per cent in 2019.

5. Kenya is home to the largest wind farm in Africa (the Lake Turkana Wind Farm) of about 310 MW.The country is ranked number eight worldwide in geothermal energy production with an aggregate capacity of over 800 MW.

6. The Government of Kenya has put in place Feed-in-Tariff Policy that gives incentives to attract private sector participation in energy generation using renewable sources.

7. The Government developed a proposal for renewable energy auctions policy to take advantage of private sector participation through competitive bidding for solar and wind projects. The Government has also put in place electricity access strategies and programs such as Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) and Last Mile Connectivity. Through KOSAP, the private sector has been facilitated to deliver electrification through mini grids, solar home systems and clean cooking systems.

8. Kenya's installed renewable energy generating capacity increased from 18.8 to 25.5 watts per capita in 2017 and 2019 respectively.

9. Rolling out of the 'Mwananchi Gas Project" (dabbed Gas Yetu), aimed at increasing affordability of liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders to poor households.

10. The introduction of the M-Kopa Solar products enabled off-grid communities to shift from using



*Ariel view of KenGen's Olkaria Geothermal Power Plant. Source: Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) PLC, Naivasha*

non-renewable energy to affordable and sustainable practises, while cutting down on pollution. It combines embedded GSM + mobile payments to revolutionise asset financing in emerging markets. Use of digital money platforms e.g. MPESA to pay power bills

11. In implementing the Energy Act 2019, the Government established a renewable energy feed-in-tariff system with the objective of catalysing the generation of electricity through renewable energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by lessening reliance on non-renewable energy resources. Equipment for generating energy from renewable energy sources i.e. Solar, wind etc. have been zero-rated in tax during importation. Most of these power-generating projects are in rural areas.

### CHALLENGES

1. Delayed disbursement of funds.

2. Long lead time of developing energy infrastructure projects and high capital investment outlay.

3. Reluctance among the population in switching from conventional to new and more environment-friendly energy sources.

4. Land tenure system with dispersed settlement patterns.

5. Balancing competing objectives in the energy sector such as rapid capacity expansion against the need for lower tariffs and the need for greening our generation against the desire for cheaper reliable capacities.

6. Ever-increasing costs of compensation for wayleaves and sites for energy projects due to land speculations.

1. There is need for provision of security for power infrastructure installations as a key national concern to guard against terror threats and safeguard against projects delivery timelines.

2. Improved access to energy is critical for economic growth.

## 1.2 SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

### 1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy

### 1.2.1.1 Achieve productive employment for all including youth employment

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-
1. Launched the Buy Kenya Build Kenya Strategy (BKBK) in 2017 aimed at inculcating in the mind of all Kenyan citizens, patriotism and preference for Kenyan goods and services as a means of supporting the domestic economy.

2. Constructed the first cruise terminal in 2017 to facilitate cruise tourism in Mombasa to boost the tourism sector in the Coast region and the rest of the country.

3. Conducted Life skills training and employment creation among the youth and women under National Hygiene Programme (Kazi Mtaani) where over 278,736 workers have benefited from the programme.

4. Trained 5,350 people on the use of Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies across the Counties to facilitate the youths to gain employment and generate income.

5. Engaged 320 young professional interns in 2021 to support the implementation of sustainable urban programs in 59 municipalities for a period of 2 years.

6. Injected KSh. 6.5 Billion to the Ministry of Education and hired 10,000 teachers and 1,000 ICT interns to support digital learning and acquisition of 250,000 locally fabricated desks.

7. Recruited and trained a total of 1,200 ICT graduates on ICT high end skills under the Presidential Digital Talent Programme.

8. To jumpstart the Tourism sector, and protect its players from heavy financial losses, the Government provide soft loans to hotels and related establishments through the Tourism Finance Corporation (TFC), and A total of Ksh. 2 Billion was utilised towards renovation of facilities and the restructuring of business operations by actors in this industry.

9. Prepared Physical and Land Use Development Plans for Special Economic Zones (SEZ). This includes SEZ planning in collaboration with Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) for Kinanie Leather Industrial Park, Samburu SEZs, Dongo Kundu SEZ in Mombasa, and Naivasha SEZ in Nakuru County to spur economic growth.

10. Implemented the Ajira Digital programme which trained over 50,000 youths on online jobs and also connected 1.3 million citizens to digital jobs under the programme and also established 189 Constituency Innovation hubs to support the Ajira programme.

11. Over 3,000 mass media personnel were trained at the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (KIMC) thereby boosting the national talent pool on mass media skills.

12. Initiated the Public Service Internship Programme (PSIP) in 2019. The program hired over 8,793 fresh graduates.

## CHALLENGES

1. High costs associated with adopting new/emerging technologies.

2. Low levels of value addition affect manufacturing.

3. Dumping of counterfeit and substandard goods in the country which impacts negatively on local businesses.

4. High capital investments and costs of industrial production.

5. The effect of COVID-19 on the tourism sub-sector



*Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies Centre, Kajiado County*

1. New and emerging technologies provide future opportunities as well as threats to the existing ICT environment.

2. Mobile money has led to near complete financial inclusions, increased credit availability to small traders through digital platforms, thereby reducing costs associated with mobility and processing of credit further eased business across distant physical locations. Government's Ajira Digital online work programme increases participation in online work and reduce unemployment for youth.

3. To improve agricultural livelihoods and economic development, the automated Market Information System (MIS) improves the collection, processing and dissemination of market information on a real-time basis.

## 1.2.1.2    Strengthen Informal Economy

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Safaricom telecommunication Company launched 'Pochi La Biashara' product in 2021, which allows business owners such as: food vendors, small kiosk owners, boda-boda operators, second hand clothes dealers, etc. to receive and separate business funds from personal funds on their M-PESA line.

2. The Government developed 11 markets which include Uhuru Business Park, Karandini, Mwariro, Ngong, Kikuyu, Kiharu, Juja, Ruiru, Daraja Mbili, Westlands and Buchifi to stimulate trade and economic empowerment.

3. The Government installed high mast flood lights across the country, constructed schools, social halls,and health facilities in the informal settlements which have contributed towards the strengthening of the informal economy.

4. The Government set up 1600 water points in the informal settlements to supply free water to the residents. This initiative has saved dwellers of these settlements up to 20% of their income or approximately Kshs. 1,200

5. The Government of Kenya enhanced access rate for connectivity in the informal settlement through the Global Partnership on output Based Aid (GBOBA) project aimed at providing safe, legal and quality power supply to customers in informal settlement areas. The project initially aimed at the major urban informal settlements in Nairobi City, Mombasa City, Kisumu City and other big towns.

*Uhuru Business Park Market Complex, Kisumu*

## CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate access to financial services for MSMEs.

2. Market dominance by big operators.

3. There is a gradual shift from conventional aid support to the adoption of market-oriented initiatives. This has been triggered by reducing funding & shifting donor priorities.

### 1.2.1.3   Support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Rolled out the second stimulus package which targeted small and medium enterprises through an injection of Kshs. 5 billion as seed capital for the SMEs credit guarantee scheme with an intention of providing affordable credit.

2. Through the Affordable Housing Programme, collaborated with 3 groups of local artisans to supply 13,000 doors and windows for the Park Road affordable housing project.

3. Operationalized the Small Claims Court, which has seen disputes involving SMEs, (mostly our youths) being resolved within a shorter period (60 days) and thus freeing up capital locked-up in legal disputes.

4. Conducted Micro Small and Medium Establishment (MSME) Survey in 2016 to establish the number of licensed and unlicensed MSMEs.

5. Constructed and upgraded existing markets and growing urban areas which has helped in improving the economic activities. The markets have inco-operated multi business activities into a market area whereas it has been converted into a one stop shopping complex.

6. Placed various businesses (Jua Kali Sheds, Fish Mongers, fruit vendors, phone services, hardware etc.) of traders relocated to pave way for upgraded Kisumu Port.

## CHALLENGES

1. Nearly half (46 per cent) of MSMEs close within one year of inception. Other MSMES close within 2, 3 and 4 years as reported by 15, 10 and 5 per cent respectively. Only 24 percent of MSMEs survive beyond 5 years.  Reasons for closure of the business were the shortage of operating funds (29.6), personal reasons (22.9), reduced number of customers (15.3), and shortage of stock or raw materials (6.2) among others

2. Low uptake of loans by MSMEs since most loans are expensive and inadequate collateral.

3. Poor planning, design, and location of the trade centres and market that do not meet the needs of the users.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need for the Government to enhance capacity building for MSMEs.

2. Community/ beneficiary engagement is needed during planning, design, re-development and management of trade centres and markets.

3. The MSME sector provides the highest employment opportunities in Kenya and makes key contributions towards improving the economic and social sectors of the country.

4. MSMEs sector contributes towards the increase in revenue of county Governments.

5. Proper garbage collection and management services provide a good business environment for the MSMEs

### 1.2.1.4 Promote an enabling fair and responsible environment for business and innovation

## ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Scrapping of environmental impact assessment submission fees to NEMA in 2017 and project registration fees paid to NCA in 2016 by the Government has enhanced the ease of doing business in the construction industry.

