

# Platform Update



KARA Business & Expo Conference 2018 Chief Guest, Mr. Nzoika Waita signing the visitors' book at the CSUDP Exhibition stand

## SETTING THE SCENE: OUR INTENT

As an emerging middle income country with a growing share of its population living in urban areas and a governance shift with the devolved system, the country is experiencing a major social and economic transformation. Kenya is urbanizing rapidly but is still considered under-urbanized, implying there is a huge opportunity to leverage on the benefits of urbanization.

With the unprecedented rise in urbanization currently being witnessed, Kenya informal settlements and slums have become a major urban policy concern. With devolution opening up once marginalised areas and spurring growth, more people than ever before are now living in cities and urban areas. Informal settlements and slums continue to be stereotyped with negative connotations, despite their social and economic contribution to shaping and making the contemporary city. There is a growing realization that urban disadvantage and inequalities are more visible in informal settlements.

Economic growth has created a growing middle-class, but poverty remains stubbornly high, and a majority of urban residents live in informal conditions, with

poor access to basic networked services. Few urban services are keeping pace with urban population growth. This has led to a huge infrastructure and service provision backlog, with demand for services far outstripping supply in most urban areas.

*"How Kenya manages its urbanization processes will determine whether it can maximize the benefits of its transition to a middle-income country building on a story of optimism"*

CSUDP theory of change envisages an effective civic regime and competent governance framework engaging within the national and localized constituents to inspire inclusivity in Kenyan urban areas. Inequalities experienced by the disadvantaged urban majority manifests through serious impediments to reasonable quality services, particularly in the informal settlements.

This series details CSUDP's contributions to the urban sector intervention landscape in the last quarter with regard to building a practice of urban resilience and inclusivity amongst the vulnerable and disadvantaged majority.

## CSUDP PROFILE

CSUDP is a Kenyan Non-Governmental Organisation that has progressively sought to promote the Social Inclusivity principle through grassroots empowerment, service access and policy influence. With a footprint in 21 Counties of Kenya, we work through strategic partnerships that draw on relevant organisational competencies to socially transform lives of the marginalised and disadvantaged urban communities and promote their resilience.

The platform harnesses the collective social capital amongst this segment of the population to leverage for better living conditions and opportunities for self-actualization. CSUDP facilitates governance dialogue amongst citizens groups, in collaboration with State Agencies to advance the principles of collective responsibility.



CSUDP Chief Executive Officer, Mr. George Wasonga remarks at the KARA Business Expo and Conference

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River Chania, Witemere, Nyeri

***“A poorly functioning land sector is a binding constraint to urbanization”***

## SOCIAL PLANNING: ADAPTIVE SETTLEMENT PLANNING MODEL (ASPM)



ASPM Planning Session, Kimangaru, Embu

The institutional arrangements in the context of devolution in county governments are still evolving, including structures and mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation and transfer of resources to deliver on policy priorities. Developing the basic institutions required for effective urban management is critical to deliver these investments and for urbanization to contribute to sustainable growth in Kenya.

With presence in 21 counties, CSUDP interventions are focused on empowering communities to influence planning regimes through social planning mechanisms and approaches, strengthening institutions towards responsive governance and accountability, promoting equitable access to basic services through catalyzing the uptake of innovative products and models and strengthening the resilience of women and youth against socio-economic and climatic shocks.

Conventional planning methods isolate slums and informal settlements due to their failure to meet stringent planning standards. CSUDP in

collaboration with Pamoja Trust and University of Nairobi, Centre for Urban Research and Innovation have modeled a social planning approach – the Adaptive Settlement Planning Model (ASPM). ASPM is aimed at enabling disadvantaged urban communities articulate their development aspirations within the complexities of the physical, socio-economic and legal realities of their living environments.

The model which has been successfully piloted in nine (9) informal settlements in eight (8) counties (Meru, Nyeri, Garissa, Kitui, Embu, Homabay, Transnzoia, Machakos) enables communities to plan their settlements and negotiate for incorporation of such plans in the urban integrated development plan.

