

# **Participatory Urban Planning and Partnerships Building: Supporting Provision of Access to Basic Services for the Urban Poor: A Case Study Based on Practical Action's (ITDG) Experiences in Kitale, a Secondary Town in Kenya**

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**Keys words:** Participatory Planning, Partnerships building, Regulatory guidelines for urban upgrading, Innovative approaches and technologies.

## **SUMMARY**

The global urbanisation trend is coupled with growing urbanisation of poverty. This challenge is a clear result of inability of the current urban planning and management approaches failure to meet the increasing need and demand for land, affordable housing, safe water and sanitation, employment creation and adequate provision of other basic urban services.

In East Africa and Kenya in particular, globalisation, increasing rural poverty, and institutional restructuring have been associated with rapid urbanization. The local economic development has not been able to cope with the most visible indicator of urban poverty such as inadequate shelter leading to growth of slums and other informal settlements characterized by inadequate water, poor and unhygienic sanitation conditions, unemployment, poor roads and insecurity.

The rate of urbanization in Kenya is one of the highest in the world. Whilst the estimated annual rate of growth of the urban population in Kenya is at 7.05% due to natural and rural-urban migration for the period of 1995-2000, the average for African cities is 4.37% and 2.57% for the world. This has over-stretched the capacity of infrastructure and services in the Kenya's large and secondary towns, with 60% of urban population living in slums and informal settlements.

Contemporary knowledge on urban development and management suggests that stakeholders participation in project conceptualisation; design, implementation and management could in reality hold the key to sustainable urban development.

The current trend towards stakeholders involvement in planning and review of planning standards and regulatory framework seeks to come up with more appropriate conditions which can address the local development needs whilst ensuring and creating opportunities for poor and marginalized groups to overcome traditional barriers in decision-making and availability of better services. The greatest concern is that municipal authorities, charged with

the responsibility of planning and managing urban growth and delivering services to their citizenry are unable to do so due to inadequate financial, human and technical capacity.

Work of Practical Action has managed to influence both local and national governments and other development agencies to respond to the development needs which the target beneficiaries have priorities. The lessons and knowledge gained from these processes are now being replicated in others towns in Kenya through different initiatives and programmes such the Local Government Reform Programme through Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Planning and Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme

This paper presents give a practical experience on how action research project led to innovative, appropriate and affordable responses to water, sanitation and technology needs of urban poor communities living and working in informal settlements in a secondary town in Kenya through a partnership approach and participatory urban planning. It also relates how the methodologies have been integrated into the wider municipal development agenda and have influenced the municipal approach to delivery of services.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Paul Chege and Michael Majale Participatory Urban Planning, Kitale: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Informal Settlements

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## **1. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Located about 380 km to the north west of Nairobi, the capital and primate city of Kenya, Kitale town is the administrative and commercial capital of Trans-Nzoia District. It also serves as a frontier town for the northern Kenya region, which has an estimated 800,000 inhabitants. The Municipality's immediate hinterland is often referred to as the country's 'breadbasket' because of its high agricultural potential. Migration to the town, due to decreasing economic opportunities in the outlying farmlands and recurrent drought in northern Kenya, has overstretched the capacity of Kitale Municipal Council (KMC) to effectively plan the development of the municipality and deliver infrastructure and other services. As a result, 65% of its estimated population of 163, 209, do not have access to secure tenure, decent shelter, safe water, sanitation, health services, employment opportunities among other livelihoods needs, and are compelled to live in informal settlements and slums, such as Kipsongo, Shimo-Ia-Tewa and Tuwan.

