



**UN-HABITAT**  
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Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States



**Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS)**  
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# NAIROBI

# URBAN SECTOR PROFILE



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

This project and report were managed by Mohamed El Sioufi and important inputs were provided by Alioune Badiane, Farrouk Tebbal, Clarissa Augustinus, Mohamed Halfani, Lucia Kiwala, Eduardo Moreno, Ole Lyse, Raf Tuts, Gulelat Gebede, Gora Mboup, David Kithakye, Kibe Muigai, Richard Woods, Raakel Syrjanen and James Muteru.

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## ACRONYMS:

AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organisation
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EPM	Environmental Planning and Management
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
GUO	Global Urban Observatory
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
LASDAP	Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
LED	Local Economic Development
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NCC	Nairobi City Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
RUSPS	Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SUF	Slum Upgrading Facility
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UMMK	Kianda Ushirika wa Maisha na Maendeleo - Kianda
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WOFAK	Women Fighting AIDS in Kenya

# NAIROBI CITY CONSULTATION - 3 AUGUST 2004

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# NAIROBI URBAN SECTOR PROFILE

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## FOREWORD

The annual urban growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost 5 percent twice as high as in Latin America and Asia. It also has the world's largest proportion of urban residents living in slums, which today are home to 72 percent of urban Africa's citizens representing a total of some 187 million people. As more and more people seek a better life in towns and cities, the urban slum population in Africa is projected to double every 15 years in a process known as the urbanisation of poverty. African cities are thus confronted in the new Millennium with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations in inclusive cities, providing them with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development.



UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for implementation of **Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, Target 10 (reducing by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water)**, and **Target 11 (achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020)**.

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-HABITAT is working with the executive Commission of the European Union (EU) to support sustainable urban development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Given the urgent and diverse needs, the agency found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment to guide immediate, mid- and long-term interventions. In 2002, based on the European Commission's **Consultative Guidelines for Sustainable Urban Development Co-Operation**, UN-HABITAT successfully implemented an **Urban Sector Profile Study** in Somalia for the first time. The Study resulted in the identification and implementation of three major programmes with funding from a variety of donors.

In 2004, UN-HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States took the initiative to develop the approach further for application in over 20 countries. This was achieved in collaboration with other departments within the agency – the Urban Development Branch with the Urban Environment Section, the Global Urban Observatory, the Shelter Branch, the Urban Governance Unit, the Gender Policy Unit, the Environment Unit and the Training and Capacity Building Branch. This new corporate approach is known as **Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS)**. The implementation of RUSPS was launched thanks to contributions from the Governments of Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The idea behind RUSPS is to help formulate urban poverty reduction policies at the local, national and regional levels through a rapid, participatory, crosscutting, holistic and action-

orientated assessment of needs. It is also aimed at enhancing dialogue, awareness of opportunities and challenges aiming at identifying response mechanisms as a contribution to the implementation of the MDGs.

RUSPS addresses four main themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS and environment. It seeks to build a national profile, and three settlements representing the capital or a large city, a medium-sized city, and a small town. The profiles offer an overview of the urban situation in each participating city through a series of interviews with key urban actors. This is followed by a city consultation where priorities are agreed. City-level findings provide input for the national profiling that is combined with a national assessment of institutional, legislative, financial and overall enabling frameworks and response mechanisms. The profiles at all levels result in supporting the formation of city and national strategies and policy development. Additionally, the profiling facilitates sub-regional analyses, strategies and common policies through identification of common needs and priorities at the sub-regional level. This provides guidance to international external support agencies in the development of their responses in the form of capacity building tools.

In Kenya, the profiling was undertaken under the leadership of national and local authorities. This initiative has been carried out locally in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mavoko as well as nationally. The Nairobi Urban Profile focuses on the findings of a desk-study, interviews with key actors and a citywide consultation with key urban actors and institutions. Consultation participants agreed to address the salient urban issues including poverty, insecurity, corruption, pollution and crime all problems that negatively affect investments and economic development. A consensus was reached on priority interventions in the form of programme and project proposals to be implemented.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Mohamed El Sioufi, who developed the concept of RUSPS and is coordinating its implementation. I also wish to cite those members of staff for their role in helping produce this report. They include Alioune Badiane, Farouk Tebbal, Clarissa Augustinus, Mohamed Halfani, Lucia Kiwala, Eduardo Moreno, Ole Lyse, Raf Tuts, Gulelat Kebede, Gora Mboup, David Kithakye, Kibe Muigai, Fernando Da Cruz, Richard Woods, James Muteru, Raakel Syrjanen, Ombretta Tempa and Kerstin Sommer.

I would like to wish the Mayor of Nairobi, City Councillors and all those who have participated in and supported this initiative every success in its implementation. I also look forward to supporting further their efforts in the development of Nairobi.

**Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka**  
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations,  
and Executive Director,  
UN-HABITAT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

The Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) is an accelerated and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building gaps at the city level. It is currently being implemented in over 20 countries in Africa and the Arab States. RUSPS uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through consultative processes. The RUSPS methodology consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling, at national and local levels, focusing on Governance, Slums, Gender and HIV/AIDS, Environment, and proposed interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. RUSPS in Kenya encompasses a national profile, as well as profiles for Nairobi, Mavoko and Kisumu, each published as a separate report. This is the Nairobi report and it constitutes a **general background**, a synthesis of the four themes, **Governance, Slums, Gender and HIV/AIDS and Environment**, and priority project proposals.

### Background

Kenya's capital city, Nairobi, is an international, regional, national and local hub for commerce, transport, regional cooperation and economic development. It connects together eastern, central and southern African countries. Nairobi employs 25% of Kenyans and 43% of the country's urban workers; as it generates over 45% of GDP, it is a major contributor to Kenya's economy. Like any other local authority in Kenya, Nairobi City Council (NCC) finds itself seriously challenged with respect to the resource requirements, leading to delays and reduced urban service delivery. Lack of services and infrastructure constrains Nairobi's economic development. Over 60% of the population live in slums and only 22% of slum households have water connections. Higher income groups, or 11-12% of the population, consume 30% of domestic water. Inequalities are increasing. Economic conditions are deteriorating much faster for Nairobi residents than the national trend. The proportion of people living below the national poverty line in Nairobi is rising dramatically, from 26% in 1992 to 50% in 1997. However, UN-HABITAT's

### Governance

The governance system in Nairobi is comprised of an elected council, an appointed administrative municipal service, a few civil society groups (residents' associations) and the regulatory authority of central government. The leadership of the city does not generally promote civil participation or create accountability frameworks for overall municipal management. Poor governance transpires in the longstanding deterioration of urban services coupled with rising crime and corruption. The City Council must modernise in favour of efficient revenue collection and service provision. Such efforts must involve the population in a meaningful way and convey a vision that is clear enough to win people's confidence and ensure their participation in the development of an attractive city for all.

### Slums

Over 60% of Nairobi's population lives in slums. Overall policies and practices to address slum dwellers' needs have been poorly developed and implemented. As the informal sector keeps expanding, appropriate strategies are in order to enhance its economic growth as well as to harness the efforts of various partners and communities, with a view to providing for slum dwellers' basic needs through coordinated service delivery.

### Gender and HIV/AIDS

The conditions of women, children and the disabled are generally less alarming in Nairobi than in the rest of the country. However, urbanisation of poverty runs the risk of reversing this trend as it affects men and women differently. HIV/AIDS is more prevalent in Nairobi than in the rest of the country. There is an urgent need to develop and implement policies that advocate changes in attitudes, promote gender equity and reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

### Environment

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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