2. Kshs.110 million disbursed to Makueni County from the Kenya Devolution Support Programme. This money supported the mango processing plant which has benefited 12,000 mango farmers by creating value addition.

3. The passing of the Landlord and Tenants Bill by parliament in November 2021 consolidates laws relating to renting of business and residential premises easing operations of landlords in operating their businesses.

4. The M-Riziki digital platform linking financiers and beneficiaries virtually during the covid-19 pandemic in Kajiado county distributed food to 30,000 households.

**CHALLENGES**

1. High cost of doing business.

2. Introduction of numerous levies by subnational Government authorities.

3. High interest rates offered by lending financial institutions.

4. Limited awareness of the business initiatives and levies charged by both the National and County Governments.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Need to harmonise and lower the fees charged by various institutions to enhance ease of doing business.

2. Need to establish a one-stop shop service centre for all sectors to ease the way of doing business.

### 1.2.2 Sustainable Prosperity for all

### 1.2.2.1 Diversify the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions: -

1. Rehabilitation of Uhuru gardens as a cultural centre and face lifting of national museum

2. Constructed social halls to promote socio-economic and cultural activities through the KENSUP programme. This includes Majengo social hall with a capacity of 300 pax in Meru County in 2018/2019 financial year, London Social hall in Nakuru with a capacity of 500 pax in 2017, Mavoko Social Hall under the sustainable neighbourhood programme (SNP) accommodating 500 pax in 2021, Kibera social hall with 400 pax capacity completed in 2016

3. The presidential Stimulus Package of 2020, injected 100 million for the artists, musicians and actors.

4. Enforcement of the policy on Buy Kenya Build Kenya whereby an initial investment of 600 million Kenya shillings to purchase locally manufactured vehicles was set aside. This was expected to sustain the operation of local motor vehicle manufacturers and the attendant employment of workers.

5. Formulated Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund Regulations, 2018 to provide funding to support development and promotion of sports and arts, and the promotion of social development including Universal Health Care.

6. Redeveloped the Fort Jesus seafront into a modern recreational park with a football pitch and amphitheatre. A 270-metre wall was erected to protect the site, enshrined under UNESCO as a cultural and heritage site, from Sea erosion in December 2021.

7. Enabled Certification of Isukuti dance from the Luhya community as an 'Intangible Cultural Heritage' by The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) that needs urgent safeguarding in June 2018.

8. Olorgesailie prehistoric museum got an award as the best tourism village given by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) in January 2022.

*Uhuru Gardens Cultural Centre, Nairobi*

**CHALLENGES**

1. Encroachment in the sites intended for the cultural centres.
2. Delayed survey services for cultural centres.
3. Inadequate funding for the development and preservation of the cultural centres.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is need to match planning with budgetary allocations for implementation and development of cultural centres
2. There is need to secure adequate funds for the development and preservation of the cultural centres

### 1.2.2.2 Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Trained youths on the production of Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSBs) through the National Hygiene Program dubbed Kazi Mtaani Programme. The trained youths assisted in the production of 6,000 blocks for construction of Kieni ABMT centre in Nyeri, 7,000 blocks for construction of Pokot South ABMT Centre in West Pokot and 7,000 blocks towards construction of Bahati ABMT Centre in Nakuru.

2. Conducts yearly training on the use of Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies across the country to facilitate youth to gain employment and generate income. Since 2016, over 5,350 persons have been trained.

3. The National Housing Corporation signed a Memorandum of Understanding in January 2021 to build the capacity of military personnel in manufacture and application of Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) technology. As at October 2021 a total of 21 personnel had undergone the training.

4. The National Housing Corporation in collaboration with National Youth Service, Trained National Youth Service trainees and utilised them as machine operators at the EPS factory at the National Housing Corporation

5. Increased the number of Technical and Vocational Education Training institutions. It has also increased the capitation for institutions in 2019. Further, the TVETs were included under the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service resulting in higher intake of students, and enhancement of technical and entrepreneurial skills.

6. Provided a capitation of Ksh. 30,000 and KSh. 15,000 grants for students seeking training in technical and village polytechnics respectively who can also access HELB loans of up to Ksh. 26,420.

7. Through the Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship Project (KIEP) secured US$50 million from the World Bank Group over the next six years between 2019-2024 to support innovation and productivity in select private sector firms in Kenya by strengthening the private sector (including start-ups, SMEs, incubators, accelerators, technology Bootcamp providers, etc.) through financial grants and technical assistance.

## CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate funding for sustaining the National Hygiene Program (NHP).

2. Limited opportunities to absorb TVET graduates.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to undertake intensive sensitization on the importance of TVETs in imparting entrepreneurial skills.

2. There is a need to mobilise resources for entrepreneurial skills development.

3. There is a need to create partnerships with other global institutions for knowledge sharing and best practises.

### 1.2.2.3    Develop rural-urban linkages to maximise productivity

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions: -
1. Preparation of Physical and Land Use Development Plans with land use allocations that support rural urban linkages and the promotion of rural development. This includes proposals for industrial sites, markets, processing and value addition sites, transportation networks among others. The Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans include Bomet, Malili and Makindu in Makueni Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

2. Prepared County Spatial Planning Guidelines in 2018 which helps to ensure sustainable county planning.

3. Lamu, Makueni, Baringo and Kericho Counties have approved County Spatial Plans (CSPs). Development of Mombasa get away city master plan in the year 2016 and Mombasa Integrated special plan

4. The proportion of households with access to electricity increased from 41.5 percent in 2016 to 50.4 percent in 2019.

5. The number of customers connected to electricity grew from 4.9 million in 2016 to about 8.4 million in August 2021.

6. Kenya Power Company launched a self-service portal known as 'My Power', to enable customers to conveniently apply for electricity connections from the comfort of their locations.

7. Formulated Energy Act, 2019 which provides for the Government under Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) to establish energy centres for disseminating new technologies in the counties.

8. Constructed additional transmission lines and substations constructed to improve electricity supply, quality, and reliability and in some cases to interconnect more off-grid townships which include: - 69km 132kV Sondu-Homabay; 220kV Nairobi Ring Substations; 286km 220kV Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu; 97km 132kV Nanyuki-Isiolo-Meru; 60km 132kV Mwingi-Kitui; 400/220kV Isinya Substation (System Reinforcement); 45km 400kV Isinya- Konza; and 67km 132kV Rabai-New Bamburi-Kilifi.

9. Developed Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) to increase access to electricity services in 14 underserved counties in Kenya namely- Turkana, West Pokot, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Lamu, Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Narok and Taita-Taveta counties. This has enabled the population in these counties to access electricity, water, and clean cooking solutions like in other urban centres of the country.



*Liwatoni pedestrian floating Bridge, Mombasa*

10. Constructed the Likoni Floating Pedestrian Bridge, opened in 2020 which links Liwatoni on Mombasa Island with Ras-Bofu in the Likoni mainland and over 100,000 residents cross the channel on a daily basis in an orderly, safe and secure manner.

11. Launched the operation of the Madaraka Express Inter-county train service and cargo train service that links several counties between the coastal city of Mombasa and Nairobi city transporting passengers and goods, in 2017 and 2019 respectively. Rehabilitated the Metre Gauge Railway line connecting passengers and transporting goods from Nairobi to Kisumu and Nairobi to Nanyuki in 2021.

12. Construction and operationalization of the Naivasha Inland Container Depot which is connected by a railway line to the Coastal Port of Mombasa City. Rehabilitation of the metre gauge railway lines from Nairobi to Nanyuki and Nairobi to Kisumu to ease transportation of goods and passengers.

*Naivasha Inland Container Depot*

## CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate professional competency e.g., renewable energy experts/technicians

2. Inadequate research, development, and innovation on renewable energy technologies

3. Uncoordinated planning and project implementation i.e., transmission lines are delayed or come earlier than the power generation plants.

4. Inadequate funding for project implementation.

5. Vandalism of the infrastructure.

6. Land issues such as compensation and relocation are hindering progress of projects

1. The Last Mile Connectivity Project has accelerated connections in Kenya since its inception.

2. Coordination among the different sectors involved in the promotion of rural-urban linkages is paramount in ensuring balanced development.

## 1.3 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### 1.3.1 Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements

### 1.3.1.1 Minimise Urban Sprawl and loss of biodiversity resulting from it

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Promotion of the principle of compact urban development in the planning process. Physical and Land Use Development Plans prepared have urban development proposals contained in an area with a clear boundary from neighbouring land uses thereby containing urban development activities. The plans also propose vertical development to minimise space usage. The eco-village concept in the planning process has also been applied in containing residential and other urban activities in a central area while the remaining land is set aside for farming. Plans prepared using the principle of compact urban development and eco village concept include Kisima internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resettlement and Kulalu (ADC) Local Physical and Land Use Advisory Plans.

2. Restoration and Rehabilitation of public spaces occupied by informal developments. This includes; Nairobi River Regeneration in 2017, Muliro Garden, Michuki Memorial park in 2019, Mama Ngina Drive.

