

KENYA

HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

2023-2027 Enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban development at national and county levels



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KENYA

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PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

2023-2027 Enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban
development at national and county levels



Dedication to the Late Norah Matindi



In Loving Memory to Norah Matindi

Nora was a brilliant and visionary leader who achieved nation-wide recognition for her hardwork and exemplary performance in her work. She made major contributions towards the preparation of the HCPD 2023 – 2027. Without her involvement and expertise, the development process of this HCPD would not have been at this stage. She was a friend, a colleague, and a mentor to many. We will surely miss her wisdom and direction.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CoG	Council of Governors
HCPD	Habitat Country Programme Document
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning
NHC	National Habitat Committee
NLC	National Lands Commission
NUF	National Urban Forum
NUSWG	National Urban Sector Working Group
NUA	New Urban Agenda
RBM	Results Based Management
ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
SAD	Strategic Action Direction

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Foreword



It gives me great honour to present the 3rd Habitat Country Programme Document for Kenya, our host country and a key partner of UN-Habitat. This Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2023 – 2027 is in line with UN-Habitat’s mandate under the Governing Council Resolution 21/2 of 2007, the main aim of which is to align UN-Habitat’s normative and operational activities at country level. Through the HCPD, the Government of Kenya and UN-Habitat have prioritized what is most needed to accelerate the urbanization and human settlements development agenda including housing and slum upgrading and prevention, land management, urban mobility, solid waste management, energy, quality urban basic services and infrastructure, climate change, resilience, and disaster risk reduction to improve the urban environment and ensure that infrastructure is environmentally friendly.

The overarching aim of the Kenya HCPD 2023 – 2027 is to have a robust Country Programme that is well resourced to respond to the needs of the national government and 47 counties of Kenya. The objective of the programme is to enhance effective service delivery and sustainable development at national and County levels. Given this aspiration, UN-Habitat is ready to partner with the Government of Kenya in its endeavor to achieve sustainable cities and well-planned human settlements. With the HCPD 2023 – 2027 we now have a robust and clear strategy to guide our work in Kenya, transforming the lives of Kenyans, especially those left furthest behind. Sustainable urban development can have a positive catalytic impact on development and deliver improved living conditions for those furthest behind.

Well planned urbanization can result in efficient cities and towns and help deliver the sustainable development agenda across social, cultural, environmental and economic dimensions. The HCPD 2023 – 2027 draws its key focus

areas from the Government of Kenya’s priorities as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV). This HCPD is also derived from several other key strategic frameworks including the UN Common Country Assessment for Kenya (CCA), UN-Habitat Strategic plan 2020- 2025, Regional Representation for Africa (RRA) Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026. It also draws from other regional and global priorities and aspirations including the Africa Agenda 2063 and the New Urban Agenda.

The Kenya HCPD 2023-2027 is structured under four focus areas namely:

1. Improved land management and sustainably planned human settlements;
2. Improved access to housing, quality urban basic services and infrastructure as well as upgraded slums and informal settlements;
3. Promotion of innovative mechanisms in urban economy and financing;
4. Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management.

With this new Kenya HCPD UN-Habitat renews its commitment to partner with the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development to help achieve the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Kenya’s Vision 2030. Implementation of the HCPD 2023 – 2027 will continue to reflect UN-Habitat’s close partnership with Kenya to achieve the desired impact and ensure the full realization of Kenya’s and UN-Habitat’s overall goal to advance sustainable urbanization as a driver of development and peace while ensuring better and improved living conditions for all Kenyan.

Maimunah Mohd Sharif

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Preface



Interpolations from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census show that Kenya's population will have surpassed the 51.525 million mark by 2023, a rise of eight million in four years. In 2009, the population was 37.7 million and 28.5 million in 1999. Kenya's rapid urban growth rate of about 3.7% has seen the urban portion of Kenya's population rise from 8% at independence in 1963 to about 31% in 2020. By 2030, it is estimated that Kenya's urban areas will account for 34% of the population.

The rapid rate of urbanization continues to increase pressure on urban authorities to meet the needs of the growing urban population. The major challenges facing urban areas include inadequate infrastructure and services; inadequate housing; environmental degradation; high rates of unemployment; increasing prevalence of urban poverty, inequality and climate induced disasters. However, it is notable that progressive positive gains have been attained by devolution through county governments and establishment of urban institutions as prescribed in the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA), 2011 (Amended 2019), to address the urban challenges at the local level. Rising inflation and high interest rates exacerbated by Covid-19-related global supply chain disruptions and bottlenecks have greatly contributed to the rising cost of living that Kenyans are experiencing. The priority of the government as outlined by H.E President Dr. William Ruto is to improve livelihoods of the most vulnerable Kenyans

through the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda whose commitment is to end exclusion, criminalization of livelihoods, and creation of a level playing field for all investors.

The Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2023-2027 has been developed in line with the government priorities within the sustainable urban, housing and human settlements sector.

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

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

Allow me also to pay special tribute to the late Mrs. Nora Matindi, formerly the Deputy Director in the State Department for Housing and Urban Development for her selfless and consistent contribution towards the preparation of this document in particular and the housing and human settlements sector at large.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Zacharia Mwangi Njeru', written over a horizontal line.

Zacharia Mwangi Njeru

Cabinet Secretary,
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban
Development



Aerial photo of Kilifi Town, Headquarters of Kilifi County.

Executive Summary

The Kenya HCPD 2023-2027 provides a platform for mobilizing the public, private sector, non-state actors and development partners to contribute to sustainable urban development in Kenya. This HCPD focusses on four thematic areas: land management and sustainably planned human settlements; improving access to housing, quality urban infrastructure and basic services, and upgrading slums and informal settlements; promotion of innovative mechanisms in urban economy and financing; and climate change, resilience and disaster risk management.

These focus areas and expected activities are summarized below:

- **Improved Land management and sustainably planned human settlements:** Dissemination of the National Spatial Plan (2015- 2045) to the national and county governments and to other relevant stakeholders; preparation of plans for urban areas (cities, municipalities, towns and market centers); formulation and implementation of county spatial plans; introduction of new innovative approaches to ensure security of land tenure in slum upgrading; digitization of land records; monitoring, implementation and technical advice on spatial planning; and review of the National Land Policy of 2009.
- **Improved access to housing, quality urban infrastructure and basic services and slums and informal settlements upgrading:** Improving access to affordable housing across the country; narrowing the gap in access to infrastructure and services in urban areas; cascading down strategies and policies of housing and slum upgrading to county level; promotion of green buildings, housing innovations and technologies; promotion of evidence-based research on effective demand on housing; domestication of national sector policies, including the National Urban Development Policy, at county level.
- **Promotion of innovative mechanisms in urban economy, and financing:** Supporting counties and urban areas to strengthen own source revenue including land value capture; incubating and upscaling informal economies and livelihoods, creating enabling environments/policies for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); harnessing benefits of blue economy at national and county levels (including rivers, dams, lakes and other water bodies); application of circular, green, and digital economies and technologies for service delivery at national and county levels; and promoting municipal bonds to improve infrastructure for local economic development.
- **Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management:** Improving disaster risk reduction planning and management; promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation for vulnerable communities; enhancing financing and investment for local climate action; promoting low carbon climate resilient infrastructure and transport and; responding to and intervening in human settlement crises (e.g. climate change impacts, conflict, displacements and other crises).

These four focus areas have been jointly developed with the Government of Kenya and align the HCPD 2023-2027 with the UN-Habitat course of action to prioritize what is needed in human settlement development, including cross cutting issues in capacity building, social inclusion (gender, youth, children, women, elderly and People with Disabilities (PWDs)), structured partnerships, technology and innovation.

The successful implementation of the HCPD is contingent on the availability of adequate resources and a realistic implementation framework defined by the institutional and coordination arrangement, communication, advocacy and outreach strategy and a joint monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting mechanism.

Introduction

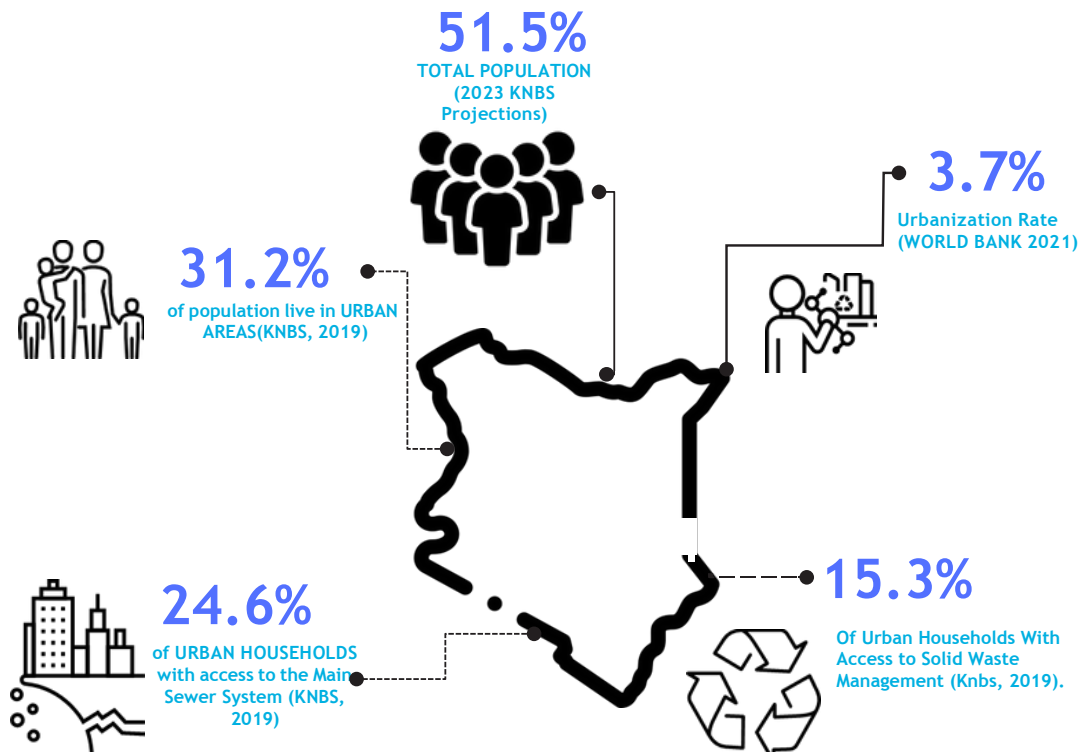
Background to HCPD 2023- 2027

“This HCPD 2023-2027 marks a paradigm shift towards enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban development at national and county levels.”