## **2. PROJECT PURPOSE AND ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES OF BIP-PUP**

*Building in Partnership: Participatory Urban Planning (BiP-PUP)*, was an action research project funded by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented in Kitale, Kenya, had as its purpose "to test, develop and disseminate a partnership approach to the planning of urban space with poor men, women and children, community-based, public and private organisations". The overall goal of the project was to "enhance the effectiveness of city and municipal planning". The project, which started in April 2001 and ended in March 2004<sup>2</sup>, set out to investigate whether the creation of formal and informal linkages between community based organizations (CBOs), public agencies and the formal and informal private sectors could build local capacity to assess and meet the needs of urban poor communities. In addition, the project sought to test, develop and disseminate methods and approaches to encourage the active participation of key stakeholder groups in assessing needs and developing neighbourhood plans

While this project was being implemented, local Authorities in Kenya were being required to three year rolling plans commonly referred to *Local Authority Service Delivery*

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<sup>2</sup> In April 2004 ITDG secured additional 3 years funding from Rausing Trust of UK to support implementing of prioritised interventions through The Right to a Livelihood Project

*Plans (LASDPs)* which central government through the Ministry of Local Government was using *Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF)* to allocate funding. However due to weak institutional framework and lack of clearly planning methodology this process is often ad hoc, politically driven and not transparent. The poor almost always lose out because they lack the power to claim their share. As a result prioritised projects fail to address their critical needs. Kitale stood gain from the BiP-PUP project as it provided an unique opportunity to demonstrate how participatory planning would support the LASDP process.

The project anticipated outputs included the following:

- A worldwide review and synthesis of existing knowledge and methodologies applied in participatory policymaking and local governance, with a focus on informal settlement development.
- Establishment of linkages and bases for partnerships through participatory baseline surveys and detailed needs assessment in selected informal settlements.
- Capacity building of project partners to plan and manage the urban built environment and influence public sector approaches to planning and implementation of development interventions.
- Participatory recording and media coverage of the project process, and engagement in discussions, debates and presentations locally, nationally and internationally.
- A published methodology for effective partnership formation and working, including tools and techniques.

### **3. THE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH**

Practical Action formulated a unique partnership with the Kitale Municipal Council. The project formulated a partnership approach that worked with existing local governance structures and involved a range of stakeholders in the participatory urban planning processes that were also tested and used. The project activities on the ground were implemented through the use of sustainable livelihoods approach and participatory urban appraisal methods.

The approach sought to ensure that comparative advantages of different actors in the developing process are exploited in a mutually supportive way.

This resulted in a participatory planning process where, for the first time, demands were jointly prioritised and implementation strategies jointly developed. In 2001 a systematic scan survey was conducted to identify and map areas of concern over a wide range of services across all ten wards within the municipality. An inventory of all stakeholders was developed which helped to identify potential partners, planning needs and areas of collaboration. The survey also helped in identifying, which informal settlements were in greatest need, and three were prioritised. A participatory process where the actors were engaged in designing a planning toolkit was adopted. The toolkit was used in preparing strategic neighbourhood and investment plans for each settlement. The strategic investment plans were linked to municipal

budgetary process and resources, which other stakeholders were committing to support in the implementation.

The Kitale model has demonstrated scaling up of participatory planning models from neighbourhood levels to the municipal planning ward level by bringing on board the urban poor into the mainstream urban development programmes. Through the participatory planning approaches and partnership building, Practical has demonstrated it is possible for the urban poor to access services, which were hitherto unavailable to them.

Practical Action ITDG and other development partners, involving several stakeholders in urban development, built the PUP approach on the collaborative and inclusive initiatives. The major players in the project were the poor urban dwellers, Local Authorities, private sector, the central government, CBOs, civil and faith based organizations. The collaboration binding principles were the shared vision, identification and prioritisation of projects for implementation and resource mobilization among others.