3. Survey and planning of all the riparian reserves stipulated in the Survey Act

4. The National Tree Planting Campaign (NTPC) of 2019 aimed at implementing the Presidential directive on achieving and maintaining over 10% tree cover was launched. In this regard, Kenya has attained 8.83 % forest cover.

5. Densification and urban renewal projects for instance the Park Road affordable housing flagship project and other Government housing projects under the civil servants housing scheme in Nairobi city, Kisumu, Machakos, Embu, and Kiambu counties

**CHALLENGE**

1. Delayed disbursement of funds to undertake the planning process and insufficient funds to complete the projects on time.

2. Politicisation of the resettlement process.

3. Encroachment of the riparian and ecologically fragile areas.

1. It is necessary to get political support before commencing on planning processes;

### 1.3.1.2 Implement Climate Change mitigation and adaptation action

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Formulated policies and strategies that includes; Green Growth and Employment Programme Strategy (2016-2030), Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022; National Determined Contribution 2020. All public and private institutions are expected to mainstream these documents in their operations.

2. Established Climate Change units by Ministries, Semi-Autonomous Government Authorities, and County Governments as required by the Climate Change Act 2016 to support coordination of climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions.

3. Setting up a secretariat towards implementation of Building Climate Resilience of the Urban Poor (BCRUP) initiative in 2019.

4. Surveying and mapping of all the riparian reserves and ecologically sensitive areas, flood paths to protect them from encroachment. Provision of advisories on flood-related hazards in hotspot urban areas across the Country for action by relevant authorities including County Governments of Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Narok, Mombasa, Machakos, Eldoret, and Nyeri.

5. Nairobi City County has partnered with C40, SEI and 100 Resilient Cities leading global initiatives addressing climate change-related issues with a view to enhancing its capacity to respond to emerging climate change issues including impact of natural and human-made disasters, the county has to date mounted 8 Air Quality monitoring devices across the city.

6. Set up a coast guard in 2018 to secure Kenya's maritime assets and protect them from pollution.

7. Stakeholders in the Built Environment have incorporated green building technology in housing projects which include: - water saving, energy saving features such as natural lighting and ventilation, energy saving fitting, water conservation feature, use of EPS construction technology, aligning the building to North-South Direction, solar lighting, LPG reticulation for housing estates, roof water harvesting

8. Secured funding of Kshs. 1 billion grants from Green Climate Fund to promote resilience on climate in vulnerable communities.



*Green House Mall, Ngong Road*

1. Poverty among the population in arid and semi-arid areas hence little capability to adapt.

2. Inadequacy of modern meteorological, climatological and hydrological infrastructure to facilitate the rapid exchange of data and products.

3. Insufficient funds to complete projects on time.

4. Politicisation on the protection of the ecologically fragile ecosystems.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Collaborative framework between the National and County Governments is essential for sustainable environmental management.

2. The impact of climate change has increased the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather patterns adaptive mechanisms and early warnings

### 1.3.1.3 Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human made disasters

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Developed and adopted Ending Drought Emergencies Strategy (2013- 2022). Further, it prioritised promotion of climate proof infrastructure, sustainable livelihood, human capital development, peace and security and disaster risk management.

2. Developed and adopted the National Disaster Financing Strategy of 2018.

3. Established the National Drought Emergency Fund Regulations in 2021.

4. Developed a web-based drought response system linked to drought early warning system where resources are earmarked for drought preparedness and responses are triggered in line with drought early warning thresholds.

5. Developed social safety nets as disaster risk reduction measures linked to and integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes to ensure resilience to shocks at the household and community levels. It provided regular bi-monthly cash transfers of Kshs. 5,400 per household benefiting an average of 100,211 households in the four counties of Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit, and Mandera under Hunger Safety Net Programme. Further, it continues to provide shock-responsive cash transfers to households during drought and floods.

6. The automation of the drought early warning system was also carried out through adoption of mobile phone technology for data collection and transmission while remote sensing was also adopted in production of Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) reports as part of integrated drought early system. In addition, Knowledge Management Information sharing platform for Drought Risk Management and Ending Drought Emergencies was developed.

7. Implemented risk transfer instruments such as index-based crop and livestock insurance to permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes.

8. All County Governments have fully adopted and implemented local Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies.

9. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 prioritises disaster risk management as a major climate change aspect to be addressed by national and county Governments. This aims at reducing risks to communities and infrastructure resulting from climate-related disasters such as droughts and floods.
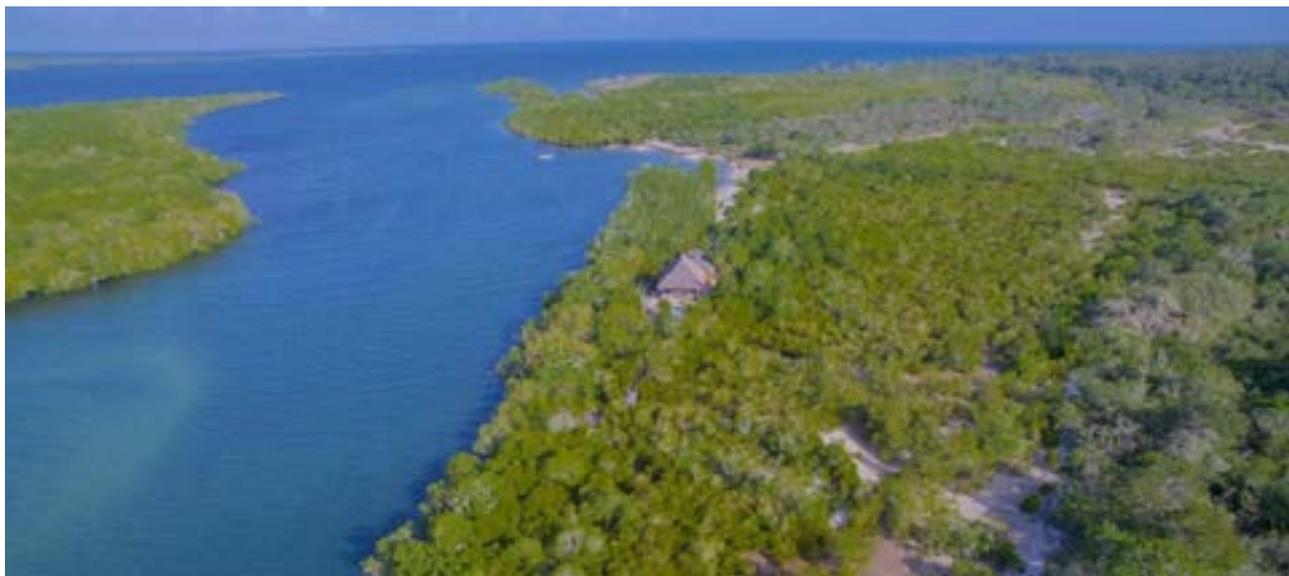
*Mangrove Restoration Project at the Kenya's Coast.*

### CHALLENGES

1. Human encroachment on environmentally sensitive areas.

2. Inadequate financial resources to cater for initiatives to mitigate and adapt to disasters

3. Limited capacity to mitigate and adapt to unpredictable climate change effects.

4. Over-exploitation of natural resources.

### LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to strengthen enforcement mechanisms to protect surveyed and mapped disaster prone and riparian areas.

2. Kenya needs to adopt nature-based solutions for climate change action and environmental protection and conservation.

### 1.3.1.4  Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and quality planning

### ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following:-

1. Preparation of over 25 Local and Physical Land Use Development Plans (2016 – 2022) with proposals for conservation areas by the national Government

2. Conservation of environmentally fragile areas through planning and prohibiting incompatible land uses. This includes, hill tops, steep slopes, gazette forests, wildlife habitats, rivers, lakes and oceans. Buffer zones are also provided to safeguard the areas from encroachment.

3. Development and implementation of the 10 per cent strategy on the attainment of 10 percent tree cover by the year 2022.

4. Mapping of 498 slums / informal settlements which are vulnerable to adverse climate change effects.

5. Promoted the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services.

6. Undertaking the effluent analysis for effluent treatment systems / biodigesters to ensure that the effluent parameter is within permissible levels to discharge to the environment and applying for annual effluent licences

7. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 prioritises the need to promote resilience of infrastructure to withstand climate change risks. Climate proof infrastructure for energy, water, transport, homes, business, schools, and hospitals among others are prioritized. The formulation of the national and county environmental action plans reviewed after every 6 and 5 years respectively. Environmental Action Plans preparation Guidelines launched in 2017.

## CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate financial and human resource to develop climate proof infrastructure.

2. Human encroachment on infrastructural reserves.

3. Delayed disbursement of funds to undertake the planning process and insufficient funds to complete the projects on time.

4. Inadequate data management system.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Need to strengthen collaboration between public and private sector players in promoting resilient planning and infrastructure.

2. The need to enhance involvement of local communities in urban planning.

### 1.3.2 Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources

### 1.3.2 .1 Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has put in place the following interventions:-

1. Strengthening the sustainable exploitation of high-value minerals like gold, niobium, copper, zinc, and gypsum, bringing huge revenue to our country. For instance, a total of KSh 30.4 Billion was collected as revenue in 2018 from the mining sector, and it was a 5.9% growth from the previous year.