The Kenya Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2023–2027 is the third country programme cycle in Kenya and the first one under the new framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026. This HCPD succeeds the 2018–2021 HCPD, taking lessons from the successes and challenges, while seeking to continue and complete implementation of projects earmarked for the 2018– 2021 period and proposing new programmes within the new framework of operation. This HCPD aligns with UN-Habitat and Government of Kenya strategies, international, and with regional and national legal and policy frameworks.

Like its preceding HCPDs (2013–2017 and 2018– 2021), the new HCPD will guide collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Government of Kenya and will be a catalyst for mobilizing the public, private and non-state actors and development partners to contribute to sustainable urban development and human settlements in Kenya. It is anchored in the UN-Habitat strategic plan 2020– 2025 which proposes to serve member states, sub- national and local governments, and other key urban actors in the pursuit of four mutually reinforcing and integrated Domains of Change, as follows:

1. Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum;
2. Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions;
3. Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment;
4. Effective urban crisis prevention and response.



Economic Growth

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at the rate of 7.1% in 2021 recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic where the GDP shrank by -0.3% in 2020. The 2021 GDP increase is relatively higher compared to the East African Region GDP increase of 4.9 % in 2021 and the Sub-Saharan Africa increase of 3.1% in 2021. Kenya's GDP per capita has similarly grown at a steady pace over the last few decades, reaching USD 2,006.8 in 2021. This growth has reduced poverty and contributed to a modest, but sustained, improvement in living standards. However, the current monetary poverty rate of 36.1% remains high for a lower middle-income country and was worsened by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The World Bank Kenya Economic Update (November 2020) indicates that the pandemic increased poverty by 4% (or an additional 2 million poor people) through its impact on livelihoods, leading to sharp decreases in incomes and employment.

Population and Urbanization Trends

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census enumerated 47.6 million people in the country, showing an annual population growth rate of 2.2% between 2009 and 2019 when compared to 2.9% between 1999 and 2009. This population is projected to reach 57.8 million by 2030. The estimated urban population of 31.2% in 2019 is comparatively low, both in relation to other lower- middle income countries globally at 40% and for Sub-Saharan Africa at 41%. The 2019 population census results indicate that approximately 5.5 million (38%) people in the urban areas live below the poverty line, with 1.3 million living in peri-urban and 4.2 million in core urban areas. At the current rate of urbanization, approximately 50% of Kenyans will live in urban areas by 2050.

This rapid growth over the past decade has seen the poor urban population increase both in absolute numbers and as a share of the total population. Those living in slums and informal settlements spread across the country must

cope with poor housing conditions, overcrowding, poor infrastructure, inadequate access to social amenities, water and sanitation services, poor health and high crime rates. The rapid urban growth has culminated in expansion of peri-urban areas and rural villages becoming towns and major economic hubs.

This has given birth to the growth of a daytime urban population that commutes to the city centers for work and later retires to their homes outside the city. This trend puts pressure on basic services and infrastructure, especially for transport. The COVID-19 crisis exacerbated existing inequalities in access to essential services, especially water, and worsened socio-economic conditions. This situation calls for integrated and holistic urban planning and management to improve access to basic services, reverse the proliferation of informal settlements, properly manage the growth of peri-urban areas and rural centres becoming towns and minimize urban risks and mitigate disasters, especially for the most vulnerable.

Urbanization in the Context of Devolution

Kenya's urbanization is taking place in the context of a major shift towards political, fiscal, and administrative devolution. Kenya's Constitution 2010 provides for two autonomous but interdependent levels of government with far-reaching impacts on urbanization. The Kenya urban system historically has comprised one dominant metropole, Nairobi City, and secondary cities of Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nakuru. With devolution this trend is seen to be shifting, with a fair share of urbanization occurring at county level (at 47 county headquarters) as they assume more importance as economic and political hubs of the counties. Without proper urban plans and guidance, this will most likely lead to growth of more slums and informal settlements, putting unsustainable pressure on existing urban infrastructure and basic services and, most importantly, deteriorating the urban environment.

Sustainable Urban Development as a Goal

Sustainable urban development is the cornerstone of UN-Habitat engagement with governments at different levels. Urbanization offers the opportunity for increasing economic growth, living standards and shared prosperity. Research shows that urbanization can have a positive catalytic effect on development and deliver improved living conditions to those left furthest behind. Cities and towns can help drive the sustainable development agenda across social and cultural change, environmental protection and economic growth as circular economy principles are embraced.

Contributing about 80 per cent of global GDP, cities function as catalysts, driving innovation, consumption, and investment worldwide, making them a potent force for addressing issues related to poverty, social exclusion and spatial inequality, climate change, the environmental degradation and other emergent crises.

UN-Habitat supports governments through its niche as a thought leader and strives to become the go-to agency that sets the global discourse and agenda on sustainable urban development, driving political discussions, generating specialized and cutting-edge knowledge, shaping technical norms, principles and standards and acting as a facilitator in exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices in the urbanization and human settlements sector. UN-Habitat's objective is consistent with the New Urban Agenda (NUA) principle of 'leaving no one behind' (LNOB), and SDG 11 on "making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". In recognition of these global aspirations during this decade of action, we must act together to realize all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the lenses of people, peace, prosperity, planet, and partnerships.



Ngara Bus Terminus, Nairobi .(Photo credit: Maranga Njoroge)

Tabl 1:e Comparative Development Indicators

Country	Population (Millions)	Urban population % of total population	Urbanization rate	GNI per/capita (\$)	Urban Population with access to basic water services (%)	Urban Population with access to improved sanitation (%)
Kenya	49.7	31,2 (2019, KNBS)	4	2,006.80	87	36
Uganda	47.1	26	5.3	840	78	28
Tanzania	61.4	36	5	1,140	89	47
Rwanda	13.2	18	3.3	850	83	50
Nigeria	211.4	53	4	2,100	92	52
South Africa	60	68	2	6,440	81	77
Egypt	104.2	43	2	3,510	99	100
Peru	33.3	79	1.4	6,510	97	84
Malaysia	30.7	78	2	10,930	99	100

a

**Pedestrianization of Luthuli Avenue Nairobi.**(Photo credit: UN-Habitat)

UN-Habitat Programmes on Urban Development in Kenya

Highlights of HCPD 2018- 2021

The Kenya HCPD 2018-2021 identified six key pillars referred to as Strategic Action Directions (SADs): improved land management and sustainably planned human settlements; improved access to quality urban basic services and infrastructure; improved access to quality and affordable housing and sustainable slum upgrading and prevention; innovation in improving urban economy and finance; improved urban governance and resilience; and improved capacity development and sensitization. The six SADs identified several thematic areas within which projects were aligned.

Achievements:

During the 2018-2021 HCPD cycle, fifty-five (55) projects were earmarked for implementation and by the end of 2021, 18 projects had been successfully completed at a total budget of USD 3,772,890 while 17 projects with a total budget of USD 12,684,693 were ongoing and 20 pipeline projects were yet to commence and will be carried forward to the 2023- 2027 HCPD.