The model has successfully identified development options aimed at improving living conditions of the vulnerable and disadvantaged residents in the informal settlements. For further information, visit the link [www.ecosettlements.csudp.org](http://www.ecosettlements.csudp.org)

### THE METHODOLOGY:





## CSUDP LAUNCHES “PIMA” CURRICULUM: EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

### “PIMA - PROTECTION, INTERCONNECTION, MENTORSHIP, ASSISTANCE”

Kenya’s ratio of youth (aged 15 - 24) to the population stands at 20.3 per cent, above the world’s average of 15.8 per cent and 19.2 per cent for Africa. Ranking number 27 globally in the list of Countries (and dependencies) by population, and with a median of 19.2 years, the proportion of Kenya’s youth to the population is among the highest globally, presenting the economy with a vibrant manpower if put to productive use. Currently, Kenya demographic dividend with a large number of young entrants to the labour market are constantly moving to cities in search of jobs. The bulk of the unproductive youth burden is resident in the informal settlements areas that are characterized by harsh living conditions germinating a growing sense of despondency amongst these youth. The youth are increasingly predisposed to social ills driven primarily by lack of productive engagement.

*“A high youth share means that the trajectory for population growth in coming decades will be strong.”*

CSUDP intervention in the creative arts is part of the organizations’ contribution to building resilience amongst youths through their own creativity and innovation towards achieving gainful employment in the creative industry whilst

promoting peaceful coexistence, responsible citizenry in the urban settlements. In recognition of the plight of the youth in informal settlements, CSUDP has partnered with Uwezo Awareness Organisation (UAO) and CIPLAR International towards transforming the lives of the youthful population in Kenya, who are increasingly growing despondent faced with a myriad of societal challenges. The primary focus in the consortium is to identify and nurture inherent talent amongst the youth for positive social transformation and personal development. This has been ably demonstrated in the creative industry through the Talanta Mtaani talent platform.

In this context, building on the experiences of Talanta Mtaani Season 1 which took place in 2017, CSUDP partnered with Uwezo Awareness Organization (UAO) and CIPLAR International to pilot the PIMA curriculum in the Talanta Mtaani season 2. PIMA model is an initiative of CSUDP and UAO who share an interest in building and nurturing youth resilience through creative and performing art.



Talanta Mtaani Season 2 Award Winners

**The PIMA model formally launched in November, 2018** is holistic in its approach of empowerment and seeks to remodel the interventions targeting youth through Protection from exploitation, creating Interconnection and linkages to access market, Mentorship opportunities for handholding and Assistance on skill, knowledge and attitude development to be competitive in the market.

The four faceted training curriculum popularly known as PIMA works to; protect the rights of the budding artists; interconnects them with successful players in their field of artistic interest; provides continuous mentorship; and assists the budding artists with various market driven skills sets. With the piloting in 6 (six) regions in Kenya, the PIMA curriculum is now widely applied to deliver youth from their despondency state to productive players in the creative industry.

To this end, the Talanta Mtaani Season 2 (two) regional competitions and trainings successfully attracted 446 contestants in seven (7) Counties in Kenya, out of which 141 participated in the PIMA training. The transformative power of PIMA is evident and is poised to change the fortunes of many more youth as Kenya grapples with the youth bulge, particularly in the informal settlements.



PIMA Training at the CSUDP Grounds

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIALOGUE: ENABLING AFFORDABLE HOUSING



Solid Waste Management Dialogue CSO's Panel Discussion

With a 4.3% growth in urbanization annually, Kenyan Cities and Towns are faced with the ever-growing challenge of managing the waste generated by the urban citizens. In addition, the advent of devolution has inspired growth of secondary towns, which are likely to exacerbate the Solid Waste Management (SWM) situation exposing the urban citizenry to wanton suffering. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have played a significant role in the Solid Waste Management chain, particularly in the underserved areas under various forms of informal arrangements. The affordable housing delivery is one of the more prominent features of the Big 4 Agenda as it touches on a fundamental need of the vulnerable social class of the society. With the multifaceted nature of housing, enablers of sustainable human settlements such as solid waste management, become an integral feature in the affordable housing delivery chain. The inaugural CSUDP CSOs dialogue came against the backdrop of the call to action adopted during the 01 October 2018 World Habitat Day celebrations held at the UN Complex, Gigiri, Nairobi. The call to **'Waste Wise Cities'** provides renewed recognition of CSOs in promoting the 5-R principles of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rethink and Refuse. The Civil Society Urban Development Platform (CSUDP) in partnership with the Council of