2. Enacted the Mining Act of 2016 to address many minerals governance issues previously witnessed. The Act provides for aspects of legal and institutional arrangements necessary for enhancing minerals sector governance.

3. To protect biodiversity, over 50 protected areas have been gazetted spread across the country and several community conservancies.

4. Enacted Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 and a range of County laws, among others, which have contributed to safeguarding heritage site conservation.

5. Enacted Water Act 2016 which provide a legal framework for the exploitation of water resources in the country.

6. Acquisition, processing and interpretation of geological and geophysical data of 63 petroleum blocks was undertaken to determine marketability of blocks. In addition, physical infrastructure for Geochemical and Petro-physical Laboratory, International Accredited Mineral Certification Laboratory (IAMCL) and Voi Gemstone Value Addition Centre were constructed.

7. A total of 17,290 acres of degraded mangrove ecosystem was restored; 144,695 acres of bamboo forest established. In addition, a total of 2.95 million acres of mountain ecosystems were sustainably conserved and managed in the five (5) major water towers while a total of 2,944 acres of inland freshwater ecosystems and wetlands protected with main focus on Lakes Victoria and Naivasha.

## CHALLENGES

1. Management of trans-boundary water resources with catchment on one County but flowing across several counties.

2. Pollution of conventional water sources.

3. Encroachment of environmentally sensitive areas e.g wetlands, forests etc

4. Most of mining activities are still informal hence complicating data collection and planning

5. Dilapidation of the mining sites.

6. Lack of waste management infrastructure to support transition from linear to circular economy in waste management.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to strengthen a collaborative approach in the management of Natural Resources among lead agencies.

2. Implementation of the circular economy requires participatory planning and involvement of all relevant stakeholders as well as sensitization of the public on their own.

3. Expanding circular economy opportunities at the local level can contribute to promoting sustainable urban development.

### 1.3.2.2   Drive Resource Conservation and waste reduction, reuse and recycling

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has put in place the following:-

1. Formulation of The Sustainable Waste Management Policy of 2021.

2. The formulation of The Sustainable Waste Management Bill of 2021 which has undergone first reading in the National Assembly.

3. Implementation and enforcement of the plastic bags ban initiative since 2017 and the Single Use Plastics ban in Protected Areas since 2020.

4. The Government imposed a ban on logging and extraction of timber in public and community forests.

## CHALLENGES

1. Loopholes in enforcement mechanisms on the ban of the single use plastic bags.

2. Illegal importation of plastic bags.

3. Limited finance to support effective waste reduction, re-use and recycling.

4. Inadequate data and capacity on waste traffic along the value chains

5. Minimal separation of waste at source.

6. Poor disposal of e-waste at the household level.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to enhance cooperation between the National and County Governments in waste management.

2. There is a need to enhance separation of waste at source.

3. Households should be sensitised on e-waste disposal.

### 1.3.2.3 Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Urban Waterfront Planning and Development targeting coastal and inland waterfronts such as regeneration of Mama Ngina Drive in Mombasa in 2018-2019, Nairobi River Regeneration in 2021, Kisumu Lakefront Development from 2016 to 2020.

2. Rehabilitating and protecting Kenya's five major water towers, namely the Aberdares, Cherangany, the Mau Complex, Mt. Kenya, and Mt. Elgon, and other smaller significant water towers and catchment areas. For instance, in partnership with UAP Old Mutual 40,000 seedling were planted to restore degraded forest areas in 2016/2017, planting of 300,000 seedlings and 3 million seeds poured using the aerial seeding technology in Maasai Mau in Mau complex in 2021.

3. The Kenya Fisheries Service in collaboration with County Governments and World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) initiated a six-month pilot study from June to December 2018. Thirteen (13) landing sites were selected in three (3) different riparian counties. Twenty-six (26) data collections, two from each landing site, drawn from the Beach Management Units (BMUs), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) and County fisheries staff. The training to the data recorders included sampling techniques, species identification and the use of the mobile application to collect and submit the data to the central database. The information is useful to facilitate efficient fish data collection for planning and informed decision-making.

4. Promoting local deep sea fishing companies through joint ventures, reflagging of foreign fishing vessels and chartered fishing vessels.

5. Transformation of the Bandari College into Bandari Maritime Academy centre of excellence on maritime education and training in the period 2018-2022.

6. Development of the National Fishing and Merchant Fleet with 21 fishing vessels in the period 2018-2022.

7. Establishment of the Kenya Coast Guard Service in 2018, which is a specialised maritime force responsible for law enforcement on national waters, including on the oceans, lakes and rivers. It is mandated to maintain maritime safety, security, pollution control and sanitation.

8. Formation of the Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation in 2019 to regulate the exploitation of Kenya's marine and fish products. This Corporation is in the process of setting up marine landing sites and processing plants in Lamu, Shimoni, and Liwatoni.

9. Implementation of The Kenya Marine Plastics Action Plan 2021.

10. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 prioritises enhancement of resilience of the Blue Economy and water sector by ensuring access to and efficient use of water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic, wildlife, and other uses.





*Mama Ngina Water Front, Mombasa*

1. Coastal pollution from land-based sources and from international waters

2. Encroachment on riparian areas

1. Blue economy should be harnessed and promoted for wealth creation, job creation and greater sustainable development.

### 1.3.2.4 Adopt a smart city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Renewable energy currently accounts for 73% of Kenya's installed power generation capacity while 90% of electricity in use is from green sources among them geothermal, wind, solar and hydro-electric installations.

2. Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy was completed in 2020 and this strategy spells out energy efficiency targets in vital sectors and coordination mechanisms among private and public entities. It was developed to achieve energy efficiency goals which include: - reducing the national energy intensity by 2.8% per year; and enabling the country to achieve a 30% emission reduction by 2030 relative to Business as Usual (BAU) scenario of 143MtCO2e, and meet its national   targets for sustainable Developments Goals by 2030.

3. Completion of cadastral survey and construction of a perimeter wall around Konza city, construction of 4.1 Km auto boulevard (main road) and 8.1Km access roads to individual parcels at the Konza Technopolis and provision of bulk clean water from Nol-Turesh main supply.

4. The Kenya Power Company installed the Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS) project in Nairobi City County and parts of Kajiado, Kiambu and Machakos counties. The project entails the installation of automatic power line isolators and control equipment which are manned and operated remotely from the Company's Regional Control Centres.

5. Development of The Know Your Network (KYN) app to facilitate the inspection and maintenance of the Kenya Power Company's network installations. The KYN app has also helped in controlling network maintenance processes and ensuring compliance to the standards.

6. The Kenya Power Company has deployed a short code 97771 and USSD *977# to enhance services to customers.

7. The Kenya Power Company connected a total of 716,206 new customers in the financial year 2021/22 compared to 500,397 connected in the financial year 2020/2021. The business development efforts, supported by increased presence in the counties, enabled the company to connect 418,935 out of which 260,551 were connected under the Last Mile Connectivity Project. This increased the total number of customers to 8,278,203 as at the end of June 2021.

8. The Kenya Power Company has installed 54,419 smart metres in SME customer premises and is planning to install a further 67,000 by the end of FY 2021/2022.

*Wind Power, Ngong Hills*

### CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate finance to implement the Last Mile Connectivity Program.

2. Upscaling innovation.

3. Inadequate funding to acquire land for the development of smart city and installation of the required infrastructure.

### LESSONS LEARNT

1. High energy prices are a disincentive in the development of smart cities.

2. To achieve universal access to electricity both grid and off-grid solutions are required.

# PART

# 2

## EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

## 2.1 BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE: ESTABLISHING A SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORK

### 2.1.1 Decentralise to enable Subnational and local Governments undertake their assigned responsibilities undertake their assigned responsibilities

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The County Governments have mainstreamed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their County Integrated Development Plans (2018-2022) and in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The Counties in collaboration with the National Government are currently strengthening local SDGs coordination mechanism through establishment of coordination frameworks. The County Governments have appointed and inducted County SDGs Champions to steer the process of SDGs implementation and awareness raising. In 2019, five pilot Counties (Kwale, Kisumu, Busia, Marsabit and Taita Taveta) developed Local Voluntary Reports (LVRs) on SDGs implementation.

2. Training of 150 officers from all the 47 county Governments in localising and mainstreaming SDGs in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. This training addresses awareness creation, stakeholder mapping and engagement, development of SDGs based strategies, tracking and reporting.

#### CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate financing to realise the building of effective urban governance structure.

