UN-HABITAT
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States

Regional Urban Sector Profile Study
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KENYA
URBAN SECTOR PROFILE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

UN-HABITAT's Regional Urban Sector Profile Study (RUSPS) is a rapid and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building gaps at the city level. It is currently being implemented in over 20 countries in Africa and the Arab States. RUSPS uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through consultative processes. RUSPS **methodology** consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling, at national and local levels, focusing on Governance, Slums, Gender and Environment and proposing interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. **RUSPS in Kenya** encompasses profiles of Nairobi, Kisumu, and Mavoko, each published as a separate report. This **report** constitutes of a *general background*, a synthesis of the four themes, *Governance, Slums, Gender and Environment*, and priority *projects proposals*.

Background

Kenya's cities and towns are centres of industry, education and culture, hosting almost **40% of the national population** and generating over **65% of the national GDP**. At an annual urban population growth rate of 4.4%, it is one of the most rapidly urbanizing countries in the region. Urban poverty is a growing concern. In the larger cities, the majority of the population lives in informal settlements and slums with little access to basic services. Local governments and national institutions are ill-equipped to manage the challenges of rapid urban growth and the increasing urbanization of poverty. UN-HABITAT's experience shows that **urban poverty** can be reduced by addressing urban sector needs holistically through open discussion, transparency and participation of all urban stakeholders.

Governance

Kenya's National Rainbow Coalition Government initiated a series of reforms in 2003 by placing good governance at the forefront of actions and opening up new spaces for community participation. However, a lot still needs to be done in terms of **transparency** and **accountability** at central and local levels. Decision-making is highly centralized and is heavily affected by bureaucracy, corruption and low institutional capacity. Local authorities' capacity is constrained by chronic lack of financial and human resources. Different government departments should learn to work together and respond to the urban needs of the country by avoiding duplication, waste of resources and private interests. **Communication** and **information** - at all levels - should be enhanced; an improved citizens' rights awareness would improve elected public officers' response to the electorate needs. A general change of **attitude** is needed to improve governance and engage effectively in the fight against urban poverty.

Slums

Slums dwellings, lacking adequate basic services, host 60 - 80% of the Kenya's population (GUO 2003) and **71% of the urban population** (UN-HABITAT 2003). These settlements, characterized by insecure tenure and bad hygienic conditions, are the only response to the housing needs of the poor, in a country where over 60% of the population lives on less than US$2 a day (UNDP 2002). High cost of living, difficult access to the formal land market, non-transparent allocation systems and land grabbing are some of the causes that – together with rapid urban growth and a stagnant economy – lead to slum formation. Only structural changes in **land policies** and **urban management** can reverse slum formation. Physical town planning should be combined with environmental and economic planning. Infrastructure and services provision and **pro-poor land management** and **taxation** should be planned to maximize the potential for economic and social development within informal settlements.

Gender and HIV/AIDS

In spite of the positive trends registered, gender disparities exist; Kenyan **society** and leadership continue to be **male-dominated** and information, education, land rights and work opportunities do not reach men and women equally. The number of women headed households is increasing and the burden of child care is constraining their ability to work. Women are particularly vulnerable to crime and violence and poverty often drives them to commercial sex for income. **HIV/AIDS** is **heavily impacting** on the **urban population** - women in particular - and it constrains social and economic development. HIV/AIDS and gender issues need to be mainstreamed and integrated into all institutional responses; for too long HIV/AIDS has been perceived as requiring only a health sector led response. A change of attitude in government and civil society needs to be encouraged through information, legislation and out-reach activities to reduce stigma against people living with HIV and to raise awareness for prevention.

Environment

Rapid **urbanization** puts enormous **pressure** on the **environment** in cities and their surrounding areas. Increased use of motorized transport, growth of unplanned settlements and weak urban management and planning lead to deforestation, loss of biodiversity and poor air quality. The **urban poor** are **particularly affected by environmental degradation** because they depend for their daily life on natural resources, like wood, clean water and non-polluted waters for fishing and bathing. To cope with the negative environmental impacts of urbanization, the government must come up with stringent measures and policies, such as promoting clean fuel and alternative energy sources and encouraging sustainable means of transportation such as walking and cycling. Central and local governments need to build capacity on urban environment – from solar energy to drinking water and waste disposal services – and cities should incorporate the environmental component in their urban planning and management. This demands **environmental governance** for regional, national and local government, as the impact of many environmental issues extends beyond the city boarders. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) should play an important role in developing and implementing strategies not only to protect and manage the rural/natural environment, but also the suburban one.

