PUTTING LOW INCOME RESIDENTS AT THE CENTRE OF GOVERNANCE FOR BASIC SERVICES

THE ROLE OF KIBERA SLUM UPGRADING PROJECT IN PROVIDING BASIC SERVICES TO LOW INCOME RESIDENTS IN NAIROBI, KENYA

Presented at the 6TH Global Forum in Reinventing Government - Korea
26 May 2005

By Honourable Amos M. Kimunya, EGH, MP.
Minister for Lands and Housing
Republic of Kenya
OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

- Overview of slum Upgrading
- The socio-economic and political climate in Kenya including the problems faced and how they are being addressed.
- Overview of the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) and the financing strategy.
- Focus on the Kibera Slum Project
Background

- Global perspective – 1.4b slum dwellers,
- MDG 11 target 7, to improve the lives of 100 millions slum dwellers by 2015
- No more – us Vs them
  - Slum dwellers exist
  - part of society, not a nuisance
  - they have a voice
  - Require integration, not pity & exclusion
Various actors – sometimes with conflicting objectives

- Global: UN HABITAT– MDG focus technology / information sharing
  - need for social order, tax etc.
- Government – by right & obligation
  - operation / intervention at different levels – central, Local government
- People driven initiatives, CBO’s, self help groups
  CSO’s / NGO’s – advocacy – improvement Vs evictions
- Private Sector – market for goods/services, tenants / landlords
- Challenge - Harmonise the conflicting objectives of the actors
  - Ensure the poor are comfortable / non – suspicious
  - The long time solution not necessarily clear to all in the short term, hence resisted
- The Solution - KENSUP
During the last two decades Kenya has been faced with several problems which include:

- Increased poverty
- Rising levels of unemployment
- Increased insecurity
- Bad governance
- High rates of urbanization
- Proliferation of slums and informal settlements
- Reduced infrastructural budgetary allocations to local authorities by the exchequer.
- Deterioration of infrastructural and social services.
GOVERNMENT REFORM AGENDA


- Strategy based on two concepts;
  - Democracy
  - Empowerment of the people.
KENYA SLUM UPGRADE PROGRAMME (KENSUP)

- Millennium Development Goals – improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
- Initiated in 2001
- Memorandum of Understanding between GOK and UN - HABITAT signed on 15 January 2003
- Programme officially launched by the Patron, His Excellency the President of the Republic Kenya, Hon. Mwai Kibaki during the Global Observance of World Habitat Day on 4th October 2004.
- The main objective of the programme is to improve the livelihoods of people living and working in slums and informal settlements in urban areas in Kenya.
- The Programme will cover urban areas in Kenya, starting with selected slums in cities of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Mavoko municipal council.
FINANCING STRATEGY

- The main partners in the Programme (GOK and UN-HABITAT) will mobilize both financial and material resources.
- A Slum Upgrading and Infrastructure Fund (KENSUF) is in the process of being established.
- Fund to be run and managed by stakeholders representatives.
- Other possible sources of finance include beneficiaries settlement communities, Micro finance institutions, local cooperative societies, Multi lateral donors and Local Institutions.
KIBERA SLUM UPGRAGING PROJECT

Kibera is the largest informal settlement in Nairobi.
Covers an area of approx. 225 ha.

- Estimated 500,000 people, (Multi ethnic) density over 2000 per hectare.
- Land – Government owned
- No services and poor conditions of shelter
- 95% of residents are tenants
THE CHALLENGE

NAIROBI - KIBERA
CHALLENGES

- Unmatched Demand
- Housing Cost (Affordability)
- Land
- Housing Finance
- Governance
BIRDS EYE VIEW OF KIBERA

ENCROACHMENT OF THE RAILWAY LINE
POOR ROAD NETWORK
PROJECT COMPONENTS

- **Physical infrastructure** – sewerage system, water supply and sanitation, access roads, storm water drainage, electricity and street lighting.

- **Social infrastructure** – Schools, health centres, community centres, recreational facilities and open spaces.

- **Shelter improvement** – security of tenure, housing development and improvement, cost recovery and subsidy, establishment of housing cooperatives.
PROJECT COMPONENTS CONT.

● Environmental and Solid waste management – garbage collection and treatment system, cleaning of the Ngong river within Kibera.

● Employment/ Income generation – establishment of markets, kiosks and shopping centres, skills enhancement centers, micro financing and credit systems

● HIV/AIDS – HIV education and awareness creation, counseling and testing centres, HIV dedicated clinics.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

SEC – Settlement Executive Committee
PIU – Project Implementation Unit
MSSG – Multi Stakeholders Group
IACC – Inter Agency Coordinating Committee

SPIU – Settlement Project implementation Unit
PROG. SEC – Programme secretariat
JPPT – Joint Project Planning Team
IASC – Inter Agency steering committee
SETTLEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (SEC)

- Composed of 15 elected representatives comprising of the following:
  Disabled (1), Structure Owners (2), Tenants (5), NGO’s (1), FBO’s (2), CBO’s (1)
  3 Ex- officials (D.O, area Councillor and area chief).
- Plays the role of mobilizing and sensitizing the community.
- They are the link between the community and the programme
KIBERA RESIDENTS PARTICIPATION

- The institutional framework adopts a bottom-up approach.
- Strategy in place for sensitization, information and communication.
- Capacity Building for the residents.
- Residents involved in both Socio -Economic and Physical mapping of the settlement.
- The Master Plan to be agreed on by all residents and other stakeholders – for ownership.
- Residents to form cooperatives through which they will access finance, own houses and manage the settlement after improvement.
- Priority areas in the provision of basic infrastructure and services to be decided upon through consultations with the residents.
LINKAGES WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS

Relevant human settlements Sub-programmes

- HIV/AIDS Programme
- Water and Sanitation Programme
- Nairobi Water Basin Programme
- Nairobi Dam initiative.
- Sustainable Neighbourhoods Programme
- Opening up of the Road by passes and link Roads.
CONCLUSION

- Slum upgrading is an arena where all Millennium development Goals can be addressed.
- Participation of all stakeholders including the residents crucial in the provision of basic services.
THANK YOU!