

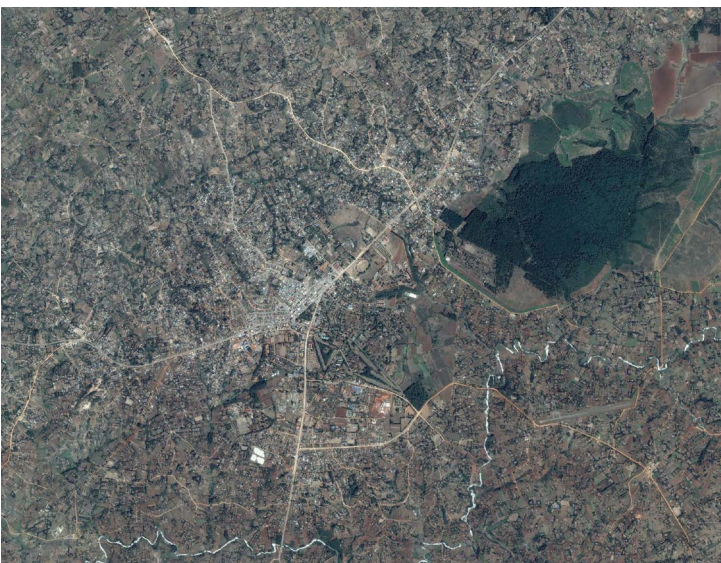


UN-HABITAT

2-DAY RAPID PLANNING STUDIO

SUPPORT TO KENYA MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME FOR KAKAMEGA, KERICHO AND UASIN GISHU COUNTIES

Studio Proceedings Report: April 2017



PARTICIPANTS

Date: 27th-28th March, 2017
Time: 27th 8.30 am – 17.00 pm, 28th 8.30 am- 16.30 pm
Venue: Sunset Hotel, Kisumu
Participants: County Officers: County Executive Members, Chief Officers, Planners and Key Line Department Officers, UN Habitat, Urban Development Department, (Government of Kenya), Physical Planning Department (Government of Kenya)



UN-Habitat Team: Klas Groth, Baraka Mwau, Gianluca Crispi, Yoel Sigel, Salvatore Fundaro, Ang Jia Cong
UDD Team: Peter Chacha, Silas Nyambok, Daniel Sakwa
Kakamega Team: Stanley Adeya, Stephen Wasike, Violent Ofisi, Pamela Adamba, Benjamin Orwa, Kelvin Marangi, Wamalwa Joel
Kericho Team: Sylvia Inziani, Keter Willy, Jared Onyando, John Mibei, Daudi Kiher
Uasin Gishu Team: Cyprian Chesire, Jerotich Nelly, Charles Kimani, Gertrude K. Raponao
Physical Planning Department: Titus Musungu

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

UN-Habitat has been providing various trainings to support governments towards achieving sustainable urban development. In 2012, UN-Habitat developed a new training methodology called Rapid Planning Studio (RPS) to help cities and local governments develop practical, feasible approaches to implementing urban planning interventions. This methodology has successfully been applied to support UN-Habitat's capacity development activities in Kenya, Rwanda, Mozambique, and the Philippines.

The 2-day training for Kenya Municipal Programme (KMP) Cluster V counties was conducted based on this RPS methodology, to provide decision makers and planners in the counties with enhanced capacity to actively engage with their respective process of formulating an Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP).

Purpose of the Training

This RPS aims to provide basic urban planning skills and techniques for integrated urban planning that entail aspects of urban economy and finance, urban planning and design, and urban legislation. The training covered both technical and policy issues related to promoting effective integrated urban planning.

Specific Objectives of the Training

1. To equip officers from each county with knowledge on integrated urban planning and strategic approaches to address key planning challenges related to sustainable urban development, and to be able to actively engage with the on-going KMP planning processes.
2. To share various tools and approaches for specific urban interventions, as a way of advancing knowledge on addressing pressing urban challenges.
3. To enhance institutional capacity for planning and urban management at the counties.

Expected Outputs

Through the 2-Day RPS, participants from each county were expected to:

1. Undertake rapid assessment of urban planning capacity in their respective county.
2. Undertake a rapid assessment of the respective KMP planning areas: existing conditions, population and economic growth scenarios, and conceptualize various urban development strategies.
3. Develop ideas for incorporating aspects of: urban legislation, urban design, infrastructure planning, urban economy and financing in the respective ISDUPs.
4. Develop ideas on strengthening institutions of urban planning and development.

This report is a documentation of the 2-Day Rapid Planning Studio. The report is intended for circulation to the training participants, as follow-up activity.