Summary details of key selected projects in the HCPD 2018-2021

a) Strengthening Planning for Resettlement and integration of Refugees communities at Kalobeyei, Turkana County and Decommissioning of Daadab Camp, Garissa County funded by EU and JICA: This was a multiyear project whose main objective was to promote harmonious co-existence between host and refugee communities, ensuring long-term sustainability, self-reliance, conflict reduction and resilience. 60,000 refugees and host community residents in Kalobeyei benefited from the intervention through improved livelihoods, especially in the provision of hardware (shelter and infrastructure including a community centre) and software (capacity and skills development) through strengthened institutional capacity of the County Government to plan for and respond to the refugee influx. In addition, the Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Local Physical Development Plan was developed to guide land use management and

development within the settlement. For Daadab refugee camp, the capacity of the County Government of Garissa was strengthened to re-plan and integrate the camp into the county spatial planning and development programme.

b) Improving service delivery and local economic development in Secondary towns in Kenya was implemented in five counties - Kisii, Kiambu, Homa Bay, Mombasa and Nairobi - and covered municipal solid waste management (MSWM) and revenue enhancement (own source revenue). In Kisii County the project strengthened community-based waste management through the provision of waste management equipment and laying a foundation for a long-term Solid Waste Management (SWM) strategy and improving livelihoods for the youth. The project piloted waste management based on the 3Rs) principle of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, starting with segregation from the source in various locations within the municipality. This intervention resulted in: improved public awareness of the 3Rs and responsible disposal of solid waste; enforcement of by-laws on illegal dumping in the pilot areas; plans to boost recycling and introduce composting of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); and improved waste collection services by both the Kisii County Government and the private collection companies. The revenue enhancement and own source revenue improved Kiambu county's revenue collected from Ksh. 1.2 billion to 2.4 billion over 2 fiscal years; revenue monitoring systems were fully automated thereby increasing efficiency, transparency and accountability within the revenue collection unit.

c) Connecting People, Cities and the Ocean: Innovative Land-Sea Planning and Management for a Sustainable and Resilient Kenyan Coast – Result Area 2: Go Blue project is an ongoing four-year project (2020–2024) funded by the European Union and implemented jointly by UN-Habitat and UNEP in the six coastal counties of Kilifi, Kwale, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Tana River and Lamu. It is part of the Go Blue Partnership between the EU and the Government of Kenya to advance the Blue Economy



Launch of Municipal Solid waste management in Taita Taveta.(Photo credit: UN-Habitat)

Agenda through Coastal Development and is implemented in collaboration with the Coastal Economic Bloc, Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP). Its main objective is to ensure an integrated, ecosystem-based approach to land-sea planning and management in a participatory and inclusive manner, especially for women and young people, resulting in enhanced capacity of institutions and citizens to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation in the coastal urban areas. Several pilots are being undertaken to showcase this approach, ranging from wastewater and nature based solutions, to solid waste interventions and public space upgrading.

d) Compilation of an Inventory of Public Spaces in Nairobi and Kisumu City Counties was successfully completed in 2019–2020 and led to recovery of public spaces, secured spaces from encroachment and stimulated the development and use of public spaces in Nairobi and Kisumu. The report revealed that open spaces account for an equivalent of 5.3% of built-up areas translating to 6.56 sq. meters per capita.

e) UN- Habitat's COVID 19 Action Plan for Kenya (from response to recovery) - UN-Habitat supported the Government of Kenya's response to COVID-19 focusing on slums and informal settlements in the six counties of Kisumu, Nairobi, Nakuru, Mandera, Nyeri and Kilifi. 73 (8 Permanent and 65 temporary) handwashing stations were installed in the six counties, which recorded over 3.4 million hand washes significantly contributing to mitigation of COVID-19. Importantly, 176 youth volunteers in 19 informal settlements were trained on proper hygiene and proper disposal of solid waste emanating from the handwashing stations and other sources in the informal settlements thus creating awareness and sensitization on hygiene and proper solid waste management within the informal settlements. The Youth-led COVID-19 Emergency Response initiative in its initial phase (2020-2021) facilitated 2,500,000 hand washes and distribution of 20,000 masks; At policy level, UN-Habitat prepared 6 policy briefs on handwashing facilities, education facilities, solid waste management and COVID-19 in informal settlements, promoted safe urban mobility and connectivity in collaboration with public transport operators and

contributed to creating awareness, publicity, sensitization and outreach to the general public thereby reducing the risk of contracting COVID- 19.

f) Capacity Development and Sensitization for Sustainable development at National and County government levels in Kenya

- The training on spatial and integrated strategic urban development planning was necessitated by evident capacity gaps in counties to prepare GIS-based spatial and integrated city or urban development plans. The training of county planners strengthened the nexus between planning needs and policy decisions in counties and improved spatial planning in the counties. UN-Habitat's training of Government of Kenya (GoK) officials on monitoring and reporting on SDG 11 and the NUA, where in phase 1, 55 National Habitat Committee members benefited from the training while in phase 2, 24 National Government Housing Directors working at counties were trained. This was aimed at strengthened their capacity in monitoring and reporting of SDG 11 and the NUA.

g) Capacity Development for Young Men and Women in Informal Settlements - UN-Habitat has been working with local governments and youth-led organization to implement the One Stop Youth Resource Centre programme since 2004, addressing critical issues such as youth access to health and recreation services, life skills, entrepreneurship, public spaces, and livelihood training. Through the support from the Embassy of Norway,

UN-Habitat continues to support the Mathare One Stop Youth Centre, especially in livelihood training thus enabling artists to engage in the creative economy. The World Urban Pavilion has also supported creative economy initiatives, promoting local artists to exchange with other poor urban area globally through its Sister Neighbourhoods programme. In spring of 2023, the book, 'City in an Era of Cascading Risks: New Insights from the Ground', will be published by Springer which will include a chapter case study on the youth-led COVID- 19 response.

Key Lessons

1. Programme setting and budget deficiency
2. Whole House Approach in delivery of programmes and Projects
3. Delivery As One
4. Evaluation of Completed projects

Lessons

i. Sustainability and nature of collaboration

There appears to be a disconnect between the HCPDs' outcomes/implementations and sustainability where projects/programs do not advance beyond the pilot phase for a variety of reasons. In some projects' details of the collaboration between the UN-Habitat and the government were not clear, leading to misinterpretations – e.g. where UN-Habitat defined its role as providing technical assistance only, yet, partner organizations expected both technical and financial support.

ii. Programme setting and budget deficiency

By the end of the HCPD programme cycle, 35 of the 55 projects in the HCPD were either complete or ongoing while 20 remained in the pipeline, mainly because of financial constraints. Projects with joint funding between UN-Habitat and the government experienced challenges which affected projects implementation and timelines.

iii. Political dynamics

During stakeholders' engagement, it is paramount to consider projects/programs that are not dependent on political or electoral cycles to safeguard implementation and sustainability beyond the life of a particular political administration.

iv. Delivering as One

The projects implemented jointly in collaboration with other UN agencies demonstrated clear synergies and delivered bigger impacts, building on competitive advantage of each agency and opportunities for future projects and programmes. There is need to address areas that require alignment and harmonized processes at the onset of each project based on each agency's operational standards.

Table 2: Strategic Action Directions (SAD)

Strategic Action Directions-SAD	Closed projects	Ongoing projects	Planned Pipeline	Totals per SAD
SAD 1: Improved Land Management and sustainably Planned Human Settlements	3	5	7	15
SAD 2: Improved access to quality urban basic services and infrastructure	8	4	5	17
SAD 3: Improved access to quality and affordable housing and sustainable slum upgrading and prevention	1	4	2	7
SAD 4: Innovation in improving urban Economy and Finance	1	0	1	2
SAD 5: Improved Governance and Resilience	2	0	2	4
SAD 6: Improved capacity development and sensitization	3	4	3	10
Total	18	17	20	55
Total Budget USD	3,772,890	12,684,693	18,001 841	34,459,424

v. Project record keeping

Repository for project documents is a challenge. Most of the projects identified lacked progress reports thus making it difficult to undertake a thorough review or evaluation and advisory on the implementation modalities of the projects in subsequent projects.

vi. Programming and pandemics

The COVID-19 pandemic prolonged project timelines and delayed results and led to a radical alteration of many aspects of programming. Online platforms and

internet access became vital lifelines for individuals, communities and development programmes. The pandemic made it clear that investments in information technology and digitization are important in the short and long term.

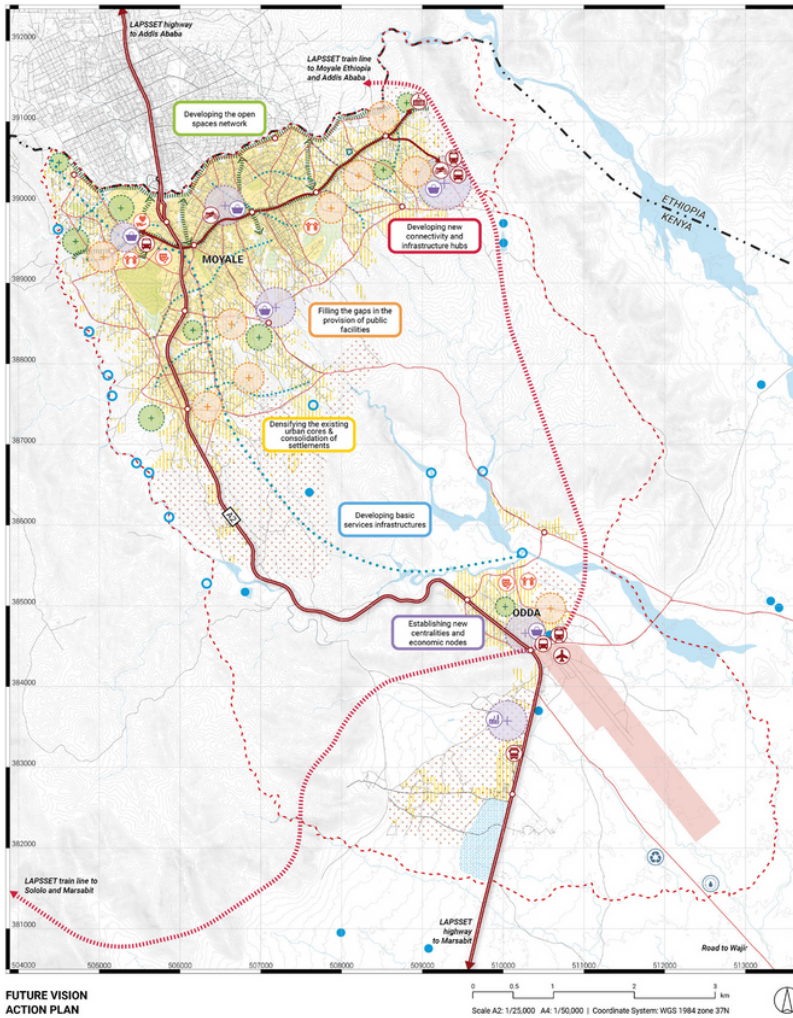
vii. Evaluation of completed projects

Majority of the projects lacked summative and impact evaluation reports which are critical to assess and evaluate outcomes, impacts, and lessons learned.