INTRODUCTION

THE REGIONAL URBAN SECTOR PROFILE STUDY

The Regional Urban Sector Profile Study (RUSPS) is a **rapid action-oriented urban assessment** focusing on priority needs, capacity-building gaps and existing institutional responses at local and national levels. The study aims at **urban poverty reduction** policy development at local, national and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, as a contribution to the implementation of the **Millennium Development Goals**. It is based on the analysis of the existing data and on a series of interviews with all relevant urban actors: local communities and institutions, civil society, private sector, development partners, academia and others. Through **consultative processes**, the priorities are agreed upon and developed into capacity-building and project proposals, aimed at reducing urban poverty. RUSPS is being implemented in over twenty countries in Africa and the Arab States, offering the opportunity for a comparative regional analysis. The studies will provide a **framework for interventions** for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

METHODOLOGY

RUSPS consists of three phases:

Phase One is a rapid **urban profiling** at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium size city and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample of the urban sector in each country. The analysis focuses on four themes: Governance, Slums, Gender and Environment.

Information is collected through interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants to assess strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the national and local contexts.

The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached for **priority interventions**.

National and town reports synthesise the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.

Phase two builds on the priorities identified through pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity building and capital investment project proposals.

Phase three implements the **projects** developed during the earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening and replication.

This report presents the outcomes of RUSPS Phase One at the national level.

RUSPS IN KENYA

RUSPS in Kenya encompassed the cities of **Nairobi**, the capital city, **Kisumu**, a middle size town on Lake Victoria, and **Mavoko**, a fast-growing municipality on Nairobi's outskirts. Each urban profile is published as a separate report.

The national consultation was conceived as a partnership platform, co-developed with the **Ministry of Local Government** and the **Ministry of Lands and Housing**, parastatal organizations, such as the **National Environment Management Authority** (NEMA), and national and international NGOs. The aim is to promote **inter-agency collaboration** that integrates a wide range of urban actors in response mechanisms.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report constitutes of:

- a **general background** of the urban sector of Kenya, based on findings of the Nairobi, Mavoko and Kisumu analysis, a desk study, interviews and a national consultation, held in Nairobi on 12 January 2005 (see back cover for a list of participants in the National Consultation and bibliography). It contains information on urban poverty, population, urban services, administration and economy;
- a synthesis of four themes: **Governance, Slums, Gender** and **Environment**, analyzed according to intuitional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilization, performance; agreed priorities and a list of identified projects is highlighted;
- the last section includes a SWOT analysis and outlines **priority projects proposals** for each theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives, activities and outputs.

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KENYA
URBAN SECTOR PROFILE

This report was prepared by Fernando da Cruz and Ombretta Tempra, elaborating on information collected through interviews with key urban actors in Kenya.

Important inputs were given by James Mutero, Mohamed el Sioufi, George Onyiro, Sandra Bos, Jos Maseland, Clarissa Augustinus, Ulrik Westman, Peter Donde, Kibe Muigai and David Kithakye.

Graphic design: Ombretta Tempra

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THE MISUNDERSTOOD POTENTIAL OF URBAN CENTRES

Kenya is in the midst of a historic, social and political change. **Cities and towns** are centres of innovation, education and culture, hosting almost **40% of the national population** and generating over **65% of the national GDP** in a country where institutions and regulations treat rural and urban municipalities identically. There is no regard to the different unique potential of towns to maximise local economies and development gains. In spite of incredibly fast urbanization – by 2020 urban dwellers will constitute the majority of the national population – Kenya lacks any policy or strategy for urban development; the recognition of the city status is not reflected in any official act and all local authorities are treated as uniform entities.

For the successful social and economic development of Kenya, and to comprehensively achieve the Millennium Development Goals, it is of vital importance for Kenya to **understand** the **role** and the **needs** of **towns and cities**. Collaboration between different government departments and convergence of efforts through partnerships with central and local governments, civil society and the private sector is needed. Decentralization of economic and physical planning to local authorities would increase the effectiveness of urban management, if supported by adequate financing and capacity at local level.