2. Inadequate information on the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

#### LESSONS LEARNT

1. Establishing a supportive framework at all levels is key in effective implementation of the SDGs and NUA

### 2.1.2 Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

1. In implementing Urban policies, programmes and projects are implemented through normal Government budgetary processes. However, resources from the budgetary process have been complemented by programs supported by multilateral agencies including the World Bank, Agence Francaise de Developement (AFD), UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

#### CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate financing for implementing urban development programmes.

2. Conflict of interest by different stakeholders in resource allocation for urban development.

3. Under prioritisation of urban policies in allocation of resources.

4. Limited awareness and participation by stakeholders on urban policies

1. Participation of stakeholders is key towards ownership and effective implementation of projects and programs.

2. To achieve sustainable urban development, there is a need to prioritise and finance urban policies and programmes.

3. There is a need for sensitization of stakeholders on urban policies.

### 2.1.3 Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of Governments to implement urban policies

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Adoption of the National Urban Development Policy 2016 which aims to guide urbanisation by providing a framework for sustainable urban development in Kenya.

2. Implementation of Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019 that defines urbanisation and categorises urban institutions into 4 categories (cities, municipalities, towns and market centres) based on population thresholds.

3. Establishment of urban institutions (Urban Boards) for 59 Municipalities in 45 Counties.

4. Adoption of Sessional Paper Number 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy that addresses issues of optimal utilisation of land and land related resources by providing principles and guidelines.

5. Preparation of the Physical and Land Use Planning Act Number 13 of 2019. It makes provision for the planning, use, regulation and development of land and for connected purposes. It also establishes the physical and land use planning institutions; guides the preparation process of different levels and types of plans;provides guidance on development control and enforcement; and establishes different levels of Physical and Land Use Planning Liaison Committees.

6. Adoption of the Kenya National Slum Upgrading Prevention Policy of 2016 to promote, secure and protect dignified livelihood for the poor living and working in slums by strategically integrating them into the social, political and economic framework in line with the constitution.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Disharmony in the laws that govern urban areas.

2. Low budgetary allocation.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Comprehensive legal and policy frameworks are key towards guiding the urban sector.

2. There is a need to harmonise laws and regulations on urban development.

### 2.1.4 Build capacity of local and subnational Governments to implement local and metropolitan multilevel governance

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has put in place the following:-

1. Organised capacity development workshops on Land Value Capture targeting municipalities as well as County Land and Finance officials in 2021.

2. Training of county officials on the Preparation of County Physical and Land Use plans resulting in finalisation of County Physical and Land Use Planning Capacity Assessment Reports for Elgeyo Marakwet and Vihiga Counties.

3. Training the County Housing Officers on SDG 11 and NUA reporting in 2021 to enhance their capacity.



*Training County Housing Officers on SDG 11 and NUA reporting at Kongoni Lodge, Naivasha*

**CHALLENGES**

1. Inadequate resources for capacity building.

2. Limited participation by stakeholders.

**LESSONS LEARNT.**

1. Capacity building is a continuous process that should be sustained.

2. Capacity development is a key ingredient in sustainable development.

### 2.1.5 Implement participatory age and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and plan

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Collaboration with youth groups in the regeneration of Nairobi River; Komb green Community Based Organisation in Korogocho Informal Settlement.

2. Initiation of the National Hygiene Program (NHP), dubbed the Kazi Mtaani Initiative in the cities, Municipalities and Towns across the country to enhance environmental cleanliness, infrastructure improvement and provide income generation opportunities.

3. Championing for gender responsive urban planning and design in urban development projects. Consideration given to lactating mothers and disadvantaged groups when designing and developing markets; Chaka Market in Nyeri and Uhuru Business Park in Kisumu.

4. The Government of Kenya through the Affordable Housing programme has supported supply of housing units by Private Investors and 64% of Affordable Housing Project units have been sold to women including individual or joint ownership agreements.



*Nairobi River Regeneration*

## CHALLENGES

1. Retrogressive cultural practises that do not promote equal access to property.

2. Sexual harassment in unplanned settlement areas.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Enhanced partnership approach is key to the effective implementation of gender programmes.

2. There is need to promote progressive cultural practises that are gender responsive.

### 2.1.6    Achieve women's full participation in all fields and all levels of decision making

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. As at the period of 2016, women composition in elective positions were; 19.8% (National Assembly); 26.9% (Senators);0.0% (Governors); 19.2% (Deputy Governors). The percentage has since increased to 21.8% (National Assembly); 31.3% (Senators); 4.3% (Governors); 15.2% (Deputy Governors); 31.8 (CECMs); 33.6 (MCAs) by 2020.

2. Development of Women economic empowerment strategy 2020-2025 which aims at providing the framework to facilitate the implementation of Women economic empowerment interventions that impact on the well-being and enhance income for all women.

3. In the period 2018-2022, the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) disbursed loans amounting to Kshs. 23 billion to 126,299 groups with a total membership of1,945,476 women, and trained 411,115 women on entrepreneurship skills.

## CHALLENGES

1. Insufficient Gender Based Violence response and prevention mechanism and harmful socio-cultural practices such as FGM, child marriage and widow inheritance.

2. Weak entrepreneurial skills amongst women to start and sustain income generating activities.

3. Insufficient financial resources for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment programmes.

4. Low uptake of financial resources for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Empowerment of women is a continuous practice.

2. There is a need for further sensitization in communities that still practice retrogressive gender cultural practises.

## 2.2 Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development

### 2.2.1 Implement integrated balanced territorial development policies

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Preparation of the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045) that provides a framework for anchoring sub-national spatial plans thereby balancing national infrastructure development.

2. Preparation of Physical and Land Use Development Plans by the State Department for Physical Planning in partnership with County Governments for various towns in the country.

3. The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 (the 2019 Planning Act) came into force on 5 August 2019, repealing the Physical Planning Act of 1996 (the 1996 Act). The 2019 Planning Act governs matters relating to planning, use, regulation and development of land in Kenya.

4. Preparation of Integrated Urban Development Plans for Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Makueni, Migori, Nyamira and Nyeri.



*Preparation of Physical and Land Use Development Plans by the State Department for Physical Planning in partnership with Kilifi County*

1. Delayed disbursement of funds to undertake planning processes.

2. There is a gap in the National Spatial plan as ocean economy and coastal region spatial plan is not captured in the County Integrated Development Plan, sectoral plans, spatial plans and City or municipal plans.

1. Integrated Spatial Planning is essential for attainment of sustainable development.

2. The importance of including the ocean economy has been realised and the Government is in the process of preparing a spatial plan for the coastal bloc blue economy.

### 2.2.2    Integrate housing into urban development plans

**CHALLENGES**

1. Delayed disbursement of funds to undertake planning processes.

2. There is a gap in the National Spatial plan as ocean economy and coastal region spatial plan is not captured in the County Integrated Development Plan, sectoral plans, spatial plans and City or municipal plans.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. The Naivasha and Dongo Kundu Special Economic Zones have been gazetted as Special Planning areas that will support the implementation of integrated, and urban balanced territorial development policies; integration of housing into urban development plans and strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns.

2. Development of a compact Affordable Housing Development Project that is 5kms from Nairobi Central Business District comprising 1370 Housing Unit, Shopping area, Social hall, School and parking Silo at Park road in Nairobi City County.

3. Allocation of 295 Market Stalls in Kibera, completion of 432 Housing units and mixed development in Mavoko area. These include key social amenities such as Police Stations, Health Facilities, Water, roads. In addition, 1710 National Police and Prisons Services housing units and 870 civil servants' houses were constructed in different counties.

4. The National Housing Corporation has constructed a total of 710 housing units across the country within Nairobi, Kisii, Kisumu and Machakos.

5. Completion of the Eastland's Urban Renewal and Regeneration Plan 2019 aimed at promoting compact housing development.

6. Preparation and implementation of the Nairobi Railway City Master Plan (2020-2035) which integrates housing.



*Kanyakwar Estate by National Housing Corporation (NHC), Kisumu*

1. Delayed disbursement of funds to undertake the planning process.

2. Insufficient funds to complete the projects on time.

3. Dispute on land ownership.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Preparation of integrated urban development plans is key towards guiding sustainable housing development.

## 2.2.3 Include culture as a priority component of urban planning

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Preparation and approval of physical planning regulations applying to cultural facilities including national heritage sites of cultural and historical significance under the Physical and Land Use Planning (Classification of Strategic National or Inter-County Projects) Regulations, 2019.

2. Supporting the planning and development of adequate multi-functional public open spaces and cultural facilities such as libraries, museums and theatres in urban areas; Improvement of the Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Sports ground in Kisumu; planning, design and development of Mama Ngina Waterfront in Mombasa providing a forum for exposition and exchange of culture and heritage.

3. Supported the cultural, creative and arts industry through implementation of the Kshs. 100 million Economic Stimulus package; and preserved four heritage sites (Kenyatta houses at Lokitaung' and Maralal, Fort Jesus Museum and Dedan Kimathi).



*Jomo Kenyatta's House at Maralal*

## CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate cultural infrastructure and spaces for cultural expression.

2. Limited awareness and non-appreciation on the role of culture in development.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a slow appreciation of culture in planning.

### 2.2.4 Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. The Nairobi Railway City Master Plan (2020-2035) has been prepared and is being implemented. The master plan intends to expand the Nairobi CBD, fill the missing gaps in development and incorporate mixed use commercial developments, housing and intermodal facilities.