Governors (COG), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Institute of Planners (KIP) and the Kenya Alliance of Residents Association (KARA) convened to offer CSOs involved in solid waste management an opportunity to bring their conversation into the delivery plan for affordable housing as a human settlement consideration. The inaugural dialogue sought to promote learning, exchange and networking in SWM innovations, technologies and policy instruments that facilitate integration of informal practices into the formal SWM value chain and the affordable housing delivery plan. The priority areas entailed source separation, composting, utilizing waste as raw materials and adequate budgetary allocation for SWM. The significant role of urban planning and management in offering solutions to the increasing urban decay and environmental crises, and the weak institutional frameworks conflicting interests and inadequate capacities emerged as major constraints. It was clear that there is limited awareness on the potency of solid waste to turn around economies of urban areas through effective deployment of recycling and reuse initiatives. The key stakeholders committed to strengthen CSOs collective participation and take necessary measures to cooperate and coordinate specified actions to contribute more effectively to the affordable housing delivery plan.



Inaugural Solid Waste Management Dialogue Series Participants



*“Access to basic services is critical for livable cities”*

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*“Planned urban development nurtures liveable, sustainable and equitable city development”*

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*“Planned development helps ensure governance accountability and transparency”.*

# NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY (NUDP) PRE-LAUNCH WORKSHOP: STRENGTHENING URBAN GOVERNANCE



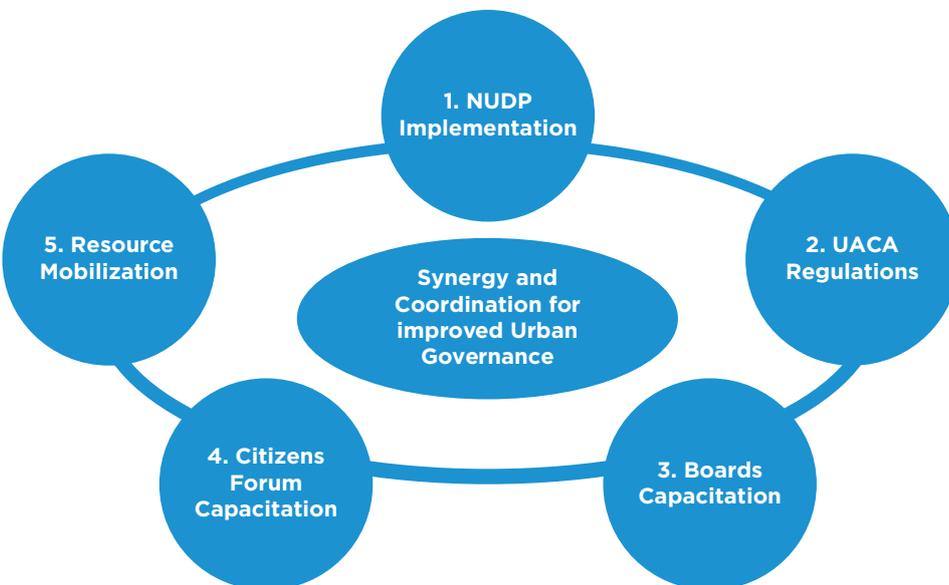
Workshop for Validation of the NUDP Publicity Materials and Road Map for UACA Regulations at Naivasha Simba Lodge 5th - 6th September 2018

In order to harness urbanization, mitigate its negative externalities and promote an “urban paradigm shift”, there is need for a coordinated approach and clear policy directions. The Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA), 2011 sets the framework for governance and management of urban areas and cities which provides the inclusion of Non-State Actors in the local governance institutions represented by the Urban Boards. The constitutional spirit for urban development in Kenya is translated into actionable areas through the National Urban Development Policy (NUDP); the blue print for urban development in Kenya.