Urban poverty can be reduced only by addressing **urban sector** needs **holistically** through open discussion, transparency and participation of all urban stakeholders. An urban sector coordinating body would harmonize the responses of institutions, development agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. The mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, such as governance, gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental concerns is necessary to maximise development gains and reduce urban poverty.

URBANIZATION OF POVERTY

Poverty in Kenya is mounting rapidly. In 1992 44.8% of the country's population was living in absolute poverty and only five years later this percentage increased to 52.3%. Raising **inequalities**, economic stagnation and the attraction of urban centres on the rural poor led to an alarming upsurge in **urban poverty**: from 29.3% to 49.2% over the same period (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2000).


* URBAN CENTRES STUDIED

Proliferation of slums, degraded environmental conditions, reduced life expectancy, inadequate nutrition, inability to access medical services and adequate education, lack of appropriate housing and increasing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other sicknesses are some of the consequences of this situation.
Poverty heightens **insecurity** and **criminality**, an increasing problem of Kenyan cities that not only reduces the quality of life, but also severely constrains investments and economic development.

National and local authorities have not managed **urban development in favour of the poor**. A comprehensive response is needed in terms of long term policies, governance and economic, environmental and physical planning. Bureaucratic procedures should be simplified, infrastructure and basic services provision should be combined with creation of employment opportunities, for overall poverty reduction.

POPULATION

Kenya has a growing urban and youthful population, the majority being less than 15 years of age. The challenge for the future is to channel these opportunities into a sustainable and equitable development.

	1985	2000	2015	2030
total population	19,871,000	30,080,000	37,611,000	43,916,000
urban population	-	9,957,000	16,752,000	23,696,000
level of urbanization	-	33.1 %	44.5 %	54.0 %

	1985 - 2000	2000 - 2015	2015 - 2030
annual growth	2.8 %	1.5 %	1.0 %
urban annual growth	-	3.5 %	2.3 %
rural annual growth	-	0.2 %	-0.2 %

Source: UN-HABITAT 2001

Water supply in Kenyan cities is highly inequitable. Over 50% of the urban poor, living in slums, have no access to safe drinking water and end up paying vastly more than for municipal piped water. Local governments provide water in towns, but their water supply capacity is insufficient to cover the urban needs. Some water providers have recently been privatised to increase resource mobilization and investment.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER IN URBAN CENTRES
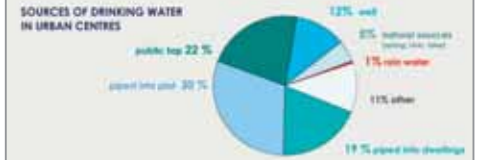
In urban areas large populations living in slums have no access to improved sanitation; only two of 74 local authorities have some form of sewage waste disposal system.

SANITATION FACILITIES IN URBAN CENTRES
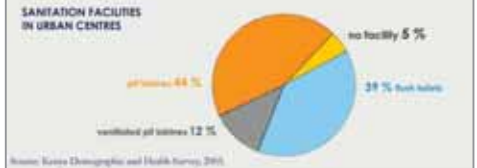
HEALTH

There has been a general decline in the provision of health services in Kenya. **Infant and under five mortality** rates have been on rise. Today at least 12% of children born alive do not reach the age of five. The **HIV/AIDS** pandemic, affecting 10 % of the urban population (and 5.6% of rural population) between 15 and 49, compounded deteriorating health standards and caused a steep rise in the number of **orphans**, estimated around 1.2 million in 2002 (Government of Kenya, 2003). Health conditions are worsened by malnutrition, lack of access to health services and poor performance of health system.
The Government is committed to the goal of providing healthcare for all, but the situation is unlikely to improve significantly without **strengthened local institutional response** mechanisms. More community outreach work could go a long way to promote healthy living and health education, if local institutions – such as local governments and civil society organizations – were strengthened. For the poor healthcare is still unaffordable.