2. Preparation of Eastland Urban Renewal Plan 2019 that provides a spatial development framework for the regeneration of the old residential estates in eastlands into high-rise residential and mixed commercial nodes.

3. Nairobi river cleaning and riparian regeneration program that is being done by the Government in collaboration with the French Government and other international and local partners piloting different sections along the river course; KombGreens Solution in Korogocho Informal Settlement and Michuki Memorial Park along Kipande road.

4. Preparation of Stoni Athi Waterfront City master plan which provides a spatial framework for the development of a mixed use and transit-oriented city focusing on the provision of affordable housing for all.

5. Implementation of the Pangani Urban Renewal project in Nairobi City County where 1562 housing units are being constructed.

6. Buxton Point in Mombasa County is an urban renewal affordable housing project that is being developed on a 8.45 acres site. It broke ground in May 2021 and involves construction of 1,860 housing units for outright sale to the general public

## CHALLENGES

1. Relocation of project affected persons and current land uses to pave way for new development.

2. Delays in resolution of disputes and costs of compensating relocated persons.

3. Insufficient funding for the implementation of the plans.

4. Inadequate land for new development.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need for strong political will by the local leadership to ensure smooth transitioning of the community to pave the way for a proper and timely implementation of the plans.

### 2.2.5 Improve capacity for urban planning and design, and training for urban planners at all levels of Government

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Increased number of planning schools in Universities across the country.

2. Embracing private consultancy firms in supporting the preparation of policies,Development plans and guidelines (Planning and survey firms, Environmental Safeguards, engineering firms).

3. Engaging graduate urban planners as technical officers in 59 municipalities through the Kenya Urban Support Program.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Inadequate technology to enhance planning at the counties i.e. (GIS equipment and personnel)

2. Low absorption and retention of expertise/ staff.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Improved Intergovernmental relations is key in enhancing capacities at the county

### 2.2.6 Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Preparation of the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045) as a long-term framework to achieving sustainable urbanisation and balanced territorial development. This is through proposals on policies for urban hierarchy with corresponding infrastructure facilities and services within the country.

2. Interventions in institutionalising, planning and provision of infrastructure in 59 municipalities across the country through the Kenya Urban Support Program.

3. Hosting of Main National Holidays Celebrations by His Excellency, The President,in different secondary cities and towns in bid to show the importance of these urban areas and enhance infrastructural development.

4. The National Government has been observing housing and human settlements fora in the Counties to promote sustainable urbanisation. Some of these fora include World Habitat Day, National Urban Forum and World Cities Day amongst others.

*National observance of World Habitat Day at Olkaria, Naivasha; 2021*

### CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate funds to prepare and implement the plans for the secondary cities and towns.

2. Poor implementation of planning proposals in the different categories of urban centres.

3. Poor coordination among the different institutions implementing development projects.

### LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need for effective coordination on the roles of institutions at different levels.

2. There is a need for urban institutions to be strengthened by the respective county Governments.

## 2.2.7 Implement sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non-motorized options.

### ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Revival of the Nairobi Commuter rail system within Nairobi Metropolitan Area. This includes the construction to completion of 10 railway stations across the city (Kikuyu, Kahawa, Ruiru, Mwiki, Pipeline, Embakasi Village, Athi River, Githurai, Dandora and Donholm railway stations).

2. Planning and implementation of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor, the construction of BRT stations along Thika road underway.

3. Construction of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) in several municipalities and cities across the country has encouraged safe and efficient pedestrian and cyclist; NMT constructed in Kisumu city, 33Km of (NMT) facilities were constructed within Nairobi Metropolitan Areas (NMR)

4. Preparation of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Kisumu City in 2020 which enhances efficient and seamless integration of all modes of transport.

5. A total of 131Km of NMT has been don in 59 municipalities under Kenya Urban Support Program.



*Kisumu Non Motorized Transport (NMT)*

**CHALLENGES**

1. High costs involved in the implementation of the projects

2. Reclaiming the road reserve occupied by traders or informal settlements leads to conflicts.

3. The commuter railway route is not strategically passing through some more densely populated residential estates within Nairobi Metropolitan.

4. Sub-standard design of the NMT to accommodate users comfortably.

5. Inadequate stakeholders' consultation.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Need for enhanced participation in planning and designing.

2. There is a need to plan and implement sustainable multi-modal public transport systems including NMT.

## 2.3     MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION.

### 2.3.1     Mobilisation of Financial Resources

### 2.3.1.1   Develop financing frameworks for implementing the NUA at all levels of  Government

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. The progress made in the implementation of the NUA is funded through the Government budgetary process. In addition, the Government receives support from multilateral and bilateral partners.

2. Enactment of National Housing Development Fund Regulation 2020 which established the National Housing Development Fund. It accommodates voluntary contribution towards home ownership.

3. Establishment of Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company to support end user financing for housing purchase.



*Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company (KMRC) Housing Conference in Naivasha*

1. Poor coordination mechanisms among agencies on development financing.

2. Inadequate supply of affordable housing units which slows the absorption capacity of the financing framework under the KMRC.

3. The low-income levels limit access to the mortgages.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is a need to link up complementing infrastructural facilities and services during planning and budgeting phases.

### 2.3.1.2 Mobilise endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of Subnational and local Governments

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. The National Treasury has finalised preparation of the National Rating Bill 2021 which has been approved by the Cabinet. The aim of the bill is to improve its own source revenue through a rating framework.

2. Some county Governments have digitised their revenue collection system which has resulted in expansion of their revenue base.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Introduction of multiple levies has resulted in over taxation that is not commensurate to the service provided.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is a need to harmonise the revenue base with service delivery.

### 2.3.1.3 Mobilise and establish financial intermediaries (multilateral institutions, regional development banks, Subnational and local development funds; pooled financing mechanisms etc.) for urban financing

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Collection of pooled financing for housing finance through the Boma Yangu portal, which is an online platform that enables all Kenyans to contribute to the National Housing Development Fund, and to access projects under the Affordable Housing Programme.

2. National Housing Corporation through their EPS has raised money through consultancy which has been ploughed back for affordable housing.

## CHALLENGES

1. Housing is capital intensive with low returns attracting low investment in the sector.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need for the establishment of financial intermediaries to finance urban development.

### 2.3.2    Capacity Development

### 2.3.2.1    Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning

## ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Training of the county staff and citizens on urban development, planning and management through Symbio city program. The program focused on 7 pilot projects done in 7 towns in 7 counties including; Mbita town in Homa Bay county, Ahero town in Kisumu County, Butere town in Kakamega County, Kiminini town in Trans Nzoia County, Njoro town in Nakuru County, Ontulili in Meru County and Kwa Vonza in Kitui County.

2. Developed a toolkit for urban planning through symbio city program.

3. The Annual Devolution Conference convened by the Council of Governors in partnership with the national Government provides a platform for peer-to-peer learning amongst counties.



*Annual Devolution Conference in Makueni County, 2021*

1. Limited funding to promote exchange of knowledge amongst urban areas.

2. Reluctance by entities to enter into engagements on cooperation due to mistrust.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is a need to enhance funding to promote opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning.

2. There is a need for an engagement framework for mutual cooperation.

### 2.3.2.2 Implement capacity development as an effective, multifaceted approach to formulate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate urban development policies

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. There is a framework on the training and reporting on SDGS and NUA through the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Council of Governors under the Voluntary Local Reporting on SDGs identified and trained West Pokot, Narok and Makueni Counties on the voluntary local review process.

3. Engagement of County Governments in the preparation of policies and laws such as preparation of Physical and Land Use Planning Act, NSP and Physical and Land Use-Planning Regulations.

4. Development of physical planning manuals and guidelines for counties with the State Department of Physical Planning. These were reviewed and shared with county Governments through theCouncil of Governors.

5. Consultation with counties on Sustainable Waste Management Policy and bill.



*The Launch of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Coordination policy, planning and budgeting at both levels of Government*

## CHALLENGES

1. Delay of funds to engage the counties and urban institutions.

2. Unhealthy competition and interests by different stakeholders.

3. Inadequate information and data to facilitate reporting on the SDGs and NUA.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Need to build consensus among the stakeholders

2. Need to develop a framework to support monitoring and reporting.

3. There is a need to enhance data collection to facilitate reporting on the SDGs and NUA.

### 2.3.2.3 Build capacity at all levels of Government to use data for evidence-based policy formulation including collecting and using data for minority groups

## ACHIEVEMENT

1. Sensitization and training of staff on Geo Enabled Monitoring and Supervisions (GEMS) tool for data collection roll out done in Kiambu, Kisumu, Wajir, Bungoma, Machakos and Kilifi Counties under Kenya Urban Support Programme.

2. The Technical Working Committees (TWC) under the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) promote capacity building in statistics frameworks for harmonised statistics; and plan for any surveys as may be required to address data gaps and improve the statistics.

## CHALLENGES

1. There is no Technical Working Committees (TWC) for Housing and urbanisation but there are plans to form one

2. Inadequate funding for data generation and management.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to enhance funding for data generation and management.