#### **4. THE PARTNERSHIP PROCESS AND ROLES**

This project brought on board over 20 different stakeholders with various roles to play during the whole process. The stakeholders involved and their roles were as follows:

##### **4.1 Government Department**

- Kitale Municipal Council provided an enabling environment for testing the partnership, identified local partners and provided technical and financial support
- The Provincial Administration organized and registered community groups; facilitated dispute resolution and mobilized support from other government departments
- The Ministry of Local Government provided advice and guidelines about engaging local authorities
- The Ministry of Lands and Housing provided technical support in the preparation of neighbourhood & environmental management and land use plans
- The Ministry of Health provided training on health and water issues and offered free health camps and environmental cleanups
- The Ministry of Water and National Resources provided technical support in design and construction, site identification and water testing services
- The Ugandan Ministry of Public Works shared their experiences in participatory planning in Uganda

##### **4.2 Church Based Organisations**

- The Catholic Diocese of Kitale managed the on-plot sanitation revolving fund and facilitated community workshops and training.
- The Anglican Diocese of Kitale trained communities on the use and fabrication of simple SODIS kits for the safe treatment and storage of drinking water.

### **4.3 NGOs And Civil Society Movements**

- Shelter Forum assisted in training communities in communications skills and networking
- Pamoja Trust provided training on informal settlement enumeration for land allocation exercise and also supported capacity on grassroots resources mobilisation through savings
- Handicapped International supported training workshops especially for youth groups
- VI-Agroforestry provided environmental conservation skills on water springs, and supplied tree seedlings.

### **4.4 Professional Bodies**

- The Kenya Institute of Planners; Architectural Association of Kenya and Association of Local Government Authorities in Kenya provided technical support and information to the project and disseminated project experiences with practising planners, architects and engineers

### **4.5 Donor Community (Dfid, Rausing Trust And World Jewish Aid)**

- Provided financial support.

### **4.6 Grassroots**

- CBOs participated in project activities and contributed in cash and kind.
- Grassroots communities from other parts of Kenya shared their experiences through horizontal learning
- Parent Teacher Associations of 6 Municipal Primary schools co-financed construction of three bio-latrines, a merry-go-round driven water pump and shallow wells with approximately £3000

### **4.7 Academic And Research Bodies**

- Nabeel Hamdi from Oxford Brookes University, UK, was an advisor to the project. He shared international experiences and disseminated project experiences through his book "Partnerships in Urban Planning, a guide for municipalities, co-authored with Michael Majale from University of Newcastle upon Tyne.
- Professor Saad Yahya and Associates was the project's regional advisor and linked experiences in East Africa.
- Professor Halla of the University of Dar es Salaam shared the Tanzanian experience.
- Dr Michal Lyons of South Bank University, London did project evaluation, disseminated project experiences and was instrumental in securing additional funding through the World Jewish Aid
- University of Nairobi, Department of Urban and Regional Planning provided inputs during the neighbourhood-planning and support establishment of urban resources centres

where Practical Action is seeking to support creation of urban resource centre where professional will trained on proactive skills on urban development

#### **4.8 Private Sector**

- The Nzoia Water Company authorised the Community Water Users Association to manage the water, and provided training.
- Pemagi Energy Ltd provided services in the design, and constructed of bio-latrines.
- Living Water International provided services in drilling and development of the community managed boreholes.
- Local artisans were trained on designing pumps and helped in fabricating and installation of the children's merry-go-round driven water pump in primary schools.

### **5. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS**

As mentioned above the contribution of this process is categorised into two phases: participatory planning and partnership building and later the innovative technology demonstration phase.

The key main achievements from the participatory planning and partnership phase:

#### **5.1 Contribution to Knowledge<sup>3</sup>**

A global review of the literature and existing knowledge on participatory planning within the context of informal settlement development was carried out and documented. Case studies were undertaken in the three East Africa countries - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and documented. Similar studies were conducted in Bangladesh and Peru by the Practical Action (ITDG) offices in those countries, and likewise documented. The literature review and case studies were intended to assist the project team design the participatory methodologies and tools that were to be used in implementing the project. A manual/guide based on project experiences was produced and has been disseminated to local authorities, urban managers and planning practitioners in the region and worldwide.

