

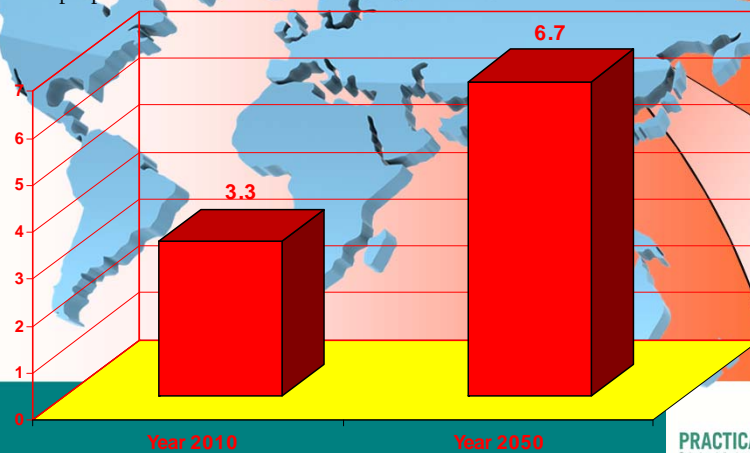
# Action Planning: Urban Regeneration and Slum/Peri Urban Upgrading

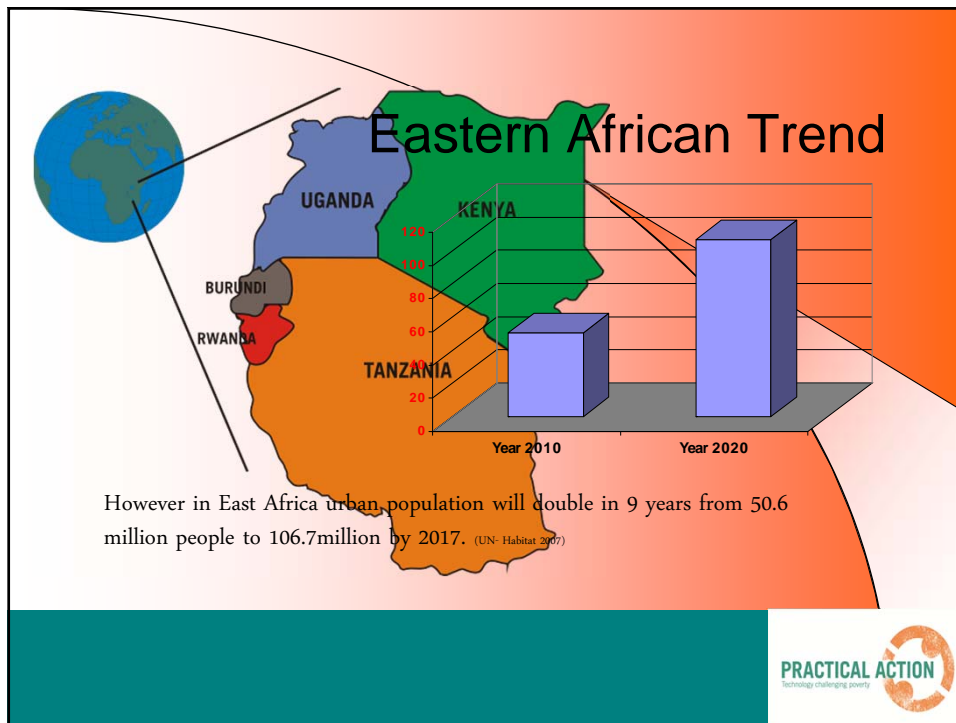
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## Global Trends

Current global urban population will double by 2050 from current figures of 3.3 million people





- ## Introduction
- Nairobi holds 37.7% of Kenya's Urban Population
  - Nairobi Metropolitan Nairobi has 4.73 million people and by 2030 will reach 8 has strong relationship with the outlying areas satellites in terms of urban growth and land use
  - High demand for land has caused outward movement of population to outlying areas
- PRACTICAL ACTION**  
Technology challenging poverty

## Urban Planning Challenges in Nairobi

- Kenya's rate of urbanisation is estimated at 7.05% p.a
- The average for African cities is 4.37%
- The urban growth rate for the world is 2.57%.
- This has over-stretched the capacity of infrastructure and services.
- 60% of the population live in slums and informal settlements.



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## Emerging Urban Planning Challenges in Nairobi

- The current planning approaches are unable to guide the city's growth.
- Current Master plan was prepared on basis of an integrated but defined land uses with the approach geared to provision of infrastructure planned areas and for public functions.
- The plan didn't take into account the large growth of informal settlement/sector
- Urban informal sector is the fast sector - housing, business, transport among urban functions
- Growing informality is associated with conventional/traditional planning failure to projection of rapid urbanisation and plan for it.