EDUCATION

The net **enrolment** rate has been declining between 1990 and 2000, one of the causes being child labour (poverty). The Government is investing substantial efforts in education to reverse this trend, especially introducing free primary school enrolment. The **Children's Bill**, enacted in 2002, provides a framework for enforcing universal primary education in the country. The **School Feeding Programme**, targeting mainly the Arid and Semi-arid Lands of the country, and the **Textbooks Fund**, relieving the poor parents from the cost of learning materials, are some of the ongoing programmes aimed at making education equitable and accessible. Overcrowding, low ratio of teachers per student, and disparities between regions and sexes need to be comprehensively addressed. Quality university education would reduce the **brain drain** of highly qualified Kenyans to western countries.

Source: Kenya MDGs Progress Report, 2003

ADMINISTRATION

Kenya has a **centralized political** and **administrative system**. The President is Head of State and of Government. Proposed laws are prepared by Ministries as Sessional Papers for consideration and debate in Parliament – comprising 210 elected and 12 nominated parliamentarians. If passed, these become law upon the President appending consent.

Kenya has been undergoing an extensive **constitutional review** process which may initiate structural changes in the roles, functions and administration of the head of state and of government.

The country is divided into seven administrative provinces and the Nairobi area, but there has not been significant local devolution of power and decisions are often referred to the relevant central government ministry. The concept of regional planning is still developing.

Kenya's Public Administration and professional cadre of civil servants has been in long service and is still largely modelled on a colonial organizational structure and functionality. All executive appointments are made by the Public Service Commission in the Office of the President. Heads of service have been shuffled sometimes depending on the politics of the day but within the public administration change is generally static. Overall the **administrative system** tends to be **poorly responsive** to directed changes in policy or implementation. In general executive officers are highly qualified but this is not reflected within middle ranking management and lower management which institutionally can constrain development efforts.

At lower tiers of public administration the Provincial Administrations and District Administration handle state matters. Beyond that municipal governments are the lowest urban public administration and undertake a variety of regulatory and urban management roles.

CORRUPTION

Kenya is one of the countries in the world with **higher level of corruption**. According to Transparency International Kenya is ranked 112nd of 133 listed countries for perceived levels of corruption, according to public opinion surveys.

To fight against this situation, severely constraining foreign investment and weakening local economy, the **Government of Kenya** is engaged in a **campaign against corruption**. This resulted, among others, in the suspension of over half the country's senior judges. Land allocations and past misdeeds are also being investigated. Overall public concern and moral condemnation of corruption is increasing. The **role of the media** in this process is crucial.

| MINISTRIES	PRINCIPAL URBAN FUNCTIONS
Ministry of Finance and Planning	It determines fund allocation to all sectors and national budget allocations to all ministries; development assistance, financing, technical assistance, financial and macro economic policy, government procurement, public private partnerships.
Ministry of Planning and National Development	Economic planning and regional planning for Kenyan cities and towns.
Ministry of Local Government	Oversight and management of all local governments, local government policy development, capacity building support to local government, appointment of executive officers, administration of Local Authority Transfer Funds.
Ministry of Lands and Housing	Land policy, land transactions and allocations, surveying, mapping, land registration, valuation, housing and shelter policy, slum improvement (KENSUP), administration of state and trust land. Physical Planning functions for local governments, that do not have local capacity for this.
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Supervises the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), policies for urban environment, pollution standards, environmental impact assessment.
Ministry of Public Works	Road construction and road maintenance for roads that are not local authority adopted highways.
Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture, Social Services	National gender policies, coordination of National Council of Social Services, Kenya Association of Youth Services, Social Welfare, gender issues/Womens Bureau.
Ministry of Transport	Transport planing, oversight and transport policy for road, rail, air and marine transport services.

THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Kenya's economic growth has been progressively declining in the last thirty years. During the first decade after independence, Kenya was one of the most promising countries in sub-Saharan Africa, both in terms of economic and social development: during 1960 -1970s the real GDP averaged 7% annual growth, while per capita income increased at about 4% per annum. Between 1974 -1979 growth declined to 5.2% GDP and still further to 4.1% during 1980-1989. The 1990s saw a further contraction of the economy; reduced investor confidence, institutionalised corruption, mismanagement and reduced international development assistance during President Moi's regime, reducing the economy of the country to stagnation.