#### **5.2 Participatory Surveys**

The project provided support to the Council's Department of Housing and Social Services (DHSS) to carry out a citywide preliminary scan survey. The purpose of the survey was to help local communities identify and map their development priorities and planning and funding challenges, in particular with respect to infrastructure needs (water, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, and pedestrian and vehicular access), shelter, health services and education facilities. The communities were also engaged in governance issues.

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<sup>3</sup> See Paul Chege and M. Majale Paper on Sustainable Informal Settlement Book Published by TG 40 Publications

In addition to the citywide scan survey, the project has also carried out a detailed household survey and inventory of active CBOs in the town. These were meant to inform the project team of the development activities that local communities are engaged in and the resources that they have at their disposal to address their needs. They also highlighted some of the development and planning challenges facing the Municipality whilst also identifying opportunities that exist for participatory urban planning and development. In addition, they also informed the preparation of micro-level spatial integrated neighbourhood plans and meso-level ward based Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP).

### **5.3 Neighbourhood Planning**

Based on the results of the surveys conducted in the 10 civic wards in Kitale Municipality, the project together with KMC, the communities and other partners went through a ranking process to identify the most needy areas. Through this inclusive consultative process, a consensus was reached on the priority development needs, and in which wards, and more specifically which informal settlements, the project should work. Kipsongo, Shimo- La-Tewa and Tuwan settlements were thus selected as the project sites. Using the information and knowledge gained from the above surveys, the literature and practice review, and the case studies, participatory neighbourhood planning exercises were carried out and plans prepared. Local communities in these settlements were subsequently actively involved in preparing a planning tool kit, aimed at helping communities to identify their priority development needs and formulate plans to address them.

### **5.4 Strengthen Partnerships**

Strong and effective partnerships were forged between local communities and grassroots organizations, KMC, ITDG, other NGOs, the Anglican and Catholic churches and faith-based organizations, and the formal and informal private sectors. Specific partners include Handicap International; ViAgroforestry, Nzoia Urban Family Project, Kenya News Agency, Ministry of Health, Physical Planning Department, and Kitale Business Community. A board based consultative process was thus set up that allows multi stakeholder dialogue on how best to address development issues in the municipality and pooling of resources.

### **5.5 Delivery of Services through Partnerships**

The development priorities identified in the neighbourhood plans were resourced through partnerships between the communities, the Council and the project. Owing to the participatory nature of the process, the neighbourhoods' plans were linked to the town's LASDAP process, leading to joint implementation of the prioritised projects. In Kipsongo, eight communal sanitation blocks with latrines and bathing cubicles were constructed. Prior to the provision of these facilities, the residents of Kipsongo had no sanitary services. In Shimo La Tewa; an 80 metre long footbridge was constructed, with the local community participating actively by providing labour and hard wood timber for the decking. KMC met 30 per cent of the cost of the bridge, while a private sector engineer teamed up with the

Municipal Engineer and an engineer from the Ministry of public works to design and supervise the construction of the bridge free. A local businessman supplied building materials at reduced cost. Through these cost-sharing initiatives, communities in informal settlements that had never benefited from municipal services, gained access to the same.

## **5.6 Preparation of Kitale Environmental Development Plan**

The project, in partnership with the Environmental Management Unit (EMU) of the (then) Ministry of Lands and Settlement and other local stakeholders, prepared an Environmental Development Plan (EDP) that identified environmental problems experienced in the town, cause-effect relationships and possible remedial measures. The plan also proposed locally based intervention strategies to protect the environment and enhance sustainable urban development. A voluntary action group, the Kitale Green Towns Environmental Group Initiative (KGTEI), was formed and is responsible for:

- Promoting environmental awareness and supporting the conservation and protection of environmentally fragile zones in the town.
- Highlighting environmental concerns to the concerned parties, and
- Implementing, in partnership with other stakeholders, viable and easily implementable intervention strategies highlighted in the EDP.