### 2.3.2.4 Build the capacity of all levels of Government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.

## ACHIEVEMENT

1. Adoption of Adaptive Settlement Planning Model (ASPM), that is a social planning approach by Kenyatta University in the diversification of their academic curriculum for Graduate Planners. This has been replicated in the planning of Githogoro informal Settlement in Westlands Constituency of Nairobi City County.

## CHALLENGES

1. Lack of understanding of the needs of the vulnerable groups.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need to engage vulnerable groups in decision making.

### 2.3.2.5 Implement capacity development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue, financing, and other tools

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-
1. Developed regulations on the process of approval of building plans and sub-divisions through the Physical and Land Use Planning Regulations.

2. Undertook sensitization for Land Value Capture in urban areas through the Kenya Urban Support Program in 2021.

3. Digitization of land information through the National Land Information Management System (NLIMS) as part of the digitization reforms. This expands Land Value Capture in urban areas, widening the tax base and increasing revenue collection.

## CHALLENGES

1. Limited capacity building for the revenue collectors on the land-based revenue

2. Informal development or subdivision of land in urban areas makes it difficult to capture in land taxation databases since some land developed is not captured in the land registry.

3. High cost of digitization process.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is a need for institutions to implement and enforce existing policies and legislations.

2. There is a need to enhance digitization which leads to improvement of service delivery.

### 2.3.2.6 Implement capacity development programmes of Subnational and local Governments in financial planning and management

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following intervention:-
1. Capacity building in 59 municipalities on financial planning and management through the Kenya Urban Support Program between 2019-2021.

## CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate funding to implement capacity development programmes.

2. Lack of national framework to implement capacity development.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Capacity building is a continuous process and requires concerted efforts.

2. There is a need to enhance digitization which leads to improvement of service delivery.

### 2.3.2.7 Increase cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Nairobi, Nakuru and Kiambu Counties engaged in a knowledge exchange programme under the Sustainable Cities Programme focusing mainly on waste management.

2. National Housing Corporation leverages on EPS industrial building technology together with other forms of rapid building technologies. Since 2016, the factory has produced 450,000M2 EPS panels for both internal use and selling to external customers.

3. The University of Nairobi, National Housing Corporation and Kenya Property Developers Association are implementing a 3-year research program that is looking into the following; collection and documentation of information on available technology being used in the provision of housing, Mapping the Affordable building technology Landscape across all counties in Kenya, determining the level and adequacy of infrastructure for low-cost housing in Kenya, developing various low-cost design incorporating the EPS panels and other material and monitoring and evaluating the performance of affordable building technologies.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Inadequate documentation on available technologies and innovation.

2. High initial capital cost of adopting new technologies and innovations.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is a need to invest in documentation of available technologies and innovations.

## 2.3.3    INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

### 2.3.3.1    Develop user-friendly, participatory data and digital platforms through e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. The Kenya Transparency Communication Infrastructure Project (KTCIP) has facilitated the development and expansion of various Government systems to county Governments including the NTSA-TIMS, e-Citizen, e-Promis, GUMS, KRA-ITax, M-Post, Government (Postal) electronicpayment gateway and many others. The e-Government systems have enhanced service delivery, Government accountability, reduced cost and time for doing business.

2. Kenya has been recognized as a leader in Africa for sustainable development application platforms such as farming (iCow), health insurance (M-TIBA) and education (Eneza).

3. Completed the implementation of 2,500KM NOFBI phase II expansion by 30th December 2019 which is connecting 270 sub-counties, hospitals and police stations.

4. The NMS and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) have been implementing the E-Payment solution to  provide convenient electronic payment options to citizens.

5. Kenya Power has also developed, Q-Field, an application to support revenue collection initiatives. This is a web-based tool that can be accessed securely via a mobile phone.

6. Reviewed and finalised National ICT policy of 2019, digital economy strategy, Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act of 2018 (Amendment 2021).

7. The proportion of individuals (3 years and above) using the internet has increased from 16.6 per cent in 2016 to 22.6 per cent in 2019. This is in tandem with the high number of  citizens accessing services using online platforms.

8. Expanded the installation of Voice and Video Conference in the 47 county offices and other Government buildings under CCP project to cover sub-counties.

9. Under the State Department of Social Protection two critical innovations have been done which

10. includes the Consolidated Cash Transfer Management Information System for making prompt payment on all registered beneficiaries under INUA JAMII Flagship project and the Enhanced Single Registry for storing data on all vulnerabl communities in Kenya.

11. Development and  implementation of the ICT waste guidelines.

12.  Licensing of six e-waste service providers to enhance handling of e-waste.

13. Enactment and operationalization of Data Protection and Privacy Act of 2019 to regulate data processing.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Limited coverage on fibre connectivity.

2. Poor network in some parts of the country.

3. Limited awareness of the existing e-platforms.

4. Power outages and access to power.

5. High cost of ICT gadgets.

6. Cyber insecurity.

7. Low ICT literacy rate.

8. Managing the electronic wastes.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Need for sensitization of the public on e-waste service providers

2. Hosting international and national forums using online platforms has gained traction

.

### 2.3.3.2 Expand deployment of frontier technologies and innovations to enhance shared prosperity of cities and regions.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Kenya has experienced sustainable ICT growth fuelled by widespread internet penetration, which has helped drive the country's sustainable development. The proportion of individuals (3 years and above) who own a mobile telephone has increased from 44.4 percent in 2016 to 47.3 percent in 2019 while the proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology in 2016 are (95% (2G); 78% (3G), increased to (96% (2G); 93%(3G);57% (4G)) in 2019

2. Procured, installed and commissioned 1.2 Million digital learning devices to 21,637 public primary schools under digital literacy programme phase I.

3. Completed rehabilitation of the 368 KM of fibre optic cable from Eldoret to Lodwar under EARTTDFP; under ICT Shared Services and distributed productivity working tools to MDAs and upgraded LANs in six strategic Government buildings within the CBD.

4. Establishment of Ajira Digital Programme in 2016 that has trained many youths and offers online job opportunities for the youths. Awareness of the program increased from 14% in 2019 to 29% in 2021.

5. The National Housing Corporation has developed a mobile App 'NHC KENYA'. The mobile app's key role is to partake in problem solving in all repayments of Loan and rent by our customers and delivery of customer statements as well as debt recovery.

6. Development of Boma yangu platform that brings together the Demand and Supply side in the Housing space. Individuals looking for housing can see what the GoK and other private developers have on offer.They can also utilise the platform to save towards their home ownership journey.

7. The Nairobi air pollution data, as of September 2021, is generated entirely from low-cost PM 2.5 monitors that are deployed and operated by a number entities in Nairobi, including the Nairobi City County Government, Safaricom, UNEP in addition to a number of anonymous contributors. The data is aggregated and validated by IQAir. The hourly average for each station is published and combined to an hourly city average. In the historic data, the hourly average is combined to a daily average.
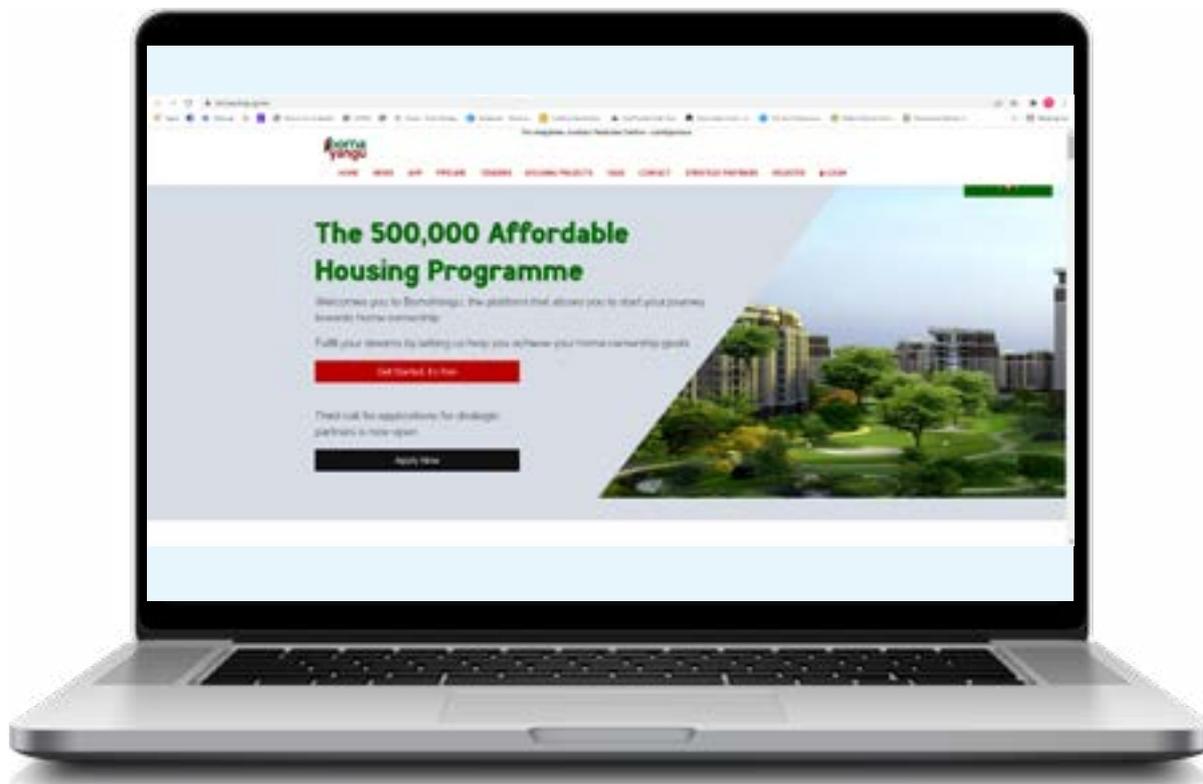
*Boma Yangu Platform*

**CHALLENGES**

1. Kenya is yet to achieve optimal infrastructure coverage due to inadequate Government funding and low investment by the private sector especially in low-income areas.