The challenge for the future is to plan sustainable economic and social growth, based on Kenya's **comparative advantages**: its geographic location, the political stability, and the presence of Nairobi, one of the most important hubs of the continent, hosting important economic and diplomatic centres. **Economic** planning has to be integrated with **physical** and **environmental planning** and should give special regard to urban centres. In Kenya, cities and towns are accountable for over 65% of the national GDP - Nairobi alone contributes 60% of the GDP to the national economy.

Economic development strategies need to be **focused** on **poverty reduction** and decreasing the sharp **inequalities** of Kenyan society.
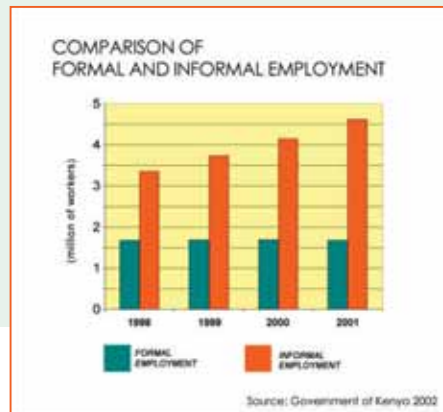
In Kenya the richer 10% of the population controls 42.72% of the wealth, while the poorest 10% controls only the 0.76% (Central Bureau of Statistics Integrated Labour Force Survey, 1999).

DECLINE OF FOREIGN AID AND INVESTMENT

In Kenya, there is evidence of **declining** importance of **foreign aid** to the economy, especially in the last decade. Between 1992-94 and 1998-2000, foreign aid/GDP declined from 7.3% to 1.3%, foreign aid/investment declined from 57% to 6.7%, and foreign aid/trade balance declined from 126% to 14.3%. In 2001 the foreign aid amounted to US$ 15 per capita.

The decline of the role of aid has been accompanied by a **decline in investments**/GDP from 19% to 16% over the same period.

Incentives to attract local and foreign investors are needed, such as reducing the burden of bureaucracy, **improving** urban **infrastructure**, reforms to the legal system, improved governance and **transparency** to fight corruption.

The **informal sector** is the most dynamic and easily accessible income generator, giving work to over 4.6 million of people. If adequately regulated and enhanced, it can play a crucial role in poverty reduction and economic growth.

(Source: Millennium Development Goals - Progress Report for Kenya, 2003)

COMPARISON OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Source: Government of Kenya 2002

GOVERNANCE

Kenya's **institutions** are **weak**, without adequate checks and balances. The whole system is highly centralized and constrained by bureaucracy.

During the previous regime, all levels of society suffered a deterioration of governance systems. The new coalition government initiated a reform agenda that is improving prospects for good governance and is still developing. Reforms are at risk of reversal as the Government tries to balance destabilising influences linked to its need to hold power with coalition interests. Concepts such as **civic participation**, public **accountability** and **transparency** are new and developing in Kenya.

The country has been largely administered by central government control so that devolution and decentralization processes are not yet developed for local accountability. **Poor governance** is the key issue that has **led to poverty** and weak institutional responses in all aspects of the urban sector.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

• Local governments are weakened and constrained by strong **central control** and heavy financial reliance on the centre.
• Ministry of Local Government supervises, supports and resources all 174 local authorities.
• Local governments' service delivery is constrained by **political interference**, lack of funds, **weak administrative capacity**.
• Opportunities for partnerships between government, civil society organizations and private sector have been under utilised.
• In the absence of strategic plans, **urban services lack coherent planning** which limits implementation and monitoring of projects.
• Non-comprehensive planning leads to poor financing and erratic implementation of development activities.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

• Local authorities are under the supervision of the **Ministry of Local Government**. A review of the Local Government system for strategic reforms is currently underway.
• Local Governments propose local by-laws, but these are subsidiary to Acts of Parliament and must be approved by the Ministry of Local Government and then passed by parliament.
• The **Physical Planning Act** gives local governments planning responsibilities, but, in practice, few have trained planners and must refer issues to central planning authorities within Ministry of Lands and Housing, Department of Physical Planning.
• **Local Authority Transfer Fund** (LATF) led to Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP). It enabled inhabitants at ward level for the first time to participate in determining spending priorities for small local projects. In practice, LASDAP is not implemented adequately, as it is little understood by municipalities and citizens.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