## **6. INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION**

The project created a forum for information exchange and also promoted discussion and debate on topical development issues through the following channels:

- Preparation and publication of Kitale a quarterly newsletter focusing on participatory planning and development. The newsletter provides a forum for the local community to debate and highlight salient development challenges and possible intervention strategies.
- Establishment of a website (<http://kitale.org>) to act as a depository of information, and to put Kitale in the international electronic communication arena.
- Production of radio broadcast programmes on local development issues ranging from community-based income generating activities, water, sanitation and housing to HIV/AIDS.

## **7. INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY INVENTERTIONS AND SCALING UP**

As mentioned above the success of research and participatory planning process the partnership attracted other more actors who supported Kitale Municipal Council and the local community to realise some of other prioritised needs. Through the support of Practical Action, other development partners agreed to supplement the municipal budget in the implementation of sustainable livelihoods informal settlement interventions.

The main purpose of this phase was four folds:

- Strengthening the capacity of ward planning committees, municipal staff and civic leaders in community based planning by bringing together poor people, councillors and

civic leaders so that they can develop the plans in a transparent and representative manner.

- Building the capacity of communities in 5 wards to articulate their priority needs and initiate appropriate responses, whilst at the same time allowing Council to implement the process in five other wards.
- Scaling up service delivery models from the neighbourhood level to the ward level and ensure their integration in the Council Wards' Service Delivery plans. This will empower communities to take control in the delivery of the services and play a key role in scaling up and providing more services at the ward level.
- Strengthen community-based service providers' business development services (BDS) skills to manage and expand infrastructural improvements made in the project. The sustainability of the services provided can only be achieved where communities are able to maintain the services themselves. Community based service providers are playing a key role in the construction and maintenance of the services. They have also received training in business development skills so that they can offer quality and affordable services within Kitale and also to other municipal areas as a means of income generation. During this phase the participatory planning process has managed to deliver the following key outcomes:

## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE TRAINING**

- 350 people have been trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and are actively in training their neighbours
- 60 community members trained as trainers in health and environmental awareness on malaria control, HIV/Aids control and simple water disinfections techniques
- 17 primary schools with an average of 600 pupils each, have received trained on Child-to-child (CTC) hygiene behavioural change.

## **9. DECENTRALISED INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS AND COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.**

- 21 community-managed water points comprising 3 boreholes, 15 water springs & shallow wells, and 3 water kiosks have been constructed serving about 60,000 people with clean water.
- 3 bio-latrines systems, 3 VIP latrines and 3 shallow wells in 6 primary schools constructed with support from the parents and Ministry of Education and serving 3,000 pupils with safe water and sanitation. The bio-latrines in schools have provided a lasting sanitation solution as well as providing energy (biogas) for lighting the classrooms where children from informal settlements are able to do their evening studies.
- 3 community-managed sanitation blocks providing gender segregated bathing facilities and toilets serving approximately 1000 households. Each block has a community meeting room, water kiosk, a VCT centre, a women's business centre and canteen. In two of the facilities, wastewater is re-cycled, and biogas digesters provide gas for heating water and cooking food.

## **10. SHELTER TECHNOLOGIES**

- Training on alternative and affordable building materials i.e. Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSBs), which were used in the construction of the sanitation blocks, has supported Youth groups to set up an SSB business enterprise.

## **11. SAVINGS SCHEMES AND REVOLVING FUNDS**

The project has strengthened the mobilisation of local resources through supporting community based saving schemes

- 1600 people joined community managed saving schemes, with over £18,000 savings to date.
- 1400 people have benefited from the construction of on-plot toilets using a community sanitation revolving fund.