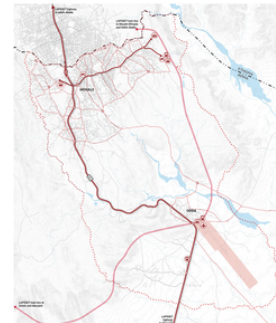


Launch of the Living Lab for Smart Energy Solutions for Africa (SESA) in Kisumu. (Photo credit: UN-Habitat)

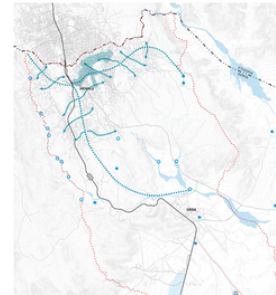
MOYALE LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2032



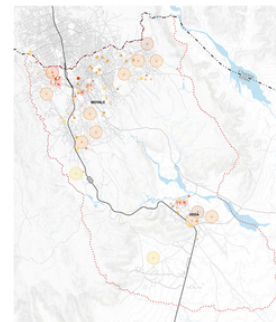
FUTURE VISION ACTION PLAN



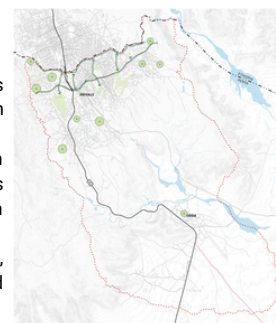
MOBILITY STRATEGY



WATER AND SANITATION STRATEGY



PUBLIC FACILITIES STRATEGY



OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

The Moyale Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan 2022-2032 proposes a set of strategies to address the challenges faced by the residents of the planning area, which includes the urban areas of Moyale and Odda.

As shown in the Action Plan displayed above, the Moyale LPLDP supports its population growth while promoting a sustainable development, improving livelihoods and addressing key challenges related to open spaces, social and physical infrastructures, mobility, economy, and urban development.

These strategies aim to guide future planning and ensure a sustainable development of the area, fostering an improved quality of life for everyone, by creating a resilient, healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant Moyale and Odda.



UN Habitat support to response COVID-19 pandemic-Nakuru.(Photo credit: UN-Habitat)

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

International and Regional Frameworks

The HCPD 2023-2027 embraces international and regional policy frameworks on urbanization and human settlements including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sendai Framework, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the AU Agenda 2063: the Africa we want.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Endorsed by member states in September 2015 at the United Nations Summit, SDGs represent an ambitious, transformative global framework for social, economic, and environmentally sustainable development, with a primary commitment to LNOB. SDG goal 11 calls for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. UN-Habitat supports the government of Kenya in the localization of the SDGs at National and County levels.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

This framework was adopted in 1992 and advocates for preventing dangerous human interference with the climate system. Building on the 2015 Paris agreement, which brought all countries on board, the framework set an ambitious undertaking to combat climate change by limiting temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius and striving for below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides member states with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. It advocates for substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda focuses on financing in achieving the sustainable development goals. It addresses all sources of finance and covers cooperation on a range of issues such as technology, science, innovation, trade, and capacity building.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA)

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. It provides guidance on how well-planned and well-managed urbanization can be a transformative force for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries, to accelerate towards the SDGs. The NUA address urbanization at a time when urbanization is a norm in almost all continents.

Agenda 2063: the Africa we want

This is a strategic masterplan to transform Africa into a future global powerhouse. Adopted in January 2015 by the heads of state and government, it aims at delivering its goals on inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity. Its priority areas are ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind; peace and security; consolidating sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity; promoting and accelerating structural transformation; fostering environmental sustainability and enabling resilience and risk reduction; and promoting regional integration.

Table 3: Key Policies and legal frameworks)

Policy/statute	Relevant provisions and remarks
Constitution of Kenya 2010	Creates two levels of government namely national and county governments with the national government assigning functions and allocating funds. The HCPD will focus on the essential contribution of county and national governments in addressing urban development challenges by strengthening institutional capacity, which can be especially weak in under-resourced counties.
Kenya Vision 2030	Vision 2030 aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all citizens by the year 2030. This HCPD anchors its programmes on this vision and focuses on priority areas that align to it and to the MTP IV.
The National Urban Development Policy – Sessional paper No. 6 of 2016	The Policy aims to have secure, well governed, competitive, and sustainable urban areas and cities that contribute to the realization of the broader national development goals articulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030. It aims at facilitating sustainable urbanization through good governance and delivery of accessible quality and efficient infrastructure and services.
National Spatial Plan (2015-2045)	The spatial plan provides a framework for the country to achieve economic efficiency, global competitiveness, balanced regional development, livable and functional human settlements, and environmental sustainability for high quality of life. It forms the basis upon which lower-level plans in the country including regional plans, county spatial plans, local physical development plans and urban Plans shall be prepared.
National Land Policy Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009	The sessional paper provides an overall framework to address the critical issues of land administration, access to land and land use planning.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	This Act repealed the Physical Planning Act, 1996. It is the framework to make provision for the planning, use, regulation and development of land and for connected purposes.
County Government Act, No. 17 of 2012	Section 104 (1) of this Act provides that County Governments shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework while Section 107 mandates County Governments to prepare four different plan typologies to guide, harmonize and facilitate development within each county.
Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011	Section 36 of the Act provides that every city and municipality must operate within the framework of 'integrated development planning' and that County Governments are mandated to initiate an urban planning process for every settlement with more than 2,000 residents.

Section 22 provides for Citizen Forums, which give an opportunity for implementation of capacity building and sensitization.

National and Land Commission Act, Cap 5 of 2012

The Act provides for the administration, structure, operations, powers, responsibilities, and functions of the National Land Commission established by Article 67 of the Constitution. It further provides for certain aspects of management and administration of land in accordance with the principles of land policy set out in Article 60 of the Constitution and the national land policy.

Land Act, 2012 amended by Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016 (No. 28 of 2016).

The Act provides for a variety of matters regarding public, private and community land (Articles 62, 63, 64 and 260 of the Constitution), including sustainable administration and management of land and land-based resources.

Land Registration Act, 2012

The Act provides for the registration of land and for an administrative framework, defining the effect of registration of land and regulates the procedures of registration, survey and combination, subdivision and re-parcelling of land.

Environment Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act,

No. 5 of 2015

The Act provides the framework law for environmental governance. Section 3 (1) bestows both an entitlement to a clean and healthy environment to every person in Kenya and respective duty to safeguard it.

Public Finance Management Act 2012

The act provides for the effective management of public finances by the National and County Governments, the oversight responsibility of Parliament and county assemblies, and the different responsibilities of government entities and other bodies.

National slum upgrading and prevention policy 2016

The overall objective of this policy is to promote, secure and protect the dignified livelihood of the poor living in and working in slums by strategically integrating them into the social, political and economic framework of the new constitution.

National Housing Policy for Kenya 2016

The overall objective is to implement the provisions of the Constitution that touche on housing delivery and improving the living environment of Kenyan families.

Refugees Act 2021

The Act reaffirms the commitment of the Kenya Government to protect asylum seekers in Kenya. The law equally reaffirms the Government's commitment to the sustainable development goal to achieve a better future for all including Kenyans and refugees.

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026)

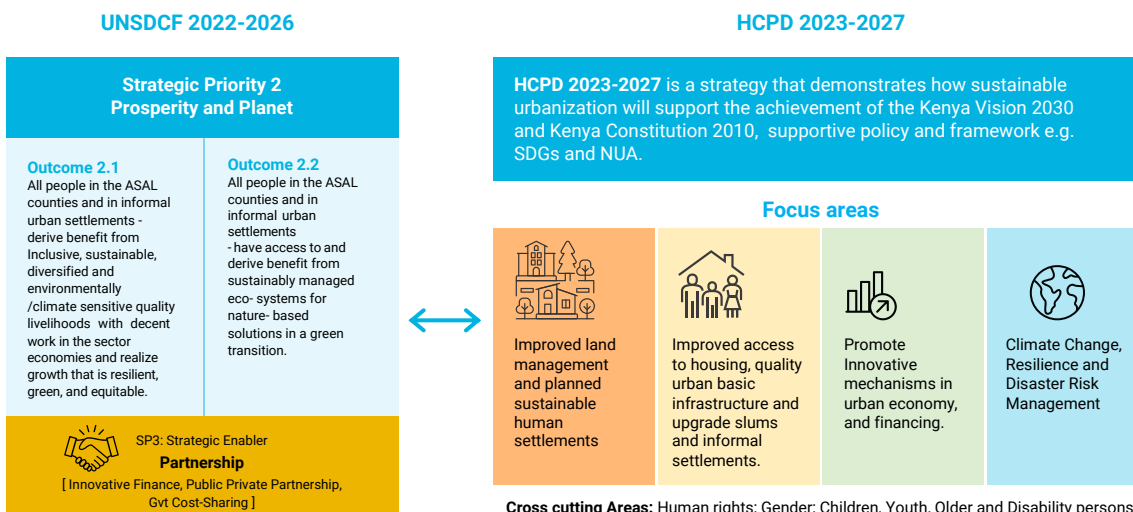
The United Nations Sustainable Development cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026) is the collective agreement of the UN Agencies in Kenya, regarding funds and programmes to support the national priorities of the Government of Kenya as expressed in Vision 2030 MTPIV and other sector plans to address the gaps in its pathway towards meeting the SDGs through the collective promise to 'leave no one behind'. Consequently, UNSDCF articulates the collective vision of the UN system in Kenya.