The National Urban Development Policy provides an overarching coordinating framework to deal with pressing issues related to rapid urban development. It is envisaged to strengthen the governance, development planning, urban investments and delivery of infrastructure services in Kenya. Broadly, the objective of NUDP is to provide a framework for sustainable urban development in Kenya for the benefit of all.

These positive developments are taking place against a backdrop of an urban population and key stakeholders that are largely unfamiliar with the NUDP. The urban institutions are also being established in the absence of a clear regulatory framework to support implementation of UACA and support their full operationalization. CSUDP, UDD and UBNA recognize these critical gaps and are therefore cooperating to set a path for popularization of the NUDP as well as development of the UACA regulations.

CSUDP convened a technical workshop to validate the NUDP publicity materials and propose a suitable road map for the development of the UACA regulations on 5-6 September 2018. The event was organized in collaboration with Urban Development Department (UDD) in the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MTIHUD) and the Urban Boards Non-State Agencies (UBNA) based on the established foundation for strengthening synergies and coordination between State and Non-State Agencies. The meeting appreciated the unprecedented arena for renewing attention to urban development had been set through the support of Kenya Urban Support Program as well as the recognition of urban areas and their associated socio-economic infrastructure as enablers of the Big Four agenda.



*Key Synergy Blocks  
Urban Development  
Directorate (UDD) &  
Urban Boards Nominating  
Agencies (UBNA)*



CSUDP Staff and Implementing Partners Research Preparatory Forum.

## URBAN GOVERNANCE RESEARCH & PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

Governance is central to urban planning and determines the legal and administrative processes that underpin development, and the roles of formal and informal actors that shape urban change.

Kenya has been implementing a devolved system of government in which the management of urban areas has been placed in the hands of county governments. This huge shift in the way urban areas are managed was expected to result in improved urban governance and service delivery.

However, significant gaps in urban governance have since arisen and continue to emerge, preventing the realization of the benefits of devolution for urban residents. Despite the critical role urban areas can potentially play, Kenya has not fully leveraged urbanization for its desired social and economic transformation. CSUDP commissioned a research study in 21 Counties on the implementation of the new urban governance regime in Kenya.

The study focused on checking the state of play in the urban areas. Subsequently a public opinion poll targeting 4 counties was commissioned to measure public satisfaction with the performance of urban areas within a set of parameters: the responsiveness to standards in governance, service delivery, public participation, civic education and awareness.

The main objective of the survey report and opinion polls is to inform policy makers, city planners and other stakeholders on the important urban development issues and challenges due to rapid urban growth.



In promoting good urban governance, CSUDP plans to track urban governance performance over a period of time to inform its advocacy activities. Building on previous research work on urban Governance in 21 counties, CSUDP will carry a series of periodic Public Opinion Polls over the next year to establish a trend in opinions and track changes in citizen perceptions as implementation of the Urban Areas and Cities Acts (UACA) is rolled out across the country.

The first series of the public opinion polls will be published in the first quarter of 2019.

## CSUDP ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING (ARM): ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM

The 3rd edition of the CSUDP Annual Review Meeting (ARM) convened on 10-11 December, 2018 in Nairobi with the purpose of taking stock of the overall performance towards meeting the desired goal of the programme and generating bankable results for future investment in program design relevant to the urban sector in Kenya. CSUDP and partners have continued to position interventions to respond to the urban occurrences and meet expectations of the citizens, particularly those that are underprivileged. The interventions delivered in this period have laid emphasis on bridging the urban governance deficit by strengthening the citizens' democratic space and bridging institutional relationships to accommodate dialogue and consensus mechanisms in local governance regimes. In attendance during the 3rd ARM were 16 (sixteen) CSUDP Implementing Partners. The ARM provided an opportunity and appropriate platform to learn, share and document the implementation experiences and results from the diverse partnership arrangements.