• Weak local government response mechanisms to community needs and priorities.
• **Lack of communication** strategy disempowers citizens. No citizens charter, ombudsman service or advertised complaints procedure. Codes of conduct are not enforced.
• Performance **standards** for levels of services are not publicly known.
• Mayors are not directly elected by the people, but by a Council of elected councillors; this encourage mayors to respond to councillors' rather than to citizens' needs.
• Some **councillors** are ruled by self-interest, not qualified and undertake corrupt practices.
• Excessive **central control** on local governments and politicization has led to high turn over of staff, particularly senior figures like town clerks. This reduces performance and prevents anchoring of skills.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

• Local authorities rely on **central funding** from the Ministry of Local Government which receives Treasury funds to allocate through the annual Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF). This allocation is based on the previous year's budget and includes a small increment. The overall fund for **LATF amounts to 5%** of the **national revenue** collected that year. This is distributed among all local authorities. The distribution is based on a needs assessment done every 10 years.
• 40% of the LATF disbursement is based on local government performance such as prepared Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) and submission of a statement of revenue collected to the Ministry of Local Government.
• Most **local governments** are insolvent, **collecting** between **20-50% of revenues owed**. Property rates are the main revenue source. However, expenditure of revenue collected requires approval from the Ministry of Local Government.
• **Weak revenue collection** means many local governments are unable to pay salaries leading to diversion of efforts to seek personal funds through other means which may encourage corruption and reduce service delivery. This could be avoided by staff salaries being paid from central treasury funds.
• **Revenue collection** system is **not transparent**; this sometimes leads to corrupted practices.
• LASDAP determines revenue budget for service delivery, debt servicing and small local capital projects. However LASDAP projects tend to be small, short-term and *ad hoc*. They do not benefit from a programmed approach to address needs within a comprehensive planning framework.
• Ministry of Local Government requests Treasury allocations for medium-term expenditure planned 3-4 years ahead. In practice, **capital funds** are heavily **dependent** on **donor funds** and if available are distributed to sectors according to donor preferences. Most local authorities have suffered insufficient capital funding for many years.
• Councillors reported as opposing adherence to budgets.

AGREED PRIORITIES

• Strategic planning for city development to integrate different institutional roles.
• Increase central-local financial transfers.
• Raise revenue collection efficiency and monitor the revenue collection system.
• Accountability and transparency.
• Improve local government response mechanisms to address community needs and priorities.
• Empowerment and communication strategies.
• Improve citizens' access to information.

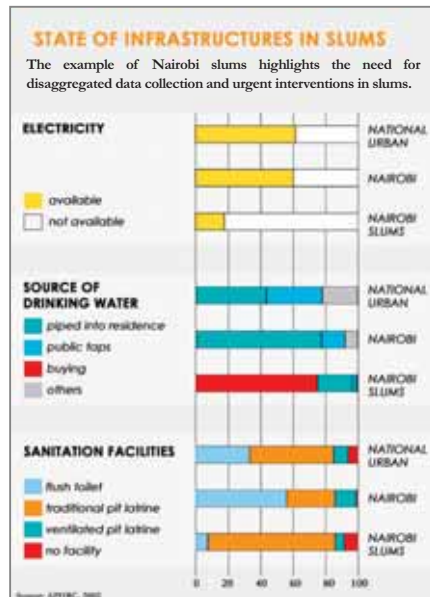*** Urban Sector:** project proposals addressing all the four themes

SLUMS AND URBAN LAND MANAGEMENT

Slum formation is the most evident result of **urban management choices**. Land policies, economic decisions and relationships between respondent institutions need to be coordinated to comprehensively address urban poverty, slum formation, crime and environmental degradation. At present, land – the most important resource for urban development – is regulated by many incoherent laws.

Land grabbing, corruption, lack of transparency in land allocation, social and economic exclusion – exacerbated by fast urbanization – are still affecting Kenyan towns and pushing the poor into informal settlements. As in the colonial times, **land** is treated as a **commodity for the rich** to the detriment of the poor.

The new Land Policy is under elaboration and it is expected to be pro-poor oriented, facilitating access to land for vulnerable groups and clarifying regulations on evictions.