## What needs to be done?

- Adopt a regional planning and economic decentralisation to promote growth in satellite towns and urban corridors to hence economic, spatial and infrastructure compatibility (with radius of 60-100Km)
- Urban expansion to prevent further encroachment of the farm lands.
- Integrate slums and informal settlements with urban planning and economic growth strategies to address growing urban poverty.



## What needs to be done?

Recognising access to land- critical to the livelihoods of the urban poor :

- Many slum people live and work in the settlements where tenure/rights are irregular/illegal. 96% are tenants.
- Individuals have over time negotiated informal arrangements with authorities to erect structures and collect rents. Structure owners are under no obligation to maintain premises or provide basic services.

## What needs to be done?

- Planning to provide a regulatory framework that responds to the needs of the urban poor
- Access to land not only for housing but also to support **other livelihoods systems**.
- Need adopt innovative planning that will response adopting conventional land administration , regulation and support economic activities, regularization and upgrading of informal settlements as opposed to demolitions and evictions.

## The Emerging Participatory Planning Paradigm

Conventional planning can be cumbersome, not flexible, and set standards which are too high

- New planning methodology with both participation & partnership building taking root in the country championed by CSOs and donors
- New constitution offers more hope towards realization of development through participatory planning approaches
- New approaches need to find ways of planning proactively in new ways which do not price the poor out of the market but actually help them achieve their rights



## Case Study on Practical Action Experiences on Peri Integrated approaches to reducing poverty – improving health in informal settlements of Nairobi Kenya



## Project Data

- **Name:** Integrated approaches to reducing poverty – improving health in informal settlements of Nairobi Kenya
- **Location:** Mukuru informal settlement
- **Context:** The larger Mukuru (12 villages) have an estimated population of 250,000 people
- **Target population:** 67,000 residents in the 3 settlements

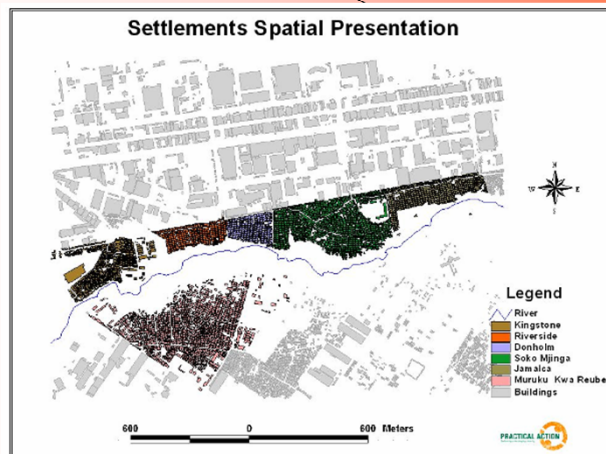


## About Mukuru

- Mukuru informal settlement located on the South Eastern side of Nairobi
- Administratively traverses districts Makadara and Embakasi
- Has an estimated population of about 250,000 people
- Slum is located along the Ngong river stretching to over 6 kilometres



## Location of Mukuru settlement



## Mukuru water sanitation and health



- Water is provided by the Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company to central metering points (chambers) on the periphery of the settlement
- Internal supply is done by small water enterprises who connect water from the chambers to various locations in the settlement
- Toilets are provided by organised groups, landlords as well as private enterprises





## Project intervention sectors

- Relationships – Fear dominated previous relations and important to build confidence
- Water – improve access to reliable and good quality water
- Sanitation – greater access/use of improved sanitation for residents
- Health – greater awareness, reliable and good quality water and better sanitation also result in reduction in incidence of sanitation related illnesses



## Objectives...

### Overall objective

To improve the incomes and health of poor people in Nairobi's informal settlements, through participative and sustainable service delivery of good quality water and environmental sanitation



## Objectives...

### Specific Objective

... ensure regular supply of good quality water and sanitation services to Mukuru ...by improving the working relationship between NCWSC and the Mukuru community, using a participatory planning process



## Expected outputs

- Better engagement between the water company and the water user/residents of Mukuru
- Identifying, developing and constructing appropriate sanitation technology
- Ensure reliable supply of **good quality water**
  - Construct 100 water points



## Relevance to MDGs

- **MDG target 10:** Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.
- **MDG Target 11:** Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100,000,000 slum dwellers –



## What has been achieved?

- Better Relationships:
- Improved Water?
- Improved Sanitation?
- Improved Health?
- Neighbourhood Planning



## The means – what has been done

### How we will achieve those targets

- Community capacity building in health and hygiene
- SWE SACCO – access financing with micro financing institutions
- Construct facilities (3 ablution blocks and 20 stand alone toilets)
- Extend pipe network into the neighbourhood (2500 metres)
- At least 50 new water point
- Community office, chief and Water company office



END...

Thank you