PROGRAMME

Rapid Planing Studio Day 1

Start Time	Topic	Presenter / Facilitator
10.00- 11.00	Opening and Overview	Klas Groth
	1. Welcome and Overview of the 2-Day RPS Session	
	2. Introductions	
	County Presentations	
	Urban Profiles- Kakamega, Kericho, Uasin Gishu	
	Presentation covers:	Commentators:
	1. Urban Planning and Development Issues (mainly: Housing , Informal Settlements, Urban economy and Mobility/ Transportation, and Land use)	Klas Groth Gianluca Crispi
	2. Development Control-brief explanation of existing process	Yoel Siegel
	3. Current Institutional capacity-for planning-at the town/ county level (focus on: available human resources, financing of planning processes etc.)	Salvatore Fundaro Baraka Mwau UDD
11.00- 11.30	Tea Break	
11.30- 13.00	Importance of an Integrated Approach in Planning	
	1. Kenya's Urbanization and Planning Context: Challenges and opportunities	Baraka Mwau
	2. Local Economic Development and Integrated Urban Planning	Yoel Siegal
	3. Kenya's urban legislation: Issues, challenges, opportunities and Implications for Planning	Gianluca Crispi
13.00- 14.00	Lunch	
14.00- 16.00	Practical Exercise 1: Existing Conditions Assessment (Integrated Exercise: Analysis)	Facilitators:
	1) Explanation of the exercise	Salvatore Fundaro
	2) Mapping and Profiling Existing Conditions (Use provided maps/images to draw/identify existing land use patterns, urban growth patterns, informal settlements and environmental conditions , main transportation networks, population trends etc.)	Baraka Mwau Klas Groth Yoel Siegel
	3) Mapping Intervention Areas for: urban renewal. In-fill and redevelopments, 2) Areas that could be utilized for planned urban extensions	

Group Presentations and Discussion		
	1. Analysis of Existing Conditions (based on analyzed/mapped issues)	
	2. Potential areas for urban renewal/in-fill/redevelopment, and for planned urban extension	
	3. Economic inflows and outflows	
	4. Implications for regulations and planning interventions	
16.00- 17.00	Scenario Planning, Considering Environment, Densities and Infrastructure Costs	
	1. Importance of planning in phases and at adequate scale, different type of development/ re-development, and using planning to harness benefits of urbanization.	Salvatore Fundaro
	2. Value creation and financing, including infrastructure investment.	Yoel Siegel
	3. Land use, Land Tenure and Densification and prevention for unplanned development.	Gianluca Crispi
17.00- 17.30	Closing Remarks	
	Wrap up and an introduction to Day 2	Klas Groth

Start Time	Topic	Presenter / Facilitator
9.30- 10.00	Opening and Overview	Baraka Mwau
	1) Review from 1-day exercise	
	2) Studio exercise overview of the day	
10.00- 13.00	Practical Exercise 2: Planning at Scale and In Phases	Facilitators:
	Scenario Planning: Considering Environment, Densities, And Infrastructure Costs (Coffee Break Mid Discussion)	Salvatore Fundaro
	1. Identification of adequate extension/ infill and transformation area in 20-30 years	Yoel Siegel
	2. Scale- how much development can it be done? Current problem of the area, Current/ future opportunity of the area	Baraka Mwau
	3. How to improve development control, what kind of regulation and structure needs to be set up for the area to be developed	Gianluca Crispi
	4. Possible mechanisms to finance the required infrastructure, including cost-recovery and long-term sustainability of services	
13.00- 14.00	Lunch	
14.00- 15.30	Presentation / Group discussion	
15.30- 16.30	Planning for Public Space	
	1. Walkable city, connectivity, what is good public space and why it is important	Salvatore Fundaro
	2. Legal interventions to secure adequate public space, and distribution of public space to support economic opportunity.	Gianluca Crispi
	3. Financing Urban Development: Kiambu County Example	Yoel Siegel
	4. Developing Effective Institutions for Planning	Baraka Mwau
16.30- 17.00	Closing Remarks	
	1. Closing Remarks from: Counties, UDD	Klas Groth
	2. UN-Habitat Closing Remarks and Way Forward	

1.1. Kakamega County

Basic Profile

General Information	Kakamega	Rank ^a	Kenya ^b
Population (2009)	1,660,651	2	821,491
Population (1999)	1,296,270	3	610,355
Annual population growth rate, 1999-2009 (%)	2.48	27	3.14
Surface area (km ²)	3,018	29	12,368
Population Density 2009 (people per km ²)	550	7	66
Poverty gap, based on KIHBS (2005/06)	17.4	26	19
Share of urban population, 2009 (%)	15	32	29.9
Urban population in largest towns (2009)			
- Mumias	99,987	22	
- Kakamega	91,768	25	
- Butere	12,780	108	
- Lumakanda	10,580	114	
- Malava	4,070	182	