The UNSDCF 2022-2026 is tailored to enable UN Kenya to work even more closely together and "Deliver as One" through UN joint programmes, better coordination at both national and devolved levels of Government and

increased joint UN funding/financing through a new SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). The UNSDCF has two overall Strategic Priorities (SPs) organized around the "Five Ps of the SDGs". Strategic Priority 1 targets interventions to support People and Peace and Strategic Priority 2 supports Prosperity and Planet while both are supported by a "Strategic Enabler on Partnership".

The four main focus areas in HCPD 2023–2027 are aligned to outcome 2.1 and 2.2 of the UNSDCF 2022-2026. Both the UNSDCF and the UN-Habitat strategic plan recognize that managed urbanization can have a positive catalytic effect on development and deliver improved living conditions to those furthest behind.

Linking the cooperation framework to our Kenya country program



Habitat Country Programme Document 2023-2027

The 2023-2027 HCPD is aligned with international, regional and national policy and legal frameworks. Its implementation will embrace the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026) and the UN-Habitat strategic plan while keeping in tandem with the Government of Kenya priority areas. It aims to achieve social inclusion, promote human rights, equality, sustainability and resilience with a focus on people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

Focus Area 1: Improved Land management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements.

Land is an important economic resource that when unregulated and not well managed can be a source of conflict in Kenya. Land in urban areas is characterized by unregulated land use, double allocation, land encroachment and informal ownership claims among others. The National Land Policy of 2009 notes that the complex land management and administration system existing in Kenya has resulted in environmental, social, economic and political problems.

It has also been observed that there is a poor linkage between spatial/physical planning and economic planning in a properly conceived medium- term expenditure framework. In Kenya the emphasis has been on economic planning with little or no reference to spatial/physical planning. This major disconnect has led to uncoordinated development resulting in duplication of effort, resource wastage and unstrategic development. Supporting the national and county governments through capacity building in the preparation and implementation of spatial plans can be a useful support mechanism for responding to such challenges facing the sector. Consequently, this HCPD will support national and county level entities in the preparation of local-level plans, including County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), Sectoral plans, the County Physical and Land Use Development Plans (CPLUDP), Local Physical Land Use Development Plans (LPLUDP) and development control tools.


Focus area 2: Improved access to housing, quality urban basic services and infrastructure and upgrading slums and informal settlements

a. Housing


Kenya’s housing sector has faced numerous challenges, leading to deterioration of living conditions in human settlements, particularly in the urban areas. The result has been acute shortage of housing, manifested in overcrowding and proliferation of slums and informal settlements. Therefore, there is need to redefine and redirect policy, programmes and strategies to facilitate delivery of housing that meets the prevailing national and county level needs, fulfills the demands and facilitates provision of affordable housing to various socio-economic categories.

The national government aims to increase the supply of modern housing units by facilitating the construction of 200,000 units annually through a mixture of initiatives. The HCPD 2023–2027 will provide investment lessons and options suitable for the urban poor. These require innovative interventions aimed at transforming the situation of the urban poor.


HCPD 2023-2027 FOCUS AREAS




Focus Area 1: Improved Land management and Sustainably Planned Human Settlements.



Focus area 2: Improved access to housing, quality urban basic services and infrastructure and upgrading slums and informal settlements



Focus area 3: Promotion of innovative mechanisms in urban economy and financing



Focus area 4: Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

a. Infrastructure and basic services

Kenya's urban centres are characterized by expansive informal settlements where access to adequate water and sanitation remains a challenge. Rapid population increase overstretches the supply capacity of all infrastructure and basic services including water, sanitation, roads and energy among others. A key challenge in the provision of adequate urban infrastructure is financing.

UN-Habitat has engaged the government to support provision of devolved urban basic services especially for the urban poor.

UN-Habitat has undertaken joint activities to address the challenges, but more technical assistance is needed to rehabilitate urban basic services to meet the expanding demand, while also addressing environmental issues including climate change. The assistance should be extended to strengthening institutional frameworks for more efficient provision of urban basic services. Effective development requires new learning, capacity building, commitment and dedication to transform the situation of the urban poor. Equally, attention must be paid to youth and women who are particularly exposed to the challenges of a deficit in infrastructure and basic services.

Focus area 3: Promotion of innovative mechanisms in urban economy and financing

Kenya's principal cities and urban areas account for about 70% of GDP. The urban economy is dominated by the informal sector in Kenya. Most businesses in the sector are own-account enterprises, the majority of which are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which include hawking, agri-businesses, food merchandising, the service industry, artisans, clothing and textiles, and informal housing. Counties, particularly their cities and urban areas, should leverage their economic advantages arising from geographic positioning in selecting their development priorities.

The financial base of most Kenyan urban entities is not sufficient to provide the urban services needed by a rapidly growing population. Before devolution, urban authorities in Kenya were largely dependent on income derived from property taxation and service charges, on top of the

annual allocations received from the central government through the Local Authorities Transfer Funds. The current arrangement is that these taxes now accrue to the County governments, who are required to allocate development and operational funds to their urban areas. In addition, the national government provides a share of national revenues to the Counties.

These sources and allocation of funds are still largely inadequate to cater for the necessary urban development and service delivery. Besides these challenges, at the core of municipal finance shortages in Kenyan urban entities is poor financial management and inadequate capacity and technical expertise to handle expenditure responsibilities and generate local revenues.

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

Focus area 4: Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

The ND-GAIN Index ranks 181 countries using a score which calculates a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges as well as their readiness to improve resilience. Due to a combination of political, geographic, and social factors, Kenya is recognized as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked 152 out of 181 countries in the 2019 ND-GAIN Index. Temperature and precipitation are two of the commonest indicators of climate change. Temperatures in Kenya are projected to continue rising by 1.7°C by the 2050s and by approximately 3.5°C at the end of the century, while precipitation is projected to remain highly variable and uncertain. Extreme rainfall events are also

expected to increase in frequency, duration and intensity but rainfall in the arid zones is generally projected to decrease.

Climate change is expected to increase the risk and intensity of flooding while also furthering drought likelihood for some areas across Kenya. Increasing urbanization, particularly into floodplains and/or low-lying areas also has increased flood risk, as water drainage systems fail.

The Kenya government's commitment to increasing its coping capacity and resilience to natural hazards saw the formation of the National Disaster Risk Management Authority (NDMA). Additionally, the government has implemented a number of actions in the National Climate Change Action Plan 2013– 2017, including improved drought management and the promotion of renewable energy.

The establishment of the National Climate Change Council in 2016 was an important step to coordinate climate

change action, including mainstreaming climate change in national and county budgets, plans and programmes. The government has also drafted a Climate Change Framework Policy and a National Policy on Climate Finance, which are expected to provide guidance on mainstreaming climate change considerations across national departments and county governments Kenya's climate change adaptation strategy focuses on the strengthening of institutional frameworks for improved management of climate change effects on economic and social development targets.

In the HCPD 2023–2027, UN-Habitat will give support through technical capacity building to urban planners, city and municipal managers on incorporating climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation in their city management and development (including early warning and response) processes in order to: minimize the impacts of climate induced disasters; accelerate development of resilient and green infrastructure; and enhance climate action financing, environmental protection and reduction of greenhouse gases.

Social Inclusion and Cross Cutting Issues



Human rights



Gender



Children, youth, Older persons



Persons with disabilities

The HCPD 2023 – 2027 will mainstream the social inclusion dimensions in line with the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan's approaches and priorities.