Strategic urban planning, informed by economic development strategies and environmental planning, is an essential tool to **reduce spatial and economic inequalities, comprehensively addressing urban poverty.**

A vital issue for Kenya is the creation of an urban sector coordinating body to **harmonize** the **responses** of the institutions with urban functions.

STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURES IN SLUMS

The example of Nairobi slums highlights the need for disaggregated data collection and urgent interventions in slums.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- **The Ministry of Land and Housing** is responsible for land policy and land allocation; local authorities manage the implications of land allocation and the **Ministry of Local Government** supervises local authorities. This leads to **conflicts**, **disconnections** and, ultimately, to bad land management and slum proliferation.
- Slums are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Housing – the **Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme** itself sits in this ministry. Therefore, local authorities, who respond to the Ministry of Local Government, feel less responsibility to take action in slums.
- Decision-making and planning are **highly centralized**, causing enormous delays.
- Development plans of neighbouring municipalities are not integrated; **regional planning** is needed.
- Slum upgrading interventions are **uncoordinated**. Municipalities do not have adequate resources and capacity to coordinate and evaluate all the activities; NGOs, CBOs, development agencies and national/local institutions do not have the capacity or the will to cooperate.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- The **financial capacity** of local authorities is very limited.
- The land taxation system is not harmonized with strategic economic and physical planning, therefore is inadequate.
- The **revenue collection** system of local authorities is very weak; land information is outdated, incomplete and corrupted.
- Taxes are collected by local authorities, but approval from central government is required for expenditure. This leads to delays and reduction of the financial capacity of the municipalities.
- Budget allocation for physical planning is very small at both central and local level.
- The government relies mainly on **donors**/development partners to finance slum upgrading.
- Possibilities for commercial upgrading should be explored.
- A sustainable **partnership** system of financing the upgrading should be developed by central government, local government and private sector, finance institutions.

CAPACITY

- The **institutional capacity** of the Ministry of Lands and Housing and the Ministry of Local Government are limited because of bureaucratic inefficiencies, limited number of qualified professionals and the extent of issues they must decide on.
- **Land information management** is very weak; very few municipalities have updated maps and records.
- Most of the municipalities lack strategic development plans, because of lack of **planning capacity**; this allows misuse, underutilization and inequitable distribution of urban land.
- Limited capacity of the **National Environment Management Authority** (NEMA) and local authorities to work together at local level for environmental impact assessment and physical planning.
- Local authorities do not have the resources or capacity to coordinate and evaluate NGOs activities.
- Civil society participation and involvement is limited.

TENURE

- The **approach** to the **tenure issue** in Kenya is very conservative and does not take in account lessons from other countries, e.g. use of occupancy certificates or licenses. To guarantee security of tenure through owners' identification and registration is a major problem, because of **personal interests** of slum landlords, some of whom are part of the political élite.
- The majority of **slum dwellers** are unaware of legislation and have difficulties accessing legal advice - especially on eviction matters. The Rent Restriction Act protects low-income tenants from eviction by landlords but there is no protection for slum dwellers.
- The poor cannot access land due to high prices and a non-transparent allocation system. The **land record system** is corrupted and incomplete.
- **Political interference** and **tribalism** heavily affect decisions on slums.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Devolution of land management and physical-economic planning to local authorities.
- Provide human and financial resources for local authorities to perform planning functions.
- Transparency of the land record and allocation system and systematic land information management.
- Improve the financial capacity of local authorities.
- Harmonize the efforts of different institutions for slum upgrading to avoid waste of resources and duplication.
- Improve land information and taxation for pro-poor land management.
- Support KENSUP to enhance communities' involvement and information dissemination.

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* Urban Sector: project proposals addressing all the four themes

...ence of sexual transmittable diseases is higher for ...ecause their **social-economic condition** increases ...erability to HIV/AIDS. This makes HIV/AIDS a ...ue. The impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic is severe ...overall, but infection rates are higher in urban ...using loss of productive people, increasing number ...s and deepening of poverty.