### Key areas of Performance targeted for review were:

1. *Building Civic Competencies*
2. *Institutionalized governance*
3. *Innovative Service Delivery*
4. *Strengthening Resilience*

In all the four facets, meaningful progress has been registered. There has been significant grassroots governance pursuits where the dialogues for the formation of the citizens' forums as provided for in the urban areas and Cities Act (UACA) have resulted into transformation of the Local Urban Forums (LUFs) into vibrant citizen forums that are now guided by the Citizens Forum Handbook developed from the Local Urban Forum (LUF) experience.

### CSUDP Implementing Partners



### The Review meeting profiled the following key progressive areas:

- Robust grassroots exercise of mandate realized through empowerment, institutionalization and practice influence.
- Institutional responsiveness was triggered with multi-stakeholder cooperation based on mutual interests, joint action platforms and planning integration.
- Product integration into the pro-poor service value chain by catalyzing pro-poor innovative products produced and engagement at the community level.
- Socio-economic cushions for youth, women and men realized with corporate engagement and enhanced social enterprise environment.

Overall, the review forum identified areas for strengthening and expanding CSUDP transformative agenda amongst the vulnerable and underprivileged citizens. Going forward, there is increasing need to deepen civic and institutional governance in light of the new local governance regimes in the country. CSUDP interventions have generated value, however more attention towards the environment and climate change intentions and social enterprise is evident in the outcomes.

Finally, the urban sector being a primary location where the Kenyan Big 4 Agenda will be anchored provides an opportunity to scale up CSUDP interventions by enhancing coordinated constituency of influence, collectivizing CSOs competencies and leveraging on existing partnerships and networks



## CASE STUDY: NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING UNION



*Nabosa Committee members appreciate their land as a key cost in achieving affordable housing.*

The Nanyuki Boda Boda Sacco is one of the Primary Housing Cooperatives that has turned around the myth of home ownership being a preserve for the middle class or the upper class populace. Embracing the Sustainable Habitat Demonstration Project (SHADE), “the city between mountains” is now ready for occupancy. Seven kilometers from Nanyuki town and two kilometers from Nanyuki -Nyeri highway is a newly constructed gated community dubbed ‘the city between mountains’. From this city, there’s a clear view of Aberdare ranges on one side and also a glimpse of snow on Mt Kenya on the other side.

The city was born out of a dream by 120 bodaboda operators from Laikipia County who were inspired by another bodaboda operator’s housing project done by NACHU in Kitengela town known as Kite moto. Through CSUDP partnership, an agreement was done between NACHU and the NABOSA cooperative for cofinancing of 80% and 20% respectively before the commencement of the construction. The 80% will then be repaid at an interest of 14% in the next 5 years with the owners occupying the houses during this period.

The first phase comprises of 50 starter units and 10 one-bedroom houses. The units have extra space that the owners can use to expand them to three bedroom houses in the future. Behind the houses and along the shared drive way will be spaces for private gardens. Power and water are connected to the site. Waste management initiatives have already been

integrated in the planning with members sensitized on the segregation at source for reuse, recycling and reduction strategies. The group is also planning to install biogas digester to produce alternative energy, which will be used for cooking. There will also be children playground at the lower side of the land.

Through community lobbying and advocacy, the County Government has financed the construction of access roads, connection to electricity, fencing & landscaping. 15 youth have also been attached to 2 contractors during this period and have been undergoing on job training for the both the skilled and unskilled labor. The success of this PHC equally provides a timely opportunity to model youth engagement in the affordable housing pillar of the Big 4 through capacity building and eventual provision of the skilled and non-skilled labor.



*Alpha-Mwanda Green Estate, Lanet, Nakuru County delivered through the cooperative model and a partnership between CSUDP and NACHU. Owners previously lived in Informal Settlements in Nakuru town.*

Source: National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU)

## Vibrant, Dignified and Secure Urban Living Environment



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