- a. The social inclusion dimensions:
- b. Human rights;
- c. Gender;
- d. Children, Youth and older persons;
- e. Persons with disabilities

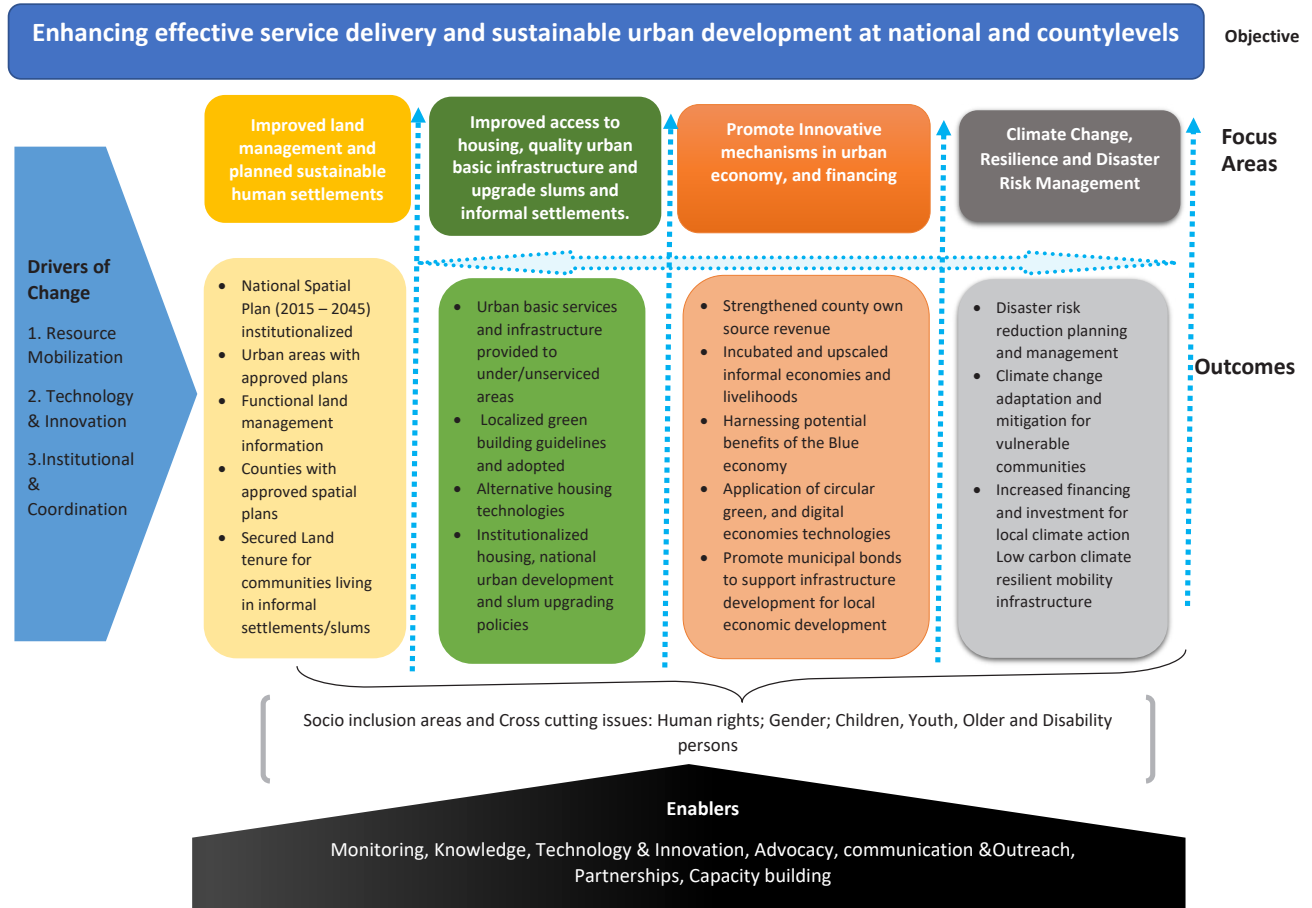
In Kenya, social inclusion in the 5 areas will entail that most vulnerable groups are specifically targeted including active compliance with the United Nations-wide human-rights based approach. UN-Habitat has a long track record of promoting the mainstreaming and programmatic prioritization of gender in all its work and will support the work in Kenya on gender and mainstreaming gender issues in urban development. It will be important to utilize a tested and successful methodology for achieving urban equity for youth through "youth-led development" recognizing the SDGs guiding principle on Leave No One Behind and No Place Behind. Similarly, working with partners representing groups and individual rights holders, local and national government, civil society and relevant United Nations agencies, the strategy will ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities is mainstreamed.

The HCPD 2023 – 2027 also recognizes the importance and relevance of safety in ensuring overall improved urban living conditions, social inclusion and reduction of inequality. Based on UN-Habitat's experience in promoting urban safety, the HCPD will mainstream urban safety in collaboration and partnership with both the national and county governments.

Theory of Change

Vision: To have a robust country programme that is well resources to respond to the need of Kenya Government.

Mission: UN-Habitat promotes change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance, and collaborative action to leave no one and no place behind.



Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms

Technical Working Group (TWG); This will comprise of a technical team from the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf) of UN-Habitat, Kenya Permanent Mission to UN-Habitat, Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing, and Urban Development, Council of Governors, and the National Lands Commission. The TWG will support the implementation of the projects and activities under the HCPD 2023–2027 and meet on a quarterly basis to review the status of implementation. The TWG will be the Secretariat of the Steering Committee. The TWG will support developing of projects and programmes and resource mobilization towards implementation of the HCPD. The TWG shall prepare progress reports to be used in the regular meetings of the Steering Committee (SC). The TWG shall report to the SC.

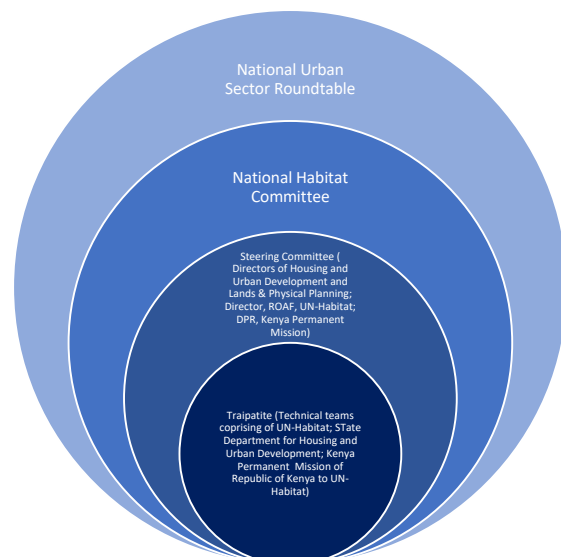
Tripartite Committee (TC): This shall be the forum for reviewing and providing updates on project implementation. The Tripartite Committee will be comprised of Kenya Permanent Mission to UN-Habitat, State Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Regional Office for Africa of UN-Habitat. TC meetings shall be convened by the Kenya Permanent Mission to UN-Habitat on a quarterly basis to review and discuss the progress of implementation of projects under the HCPD.

Steering Committee (SC): The Steering Committee will be comprised of high-level representatives of UN-Habitat (Director, Regional Office for Africa), Kenya Permanent Mission to UN-Habitat (Deputy Permanent Representative (DPR) and the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban Development and Public works (Directors of Lands & Physical Planning, Housing, Urban Development, and Public Works). The SC will oversee the overall implementation of the programmes and projects and will meet every four months initially and will change to six months to give overall policy guidance and direction including allocation of resources from their respective departments for implementation of projects and programmes under the HCPD. The SC will also review progress reports prepared by the TWG. The SC shall report to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, the

Cabinet Secretary and Permanent Secretaries, and the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Kenya to UN-Habitat on overall implementation of the HCPD.

The National Habitat Committee (NHC), convened by the Human Settlements Secretariat in the Department of Housing is a forum that brings together representatives of National and County governments, Council of Governors, civil society, academia, the private sector, philanthropists, professionals as well as UN-Habitat to build synergies and strengthen coordination of Human Settlements activities in Kenya. The NHC enables the various stakeholders to monitor, evaluate and report on progress made across the sector and under the HCPD. The NHC also coordinates the National Urban Forum (NUF), which is a biennial event for disseminating best practices in the urban sector, as well as monitoring any emerging issues. The NHC will also support the dissemination of information and achievements made in implementing the HCPD within the country and internationally. The NHC will meet at least twice a year and the TWG shall attend the NHC meetings.

The National Urban Sector Roundtable, a platform that convenes bi-annually to take stock of the urban sector activities in Kenya and that brings together development



partners such as the World Bank, Heads of Development Cooperation of Foreign Missions and UN Agencies as well as Treasury, Housing and Urban Development departments and relevant government ministries, will be re-energized to support the mobilization of resources for the urban sector including for implementing the HCPD 2023-2027. It will be a key platform for developing partnerships with key funders of the sector.

COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

Effective communication, advocacy and outreach are critical to amplifying the impact of the HCPD 2023–2027. The technical team will develop and implement a comprehensive communication advocacy and outreach strategy. The strategy will take full advantage of the existing frameworks such as the National Urban Forum and the UNCT. Education, sensitization, and awareness creation materials will be developed and disseminated at relevant forums including, the Annual Devolution Conferences, annual conventions of the Kenya Institute of Planners and the Architectural Association of Kenya as well as during conferences of the Kenya Alliance of Residents Associations. The materials will also be distributed during global commemorations including World Habitat Day, UN- Habitat Assembly, and other relevant UN meetings.

Advocacy and communication will maximize outreach and broaden the number of stakeholders working towards implementing the HCPD 2023- 2027. Reports, presentations, and press releases will also be uploaded on the UN-Habitat website and shared on the portal of relevant stakeholders and partners. Social media will also be used where relevant.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

A resource mobilization strategy will be developed and executed jointly between UN-Habitat and the Government of Kenya represented by the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Public Works and Urban Development, and the Kenya Permanent Mission who are key partners in the Tripartite Committee. This will be part of the collaboration as envisaged in the HCPD 2023–2027. The resource mobilization strategy will be reviewed regularly to assess its progress. It is envisaged that the National Urban Development Sector Working Group that brings together

donors will also be activated as a critical. Cooperation and innovative approaches involving stakeholders from the private sector, foundations and philanthropists will be explored.