...e needed to advance the status of vulnerable groups, ...y women and children. Sensitization of men and ...s needed to fight domestic violence, disseminate ...on about women's rights and support services, ...d practices prejudicial to health, such as female ...on and forced early marriages. Training in gender ...public officers is needed and the role of media in ...society should be enhanced

...TIONAL SET-UP

...'s Bureau in Ministry of Gender, Sports and ...guides national gender policy development, collects ...sses data, and guides legislative processes. So far, ...no formal legislation to address gender issues.

...authorities do not have a gender mainstreaming ...s-based policy, but launched a declaration of ...ments by the **Alliance of African Mayors against ...IDS** (AMICCALL); only few operational activities ...n implemented.

...ociety organizations are actively involved in ...g gender and HIV/ AIDS, but their efforts are ...A comprehensive framework to harmonize these ...s with local authorities' actions is needed.

...r gender disaggregated data constrains policy and ...monitoring.
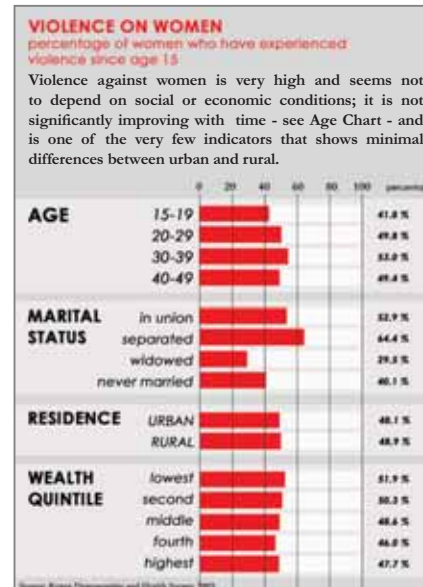
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- **Ministry of Local Government** has a Gender Officer but no funds for activities; this reflects negatively on local authorities.
- Mainstreaming Gender and HIV/AIDS requires mobilisation of resources across all sectors.
- National **AIDS Control Council** makes available grants for HIV/AIDS activities at district level. In practice, this will require outreach work to promote up-take of these resources.
- At **local level** an array of CBOs and women groups offer the potential to harness efforts for local activities.
- **International community's** funds are available to address HIV/AIDS issues.

EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Women representation in decision-making is low at all levels. **Leadership is male-dominated**; only 4.8% of parliamentarians elected are women. Youth are also excluded from decision making.
- **Media** do not educate the citizens in gender and HIV related issues.
- Women have less **access to information** than men and have lower access to education services.
- Lack of civic education on gender and issues, at all levels of society and amongst the leadership.
- HIV/AIDS stigma results in negative attitudes.
- Absence of formal policies in local institutions constrains **accountability**.
- Local women's groups are not sufficiently organised and empowered to make demands and hold authorities to address their needs.

VIOLENCE ON WOMEN
percentage of women who have experienced violence since age 15

Violence against women is very high and seems not to depend on social or economic conditions; it is not significantly improving with time - see Age Chart - and is one of the very few indicators that shows minimal differences between urban and rural.

		percentage
AGE	15-19	41.8 %
	20-29	49.8 %
	30-39	53.8 %
	40-49	49.4 %
MARITAL STATUS	in union	52.9 %
	separated	64.4 %
	widowed	29.5 %
	never married	40.1 %
RESIDENCE	URBAN	48.1 %
	RURAL	48.9 %
WEALTH QUINTILE	lowest	51.9 %
	second	50.3 %
	middle	44.8 %
	fourth	44.8 %
	highest	47.7 %

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Need assessment in local governments to guide actions required for mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS.
- Comprehensive national training programme on gender and HIV/AIDS for public institutions.
- Identify develop and support local partnership projects to develop and implement action plans.
- Develop and strengthen capacity of existing organizations for partnership projects.
- Training in disaggregated data collection, monitoring and evaluation of activities at all levels and through participation.
- Wider involvement of communities and particularly vulnerable groups in assessing and monitoring urban services delivery.

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GENDER HIV/AIDS N°1	Project proposal	page 26
	Gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in service delivery	

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°2	Project proposal	page 26
	Training programme for gender and HIV/ AIDS awareness	

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal	page 27
	Launch nationwide local community partnership projects	

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°4	Project proposal	page 27
	Training in disaggregated data collection for gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming	

SLUMS & GENDER N°3	Project proposal	page 24
	Support to KENSUP - Communication and Media Strategy Development	

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