## **12. MAIN LEARNING AND EXPERIENCES**

The Kitale case study provides key lessons, which demonstrates how a participatory planning process can influence a local authority and at same time attract partners to jointly to realize some of the plans recommendations. The key lessons from this process are summarised as follows:

- Educating community members on the municipal planning and budgetary process, their rights and existing sources of development funds strengthens their voice in demanding services from the Council. Communities are making follow up to ensure the commitments are delivered hence increasing transparency and participation.
- Practical Action did not go in with tailor made technology options. Through Participatory Technology Development and horizontal exchange learning, communities were exposed to other experiences and workable solutions. They were able to compare options and are able to come up with technologies to suit local needs and conditions.
- Contrary to popular opinion that communities living in informal settlements are extremely poor, they have a wealth of knowledge and social networks resources that are critical in the success of a participatory partnership project, e.g. during the scan survey there were over 200 CBOs identified in the settlements. These groups have been useful in laying a solid ground for community involvement.
- Cost sharing opportunities in service delivery by different partners has been made possible by pooling resources for implementing capital-intensive projects that would otherwise be unaffordable.
- Communities living in the informal settlements pay higher rates for services due market distortions and unscrupulous middlemen. As a result when you engage them in the management and delivery of the services there is a strong willingness among the people to pay for the services at fair rates. A study carried out prior to the project intervention

indicated that more than 80% of households were willing to pay for the services when involved in its provision.

- Experience from the project has shown that it much easier to work in medium-sized and secondary towns to develop and implement participatory planning and partnership as opposed to big cities where there are bureaucratic processes hindering such interventions. Working in medium and secondary towns thus offer good models and lessons that can feed into bigger city planning processes.
- Training on health, water and sanitation has improved health in communities, led to a reduction in water-borne diseases and made the communities take lead in putting in place mechanisms to improve their living conditions.
- Participatory planning and partnership building consumes time and resources in trying to get stakeholders to clearly understand the process and commit to getting involved in project activities. However, stakeholder participation is crucial for purposes of project ownership and sustainability. Building partnerships entails entering into MOUs, urban pacts and agreements, which takes time to negotiate and finalise. At times partners fail to honour their commitment hence jeopardizing the success of projects.
- Successful partnerships lead to building of trust and goodwill, resource mobilisation and open up new opportunities for collaboration. Commitment from municipal council of Kitale, for instance, attracted funding from other development partners such as the World Jewish Aid and the Women's Institute UK and other local development partners.
- Once the community buys in the partnership project, their levels of commitment improve. In Kibomet for example the local water user association has raised about £10,000 from themselves and the government to purchase land and install electricity at the borehole site.
- Experience showed that older women are more inclined to participate in social e.g. setting up of a community water wells, training on hygiene and behavioural change while the youth are more inclined towards undertaking activities with higher degree of economic benefits such as income generating activities like brick and SSB production and sale.
- Participatory project design, implementation and monitoring of community-based projects brings about ownership and encourages communities to set up management systems to maintain existing and new services provided to them and leveraging for resources from the municipality and government to expand the reach of these projects. It also gives the best learning opportunities to both the project beneficiaries and the implementing agencies.

### **13. CHALLENGES OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING**

Participatory Planning may suffer from the following setback/weakness, which the practitioners and actors need to note of:

### **13.1 Increasing Urbanization of Poverty**

- Limited resource availability
- Marginalization and representation of the poor at decision-making levels
- Poor governance and lack of integrity, and
- Uncoordinated development strategies.

### **13.2 Poor Coordination of Community and Private Sector Participation in Urban Management and Governance**

- Lack of channels for information flow and dissemination,
- Executive decision-making by the government authorities
- Mistrust between locals/residents, local/central government and other actors, and
- Balancing different political interests in local authorities may misplace the intended target group.
- Bureaucracy within councils continues to hinder implementation process.

### **13.3 Other Constraints**

- Lack of transparency with different partners hinders implementation.
- Different partners have different interests and it's always not easy to harmonize.
- Partnerships can be a challenge where no direct monetary gains are evident

## **14. CONCLUSION**

Overall Kitale participatory planning has shown its possible to plan and implement a working participatory partnership project and deliver remarkable amount of development in terms of physical infrastructure and amenities, social infrastructure and personal attitudes<sup>4</sup>.