The resource mobilization for the HCPD 2023-2027 will be aligned with the UNSDCF and the UNCT resource mobilization strategy and will include partnering with other UN agencies. This is especially because work at the Country level is moving away from individual projects to holistic country programmes that are designed with the UN Country team (UNCT) under the UNSDCF to respond to Countries' priorities and gaps in relation to achieving the SDGs. The aim is to mobilize pooled funds at country level from governments, donors and development partners from all sectors. The strategy will ensure that UN-Habitat effectively participates in common country assessments, joint programming, joint resource mobilization and joint implementation of programmes within the UNCT to deliver holistic SDG results at scale.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring: The design of the HCPD 2023–2027 follows the results-based management (RBM) approach that provides measurements of progress in the processes, products, and services to contribute to attainment of planned results (impact, outcomes, and outputs). In this regard, reporting will primarily be at the outcome level and less at the output level. Monitoring and reporting will be a key responsibility for the Kenya Country office of UN Habitat.

The Four-year HCPD 2023–2027 will be monitored through multiple tools and instruments. A monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) strategy will be developed for the HCPD. The overall aim of the MEAL strategy is to provide a framework for assessing progress towards achievement of programme and project goals and objectives. The strategy will ensure well-coordinated and harmonized monitoring and evaluation approaches, support optimal reporting on key performance indicators, programme accountability and results, and the overall documentation of project learning for both internal and external stakeholders. MEAL tools and instruments will also be prepared to undertake data collection, analysis, management, dissemination and storage of data.

Joint monitoring visits will be planned for the Joint coordination committee (UN-Habitat, Kenya permanent, Mission, Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban Development and Public works, and the Council of Governors). This will be undertaken once every year by the participating agencies and the national partners (Joint Coordinating Committee partners) to assess programmes and project implementation in Kenya. In the first two years (2023 and 2024), monitoring will be undertaken semi-annually to ensure start-up of programmes and projects is implemented effectively. Prior to this, UN-Habitat’s specialized units and branches implementing the projects in Kenya will give quarterly status reports to the joint coordinating team on the status of implementation in the first year.

In addition, monitoring and evaluation information will be used for inter-organizational learning, by sharing findings and lessons learned internally and with Government counter parts, key stakeholders including donors, civil society, academia, and other non-state actors in the urban development sector. Regular briefings, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual progress reports, monitoring and evaluation reports will be used to account on progress of implementation of projects to the UN-Habitat Executive and the Government of Kenya.

Evaluation: Evaluation is an important source of evidence of the achievement of results, institutional performance, knowledge acquisition and organizational learning. It is a critical tool for change and accountability.

Various internal and external evaluation mechanisms will be incorporated into the programmes implementation to determine the relevance and fulfilment of the objectives,

delivery efficiency and effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the activities carried out, and lessons learned. UN- Habitat has an evaluation policy that guides evaluation of programmes and projects within the agency.

A mid-term evaluation of the HCPD will be undertaken to analyse the progress made in the various projects, identify constraints and challenges to be corrected and assess performance so far in achievement of expected results, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. This will inform any corrective actions to be taken during the second half of the implementation of the HCPD.

The summative evaluation of the HCPD will be conducted to assess the outcomes of the interventions/projects/ programmes implemented under the four Focus areas of the HCPD. The programmes and projects will be assessed systematically and empirically against indicators of achievement of the HCPD log frame, as well as against the OECD-DAC measures of efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact.

Cross-cutting themes (gender, youth, climate change, innovation, human rights) that have significance beyond the projects’ progress indicators will also be evaluated. Evaluations will be done of programmes and projects as stipulated in the evaluation policy depending on the scope of the programmes and projects. There will be a consolidated annual report showing progress in terms of achieving outcomes and in dealing with issues raised in the quarterly reports. The consolidated report should be viewed by the Government, UN-Habitat, and stakeholders’ forum quarterly in the first two years and semi-annually thereafter.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Table 5: Budget

FOCUS AREAS	ESTIMATED BUDGET (USD)
FOCUS AREA 1: Improved land management and planned sustainable human settlements	6,000,000
FOCUS AREA 2: Improved access to housing, quality urban basic services and infrastructure and upgrade slums and informal settlements	13,000,000
FOCUS AREA 3: Innovative mechanisms in urban economy and financing	5,000,000
FOCUS AREA 4: Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management	9,000,000
TOTAL	33,000,000

ANNEX 1: Log frame

PROPOSED UN-HABITAT PROGRAMMES IN KENYA (2023 – 2027)

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
FOCUS AREA 1: Improved land management and planned sustainable human settlements.				
To formulate appropriate strategies and interventions for Improving land management and planned sustainable human settlements	National Spatial plan (2015-2045) institutionalized at national and county levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045) to national, county governments and other stakeholders. County-specific awareness workshops. 	<p>Number of NSP dissemination forums organized at national and county levels.</p> <p>Number of county awareness workshops organized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. of Lands, Public works, Housing and Urban Development (Lead) National Land Commission (Co- Lead) County Governments Relevant Ministries Departments and agencies UN Habitat COG
	Urban areas with approved plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of counties to prepare Plans for Urban areas (municipalities, towns and market centres) Support counties and municipalities to integrate, preserve and develop multifunctional public spaces. Technical support to Local Physical Development Plans 	<p>Number of Urban areas with plans</p> <p>Number of multi-functional public spaces available in selected urban areas.</p> <p>% of public spaces against total available spaces in counties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. of Lands, Public works, Housing and Urban Development (Lead) National Land Commission (NLC) (co lead) County Governments. Relevant Ministries, Departments, and agencies UN-Habitat COG
	Counties with approved spatial plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support preparation of the County spatial plans. Strengthen capacity of counties to prepare spatial plans Monitoring the implementation of county spatial plans 	<p>Number of spatial plans developed by counties</p> <p>Number of spatial plans at implementation stage at the counties</p> <p>Number of SPs approved by counties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Governments (Lead) Min. of Lands, Public works, Housing and Urban Development NLC, RMDAs UN-Habitat COG WWF

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
	Secured Land tenure for communities living in informal settlements/ slums in urban centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and developing of database of slums and informal settlements • Formulation of National slum upgrading strategy and action plan • Dissemination of National slum upgrading strategy and action plan • Develop and test tools for security of land tenure in informal settlements/ slums 	<p>Updated database available</p> <p>National slum upgrading strategy with action plan formulated</p> <p>Number of forums held for the dissemination of National slum upgrading strategy</p> <p>Number of pilot tools on security of tenure rolled out in slums/informal settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min. of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (State Department for Housing and Urban Development -Lead) - County Governments - NLC, - Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies - UN Habitat - Representatives of slum dwellers
	Functional land management information system at National and county levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous update of land records to support digitization • Capacity building at national and county level • Support validation and reconciliation of records at national and county levels 	<p>Number of National land records updates conducted per year</p> <p>Number of capacity building sessions organized at national and county levels</p> <p>Number of digitized land records at counties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (Lead) - County Governments - NLC - Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies - UN Habitat - FAO
	Reviewed and adopted National Land Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct working sessions for review of national land policy. • Conduct regional stakeholders meeting to get views of drafts in the 47 counties. • Publishing and printing the final documents. 	<p>Number of working sessions convened</p> <p>Number of regional stakeholder meetings conducted, Number of counties/ land owners/ slum dwellers participating</p> <p>Copies of the final documents, including published reports of stakeholders' meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min of Lands, Public works, Housing and Urban Development (Lead) - County Government - Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies - UN Habitat - NLC

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
FOCUS AREA 2: Improved access to housing, quality urban basic services and infrastructure and upgraded slums and informal settlements				
To scale up access to quality and affordable urban housing and enhance delivery of basic services	Improved access to adequate housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen access to micro-credit for low-cost housing development Facilitate development of affordable housing including social housing. Incentivize private sector participation in the affordable housing value chain. Review and strengthen policy guidelines on affordable housing. Facilitate access to regularized land for housing Promote research on effective demand on housing. 	<p>Number of new affordable housing units developed</p> <p>Number of new private sector partners providing affordable housing solutions</p> <p>Number of stakeholder forums convened on affordable housing; Number of counties/ private sector/ slum dwellers participating</p> <p>Number of policy briefs on effective demand on housing.</p> <p>Number of settlements regularized</p> <p>Published research on demand for affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min of Lands, Public works, Housing and Urban Development (Lead) County Government Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies UN Habitat National Land commission Private sector (KEPSA, construction, finance, architecture bodies) Professional bodies COG Slum community associations, KARA
	Urban basic services and infrastructure provided to under/un-served areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop mechanisms for urban infrastructure financing for counties. Develop guidelines to align infrastructure and land use planning. Develop and adopt incremental infrastructure development 	<p>Number of briefs documenting mechanisms for urban infrastructure financing.</p> <p>Counties enhance alignment of infrastructure with land use planning using UN-Habitat guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Habitat (Lead) Min. of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development County Government Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies National Land commission