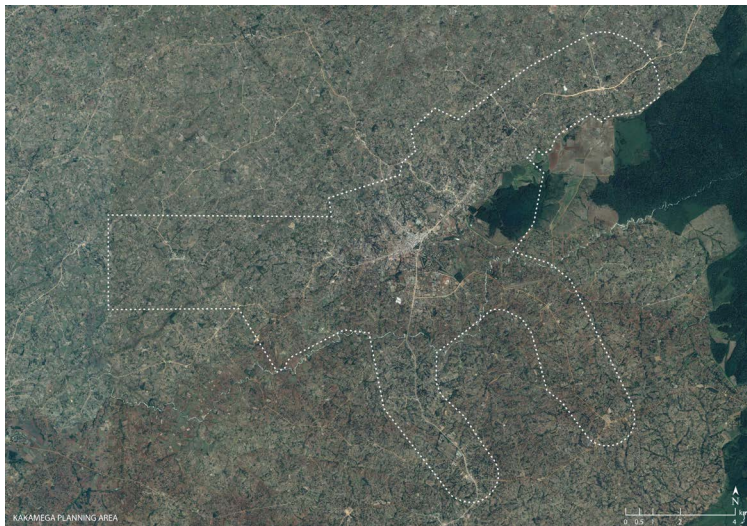
Source: Kenya County Fact Sheets, Commission on Revenue Allocation, June 2013

Existing Issues and Future Concerns:

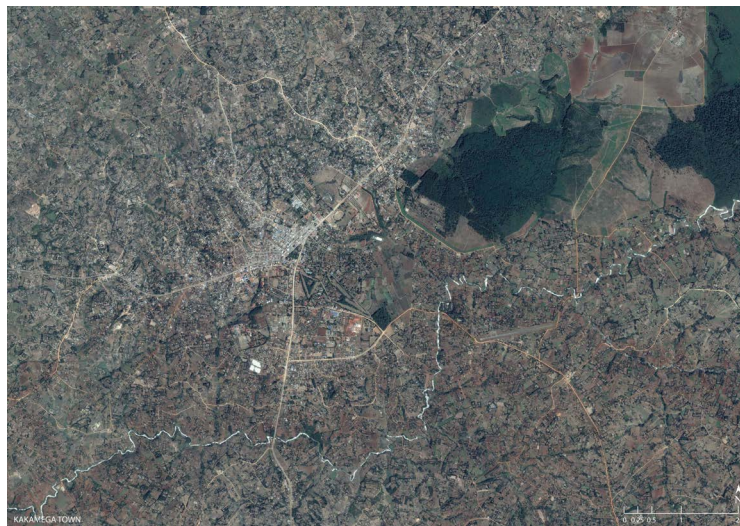
- Major towns : Urban Growth beyond original building boundary, growing into satellite towns
- Need for diversification in Agriculture
- Increasing demand for Transport Planning
- Urban Legislation Reforms- County developing Urban Laws
- Informal Settlement- Tenure Challenges
- Urban poverty- Close to half of the Urban Population

KMP Planning Area (Km2) = 123 Sq. km

Source: KMP Cluster Situational Analysis Reports



Kakamega (KMD) Planning Area
Image Source: Google Earth



Kakamega Town
Image Source: Google Earth

1.2. Kericho County

Basic Profile

General Information	Kericho	Rank ^a	Kenya ^b
Population (2009)	758,339	23	821,491
Population (1999)	594,465	20	610,355
Annual population growth rate, 1999-2009 (%)	2.43	29	3.14
Surface area (km ²)	2,158	39	12,368
Population Density 2009 (people per km ²)	274	18	66
Poverty gap, based on KIHBS (2005/06)	11.5	11	19
Share of urban population, 2009 (%)	28	12	29.9
Urban population in largest towns (2009)			
- Kericho	101,808	21	
- Kipkellion	46,760	51	
- Londiani	43,152	55	
- Litein	9,103	125	
- Kabuti	4,237	180	

Source: Kenya County Fact Sheets, Commission on Revenue Allocation, June 2013

Existing Issues and Future Concerns:

- Scarcity of land for urban development : mainly agricultural – tea, less space for the town
- Waste management Challenges: Systems for treating, Absence of access and availability of landfills
- Passenger Vehicles and increasing density of traffic
- Human Resource Constraint: 1 Physical Planner
- High poverty level in Kericho (85% of total population- World ank, 2016)

KMP Planning Area (Km2) = 111 Sq. km

Source: KMP Cluster Situational Analysis Reports



Kericho Planning Area
Image Source: Google Earth



Kericho Town
Image Source: Google Earth

1.3. Uasin Gishu County

Basic Profile

General Information	Uasin Gishu	Rank ^a	Kenya ^b
Population (2009)	894,179	17	821,491
Population (1999)	622,705	19	610,355
Annual population growth rate, 1999-2009 (%)	3.62	11	3.14
Surface area (km ²)	3,345	23	12,368
Population density 2009 (people per km ²)	267	19	66
Poverty gap, based on KIHBS (2005/06)	11.4	10	19
Share of urban population, 2009 (%)	39	9	29.9
Urban population in largest towns (2009)			
- Eldoret	289,380	5	
- Moi's Bridge	14,596	106	
- Matunda	10,031	119	
- Burnt Forest	4,925	172	
- Jua Kali	3,427	192	
- Turbo	2,831	201	

Source: Kenya County Fact Sheets, Commission on Revenue Allocation, June 2013

Existing Issues and Future Concerns:

- Linear Development along the main highways
- Rapid Rural –Urban Migration : Pressure on urban infrastructure- water, housing, sanitation
- Regenerate Regulations for urban areas to control agricultural and planning density – classification and hierarchy of urban areas
- Urban Poverty- Close to two-thirds the Urban Population

KMP Planning Area (Km2) = 80 Sq. km

Source: KMP Cluster Situational Analysis Reports



Turbo - Jua Kali - Soy Planning Area
Image Source: Google Earth



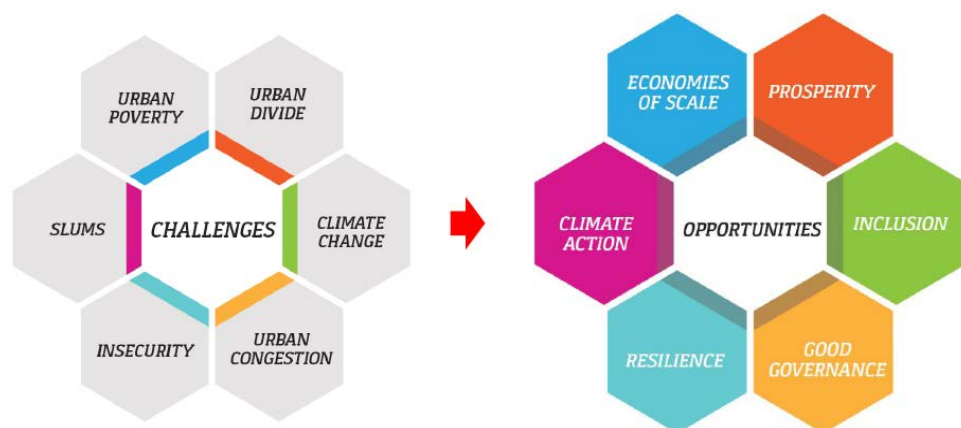
Soy Town
Image Source: Google Earth

2.0 TRAINING PROCEEDINGS: DAY 1

2.1. Session 1: Introduction to Rapid Planning Studio Training

(UN-Habitat, Klas Groth)

Kenya is rapidly urbanizing, presenting both opportunities and challenges. Urban centres have contributed to socio-economic development, by creating economies of scales, off-farm employment, increased service delivery and stimulated their hinterlands development, among others. On the other hand, urbanization within Kenya consists of uncontrolled urban development, often accompanied with inadequate infrastructure and housing, insufficient social amenities etc. which has resulted in poor living conditions and low economic productivity. This is often a result from, among other factors, inadequate coordination between relevant organizations, ineffective urban planning, and under investments in the urban sector. There is a growing importance to facilitate stronger integration between these factors on multiple scales of urban planning. If well-planned urban centres in Kenya have the potential to steer structural transformation as the population advances towards 50% urban population share.



In an effort to support Kenya in attaining Sustainable Urban Development, UN-Habitat designed a capacity development programme for strengthening urban planning skills at the county level. This capacity development programme includes a Rapid Planning Studio (RPS), which is delivered under the framework of supporting Kenya Municipal Programme.

The overall aim of the RPS is to provide basic urban planning skills and techniques for integrated urban planning that entail aspects of urban economy and finance, urban planning and design, and urban legislation.

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