It is has emerged that there is a great deal of enthusiasm for the formation and maintenance of CBOs. The long-term sustainability of voluntary membership is seen as dependent on the success of planned income generation activities, in addition to the evident improvements in sanitation and welfare.

Enhanced consciousness of rights and responsibilities and of the potential for individual and collective action has also been a notable success of the project. It is clear that the procedural project methodology where the community and other partners will involved in preparing the 'tool kit' gave them an opportunity for thorough analysis of problems and proposed solutions, as well as a medium for comparative analysis between projects and among settlements.

Those community members who were more actively involved in the planning process have a good appreciation of its value to their community. Involvement of business enterprises is still at a formative stage, but it is clear that there is genuine interest. Municipal officials have also become increasingly conscious of the effectiveness of this approach and have increasingly lent it support. Awareness has also been raised within central government, which has likewise demonstrated its support.

The process of participatory planning is being embraced at all levels and by all sectors in Kitale. Recognition has also developed among all parties to the project, that its long-term transformative capacity depends on its institutionalisation within the annual cycle of local authority budgeting, management and development work.

The success of this process in Kenya will necessitate tying participatory planning and budgetary process into LASDP cycle.

Currently the Practical Action is scaling up lessons and experiences from Kitale and other towns where we have proven experiences on pro poor urban work to inform and influence other local authorities and professionals by organising planning camps and exhibitions where other towns and cities in the Kenya and the region can learn. The organisation is also developing urban resources centres to enable professional, urban managers, development workers and community members to have an opportunity to learn new innovative technologies and processes to address the challenges of urban development.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

**Paul Chege** works with Practical Action Eastern Africa (formally Intermediate Technology Development Group- ITDG) as Programme Manager in Urban Planning and Development Programme. He trained as an Urban and Regional Planner at University of Nairobi and has over 15 years of experience, especially working on action research and development

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TS 18 – Making Land Administration Pro Poor

14/15

Paul Chege

18.4 Participatory Urban Planning and Partnerships Building: Supporting Provision of Access to Basic Services for the Urban Poor: A Case Study Based on Practical Action's (ITDG) Experiences in Kitale, a Secondary Town in Kenya

Promoting Land Administration and Good Governance

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innovative solutions through technologies development and approaches to address urban challenges on access to infrastructure services such as affordable housing and related services like low cost and affordable building materials, secure land tenure, access to housing finance, water, sanitation, transport and renewable energy.

Mr. Chege is a registered Town Planner with the Kenya Institute of Planners (KIP) and among past work experience includes working as District Physical Planning Officer with Ministry of Lands and Settlement Kenya, Town Planner in Nakuru Municipality Kenya and has participated in several regional programmes like UN-Habitat preparation of City Development Strategies (CDS) for Lake Victoria region towns and Cities. Currently he is working with team of experts in preparing a strategy document for SMEs market participation technology and production of low cost building materials within COMESA region. This is a project funded by COMSEC to support COMESA member states in addressing the issue of housing problem in the region.

#### Recent Papers and Workshop Presentations

- Building in Partnerships: Participatory Urban Planning in Kitale, Kenya by: Michael Majale and Paul Chege Article Basin News ITDG Publication 2005
- Linking the Sustainability of Partnerships to the Sustainability of Local Economic development: Building in Partnerships process in Kitale By Michal Lyons, Michael Majale and Paul Chege: a Book chapter (forthcoming)
- City Development Strategy ITDG Experience as an Anchor Institution Paper presented during the Launch of CDS Programme: Bukoba Tanzania Feb 2005
- Intermediate Technology Development Group's (ITDG): Experience With The Scaling up of urban services in East Africa: (A Paper for Spanish Engineers Without Borders Journal) *Forthcoming*
- New Technologies in Building Materials and Construction: ITDG Kenyan Experience Workshop Paper Presented At the COMESA Stakeholders Technical Workshop Held June 2005, Nairobi

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