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
	National urban development, housing, and slum upgrading policies at county level institutionalized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support counties to formulate policies on housing, urban development and slum upgrading. Establish focal points for Housing and Slum Upgrading in counties 	<p>Number of county policies on housing developed.</p> <p>Number of county urban development and slum upgrading policies developed</p> <p>Number of counties with focal points for slum upgrading</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (Lead) County Government Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies National Land commission UN Habitat
	Localized green building guidelines and adopted alternative housing technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greening buildings (retrofitting) in selected secondary cities Promoting housing innovations and technologies Localizing green building guidelines and their dissemination 	<p>Number of buildings retrofitted</p> <p>Number of projects adopting green building guidelines</p> <p>Number of green building guidelines developed and disseminated.</p> <p>Number of housing innovations and technology forums convened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Habitat (Lead) Kenya Green Building Society Professional bodies (AAK, KIP) Relevant Ministries, Departments and agencies KEPSA KPDA NLC

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
FOCUS AREA 3: Promote Innovative mechanisms in urban economy, and financing				
To promote Innovative mechanisms in urban economy and financing	Strengthened county own source revenue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess own source revenue models. Support counties to identify potential untapped revenue sources. Support land value capture. 	<p>Assessment reports for Kiambu, Kisumu and Homa Bay Counties own source revenue models completed.</p> <p>Number of new revenue sources identified & prioritized for addressing</p> <p>Number of Land value capture forums organized at county level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- UN-Habitat (LEAD) - Relevant MDAs. - State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) - COG - County Governments - NLC - CRA - Professional Bodies - Business and residents' associations
	Informal economies and livelihoods incubated and up-scaled (enabling environment/policies for MSME-activities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and map informal traders within selected urban areas. Assess and establish Incubation centres. Support informal enterprises to improve their operational capacity, productivity and profitability. Enhance the business model and skills for youth enterprise in the built environment. Enhance capacity of women in the built environment sector and other relevant areas and industries 	<p>Number of Incubation centres for informal economies and livelihoods assessed and prioritized for support</p> <p>Number of informal enterprises that improve their operational capacity, productivity and profitability through project support</p> <p>Number of youths supported to engage in the enterprise business model for the built environment</p> <p>Number of women-led groups engaged in construction and other related industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- SDHUD (lead) - Relevant MDAs - UN-Habitat - COG - TVETs - UN-Women - NCA - NYS - Financial Institutions - I skill group - Shining hope - Association of building and Contractors - Women in Real Estate (WIRE)

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
FOCUS AREA 3: Promote Innovative mechanisms in urban economy, and financing				
	Potential benefits of the Blue economy harnessed at national and county levels, including activities with rivers, dams, lakes and other water bodies-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate Nairobi River into the planning and economy of Nairobi city. Build capacity of counties on integrated land-sea planning and related livelihood opportunities. Replicate the integrated land-sea planning model in the lake region counties and other counties with inland water. 	<p>Proportional reduction of pollution on the Nairobi River.</p> <p>Number of county planning documents/tools that integrate land-sea planning.</p> <p>Number of integrated waterfront planning initiatives</p> <p>Number of Go Blue replication models set up in the lake region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-Habitat and UNEP(LEAD) Relevant MDAs (LANDS) Ministry of Mining Blue Economy and Maritime affairs SDHUD COG NLC
	Circular, green, and digital economy technologies applied for service delivery at national and county levels (waste management and waste-wise cities activities) (NMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Waste-wise cities tools in at least 3 cities and counties. Pilot the Smart Energy solution in at least 2 counties. Develop and implement solid waste management in 7 counties. 	<p>Number of counties reducing waste by applying waste-wise cities tool</p> <p>Number of counties where smart energy solutions are rolled out</p> <p>Number of counties applying solid waste management technologies/ solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN HABITAT and UNEP (lead) Ministry of Energy SDHUD. NEMA State department for Physical Planning Smart Energy Solution (SESA) Partners under ICLEI JICA
	Municipal bonds to support infrastructure development for local economic development promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt lessons from Laikipia and Nyandarua bonds to replicate in at least 3 municipalities. 	<p>Number of municipalities where municipal bonds status is replicated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant MDAs SDHUD Respective counties UN HABITAT COG National Treasury(lead) CMA

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
FOCUS AREA 4: Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management				
	Disaster risk reduction planning and management capacity strengthened at county, city, municipality and community levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct vulnerability assessments in selected informal settlements. Sensitize the counties, cities and towns managers on the City Resilience Action Plan (CITY-RAP) tool. Train and equip communities on disaster response in the selected informal settlements. Support crisis response and disaster risk management in refugee hosting areas. Support crisis response and disaster risk management in urban areas 	<p>Number of vulnerability assessments completed in selected informal settlements</p> <p>Number of multi-stakeholder sensitization forums on City Resilience Action Plan (CITY-RAP) tool conducted.</p> <p>Number of disaster response training sessions conducted in informal settlements</p> <p>Number of refugee hosting areas with a local area-based DRR strategy</p> <p>Number of urban areas with local area-based DRR strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDRR (LEAD) UN HABITAT and other UN agencies COG Relevant MDAs SDHUD Red Cross National Drought management Authority Non-state actors Slum dwellers associations and residents' associations
	Climate change adaptation and mitigation for vulnerable communities (slums and informal settlements).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct vulnerability assessments in selected informal settlements. Conduct training for urban agricultures, green energy solutions Support capacity training for professional in urban development on resilient infrastructure planning design and development 	<p>Number of vulnerability assessments completed in selected informal settlements</p> <p>Number of capacity training sessions conducted on livelihood improvement in informal settlements.</p> <p>Number training forums and professions on resilience infrastructure planning and design conducted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN HABITAT and other UN agencies COG Relevant MDAs SDHUD Red Cross National Drought management Authority Non-state actors Slum dwellers associations and residents' associations

Objectives	Outcomes	Proposed specific activities	Indicators	Partners
FOCUS AREA 4: Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management				
	Increased financing and investment for local climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake capacity building for all levels of government and other stakeholders on the process of carbon certification and on green climate funds. Sensitize all levels of government and other stakeholders on the concept of NDCs. -Cascade the concept of NDCs to all national and local levels. -Identify the mechanisms for accessing resources from global carbon markets and green climate funds for municipalities. 	<p>Number of government and other stakeholders' sensitization forums organized on NDCs.</p> <p>Number of NDC progress reports profiling the urban dimensions of climate action developed</p> <p>Number of counties and municipalities initiating carbon market certification processes and/or accessing green climate funding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN HABITAT (Lead?) UNDRR SDHUD National Treasury World Bank National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) UNEP NEMA COG Relevant MDAs
	Low carbon climate resilient mobility infrastructure promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standards and guidelines for low carbon mobility infrastructure. Build capacity for planning, maintenance and management of low carbon mobility infrastructure. 	Number of guidelines on standards for low carbon mobility structures developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP and UN HABITAT (Lead) SDHUD NAMATA Ministry of Roads and Transport City county managers Relevant MDAs Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP)

ANNEX 2: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects and pipeline projects					
Focus Areas	Projects	Geographical Scope	Budget (US)	Available Recourses	To be Mobilized
Focus Area 1: Improved land management and planned sustainable human settlements.					
	Drafting of the Kenya National Slum upgrading and prevention Bill (2017 - ongoing)	National	Technical Assistance		
	Preparation of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUD) for Moyale Town, Marsabit County	Moyale Town, Marsabit County	420,000	200,000	220,000
	Promoting Improvement of Tenure Security in Select Urban Informal Settlements Through the Pilot Registration of Community Land Rights	Nairobi and Mombasa	100,000	100,000	00
	Provision of land administration services and technical support in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Turkana County and Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa County – Kenya	Turkana and Garissa County	145,000	145,000	00
	Kilifi Neighborhood Plan	Kilifi County	190,000	190,000	00
	Local Physical and Land Use Plan (LPLDP) for Kilifi municipality	Kilifi County	420,400	295,000	125,400
	Tana River County Spatial Plan support	Tana River county	45,000	45,000	00
	Regional Framework and Strategy for 6 Coastal Counties	JKP region	347,500	347,500	00
	Design and implementation of 2 public spaces	Kilifi and Mombasa town	401,100	401,100	00
	Nairobi River Life Initiative	Nairobi county	1,345,000	1,223	1,345,000
	Demonstrating Community-led Nature-based Solutions for an Adapted and Revitalized Urban Riparian Zone	Nairobi County	20,000	20,000	00
	Enhancing Self Reliance for Refugees & Hosting Communities in Kenya (EUTF) – Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Turkana County	Kakuma Kalobeyei/ Turkana County	295,000	295,000	00
	Enhancing Self Reliance for Refugees & Hosting Communities in Kenya (EUTF) – Dadaab, Garissa County	Dadaab, Garissa County	295,000	295,000	00

Focus Area 2: Improved access to housing, quality urban basic services and infrastructure and upgrade slums and informal settlements.

Urban Pathways - Supporting Low Carbon Plans for Urban Basic Services in the context of the New Urban Agenda	Global Programme (Kenya, Brazil, Vietnam, India)	3,499,544	3,455,544	00
Reclaiming Space for Walking and Cycling in African Cities	Regional (Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Guinea)	500,000	500,000	00
Growing Smarter - Sustainable Mobility for East Africa	Regional (Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania)	281,424	281,242	00
Smart Energy Solutions for Africa (SESA)	Kenya, Ghana, South Africa, Malawi and Morocco	299,501	299,501	00
Urban Mobility		100,000	100,000	00
Own Source Revenue for improved urban governance: preparation of guidance notes for improvement of County own revenue source (OSR)	Kiambu county	Technical Assistance		

Endnotes

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5. State of the Kenya Population report 2016
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