2. Inadequate human resource and skills capacity.

3. Inadequate equipment.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. To improve access to quality education, the Digital literacy programme is key in making teaching and learning processes effective.

### 2.3.3.3 Implement digital tools, including geospatial information systems to improve urban and territorial planning, land administration and access to urban services

**ACHIEVEMENT**

1. The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

2. Completion of the installation of phase 1 of the National Land Information Management System (NLIMS). The system aims to enhance security of land records, improve accessibility and cut down cost of land transactions. Phase 1 covers the entire Nairobi City County in 2021.

3. Preparation of over 25 Physical and Land Use Development Plan using the GIS application

4. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) is increasing smart metre coverage for large power and small commercial customers. So far 54,419 smart metres have been installed in SME customer premises.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Shortage of financial and human resources to implement geospatial platforms.

2. Limited updated spatial data.

3. Limited awareness on the availability of digital platforms.

4. Reluctance to engage with self-service platforms

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. Need to build consensus when developing and implementing digital tools.

2. There is a need to sensitise stakeholders on the available digital platforms.

3. Continuous sensitization will improve adoption of self-service platforms.

### 2.3.3.4 Build capacities at all levels of Government to effectively monitor implementation of urban development policies.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Capacity building to the counties on planning, monitoring and evaluation under the Kenya Devolution Support Program

2. Sensitization of the urban institutions on urban policies and implementation under the Kenya Urban Support Program in February 2021.



*Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) sensitization conference*

1. Insufficient funds for effective monitoring.

2. Lack of appropriate tools to support the monitoring of implementation of urban policies.

3. Overriding interests between county and national Government makes implementation difficult.

**LESSONS LEARNT**

1. There is a need for political goodwill to propel the implementation and enforcement of urban development policies.

2. Need for engagement and collaboration with all levels of Government to ensure proper implementation of the urban development policies.

3. The need to include the academic and research institutions (universities) to improve research on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of urban development policies.

### 2.3.3.5 Strengthen all levels of Government and civil society in the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of data

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Government has undertaken the following interventions:-

1. Developed the Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS) 2019/20 which is a national framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the National Statistical System (NSS). The NSS include Ministries, Departments, and Agencies of the national and County Governments. The framework is designed to produce and disseminate official statistics for policy planning and evidence-based decision-making at national and county Government levels, and in the private sector and deal with statistical challenges across the NSS.

2. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has been building capacities within the National Statistical System to ensure the production and dissemination of statistical information.

3. KNBS collaborates with MDAs and the County Governments through the Technical Working Committees (TWCs) during surveys and censuses.

4. KNBS is working together with County Governments to develop the County Statistical Abstracts (Laikipia and Makueni have produced abstracts annually).

5. KNBS is working with civil society to develop guidelines and quality criteria for making Citizen Generated Data (CGD) official. CGD is data generated actively by individuals/organisations to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them.

## CHALLENGES

1. Poor collaboration between Government institutions and the institutions of higher learning on data collection and analysis.

2. Difficulty in validating data collected by other institutions.

## LESSONS LEARNT

1. KNBS needs to enhance collaboration with research institutions.

2. Need for KNBS to validate data generated by other institutions

# PART

# 3

# FOLLOW-UP REVIEW

## 3.1    ACHIEVEMENTS.

The mechanisms and methodology that have been developed by the Government of Kenya to monitor and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda include:-

1. Developed a popular version of the NUA in 2017 to facilitate domestication,implementation, monitoring and reporting on NUA.

2. Regular sensitization and engagement of stakeholders through the National Habitat Committee on implementation and reporting on NUA.

3. Conducted two training sessions in collaboration with UN-Habitat on SDGs especially goal No. 11.

Republic of Kenya

KENYA'S POPULAR VERSION OF
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Towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements

TURNING URBANIZATION CHALLENGES INTO OPPORTUNITIES IN KENYA

## 3.2    CHALLENGES

1. Limited statistical capacity within the National Statistical System to support reporting.

2. Inadequate provision of information from different stakeholders in regards to implementation of NUA.

3. Inadequate budgetary allocation for implementation, follow-up and review of NUA.

4. Customization of global indicators to national level for proper monitoring and reporting on the implementation of NUA.

5. The Reporting Template for NUA is not user friendly, repetitive and cumbersome

6. Limited awareness of NUA.

## 3.3    LESSONS LEARNT

1. The reporting template of the NUA needs to be simplified.

2. There is a need for input by Member States in the development of the NUA reporting template.

3. There is a need for UN-Habitat to support Member States in the process of NUA reporting.

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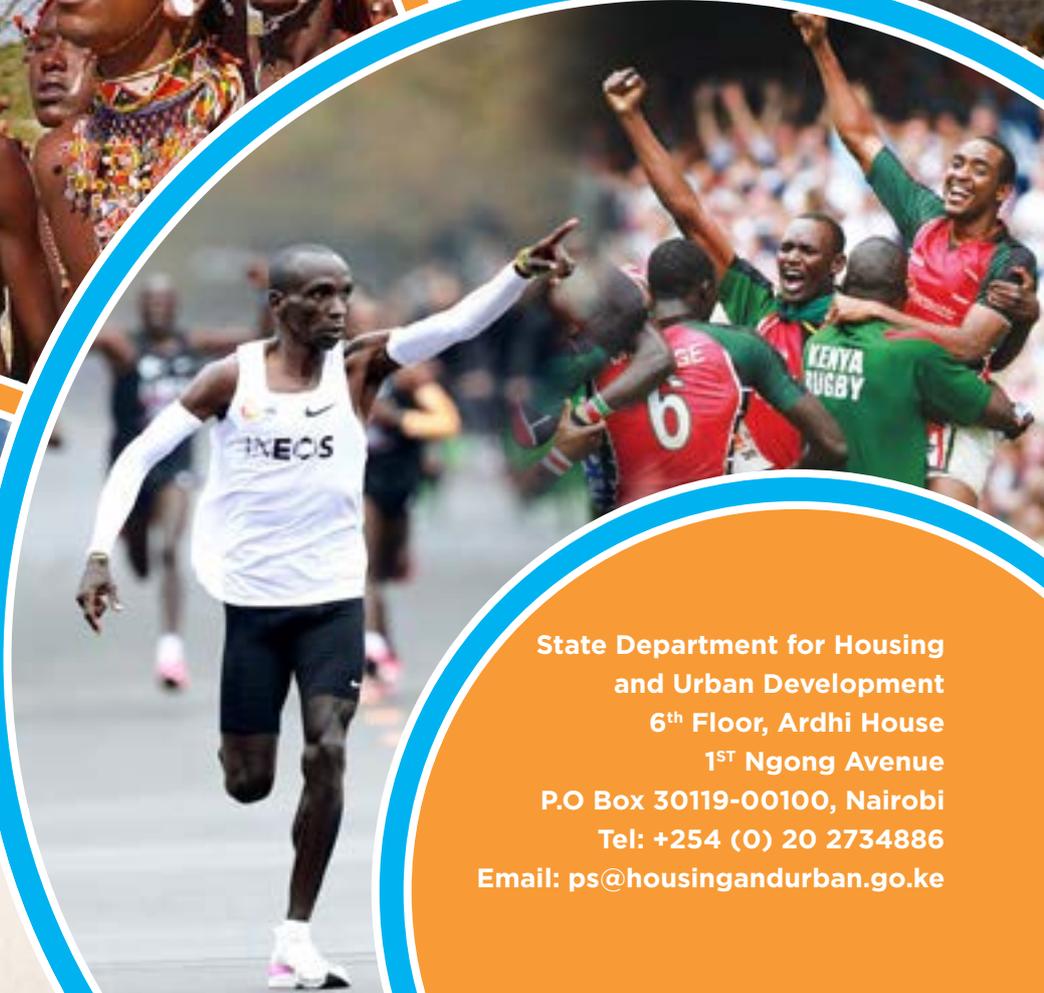
**State Department for Housing
and Urban Development
6th Floor, Ardhi House
1ST Ngong Avenue
P.O Box 30119-00100, Nairobi
Tel: +254 (0) 20 2734886
Email: ps@housingandurban.go.ke**