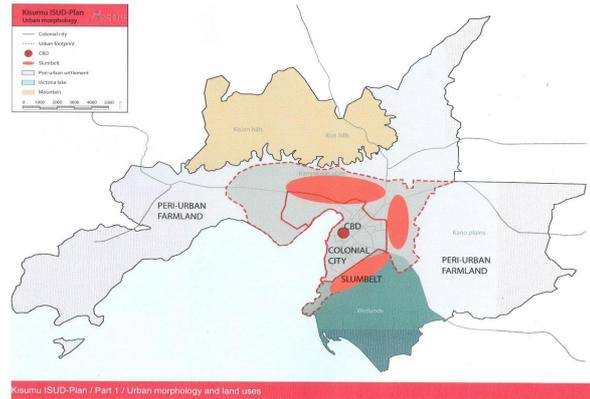


## Kisumu, Kenya

### City basics

- **Population:** 404160 (As per KNBS Population Census 2009)
- **% of urban population:** 58%, Land consumption rate 5.9%
- City demographic growth and rural migration growing at rate of 4% per annum.
- **Area:** 289.9 km<sup>2</sup>; **Avg. density:** 1394 person/km<sup>2</sup> (Range from 244 to 20334 persons/km<sup>2</sup>)
- **Urban land use:** Informal settlement at 38.61%; Tenement housing at 2.46%; Residential at 11.68%, Government at 4.25%, Industrial at 12.6%; Commercial at 2.15%, Green space at 0.9%, Others 27.35%;
- **Revenue collection:** 85% of Kisumu County Revenue

Kisumu is the third largest city in Kenya following Nairobi, the capital city which hosts about 4 million people and Mombasa (1 million). It consists of both rural, peri-urban and urban areas (ISUD-Plan, 2013)



### City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

Kisumu City priorities are diverse and cuts across various sectors and relates to multiple SDGs at the same time. However most of the projects relate to SDG-11 given the rapid urbanization and the related challenges. The priority areas can be isolated from the City Development Plans mainly; Kisumu County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017, Kisumu Integrated Strategic Urban Development (ISUD)-Plan, 2013 and actual implementation processes. The areas of concern include; land management, planning and use, housing, improvement of road network and transportation system, provision of basic services; water and sewerage, health and electricity connections, and environmental management.

The transport sector is concerned with the setting of strategies for sustainable mobility including planning for Non Motorable transport-NMT for city and the county. The Implementation of Construction permit and licensing reforms is intended to facilitate revenue collection and formalization of various activities for control and regulation by the city authority. In the recent past, Kisumu Urban Project (KUP) which is directly under Kisumu City management has facilitated construction of a number of new schools and rehabilitation old ones (SDG 4), construction of health centres (SDG 3) and modern markets, construction and repair of roads to improve access and movement (SDG 9), installation of flood lights at strategic points within the city. Upgrading of informal settlement is also a priority under the Kenya Informal Settlement Projects and Urban Renewal Programme (SDG 11, SDG 1). Solid waste management shall continue to rank high with reference to relocation of the current city dumping site and construction of a sanitary landfill (SDG 11).

### City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

With the enactment of the Kenya Constitution 2010, a number of functions which originally were under the Kenya National Government have been devolved to the County, and to the City through the City's Act 2012. These give the County and the City more mandate over these functions. However, the framework/mechanism to support the devolution process and cascade various functions to these levels has not been fully developed. The City's mandate could also be undermined by factors relating to landownership by the City, availability of development funds and low revenue collection, establishment of the City board, inadequate technical personnel, and political influence. The City Authority only owns about 6% of the City land space greatly reducing its mandate on land management, planning and use, as well as allocation for development purposes. Land owned by Government Parastatals within the City do not attract land rates resulting into low revenue collection. The City relies on the funds from the National Government which is not adequate to implement development projects. The City Board is not yet established and the County of Kisumu with a wider mandate over other sub counties can redistribute the resources and facilities meant for the City to other sub counties.

### National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

Kenya National Urban Development Policy (NUDP)-2016 is to strengthen urban governance and management, development planning, urban investment and the delivery of social and physical infrastructure in urban areas by providing a framework for sustainable urban development. Its implementation is to accelerate economic development, eradicate poverty, promote equity and help the nation to achieve Vision 2030. It therefore seeks to create a framework for sustainable urbanization by presenting policy interventions relating to; urban governance, finance and economy, urban planning, land, housing, infrastructure and climate change, , as

well as cross cutting issues of social inclusion. . The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 supports the implementation of strategic national projects specifically the flagship projects spelt out under Kenya Vision 2030 by indicating their spatial locations and providing a framework for sectoral planning and development by the counties in preparing county and local plans. The local guiding documents includes; Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUD-Plan) used as a framework for planning guidance with regard to land use, growth areas, mobility, informal settlements and housing, and commercial activities. Kisumu Integrated Development Plan as a five year development plan guiding operations of the County and the City.

#### **What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA**

The City under the County Government of Kisumu is not fully engaged with the implementation of the SDGs. It is focused on implementation of its development plans as documented mainly in the two documents; Kisumu-ISUD and KCIDP 2013-2017. A new KCIDP 2018-2023 is currently being finalized and will be operational by March 2018. The formulation of the documents are guided by the Kenya Vision 2030 and other National guidelines that are developed in reference to the SDGs and the NUA. With the full engagement with the SDGs at the National Level, it is possible to down scale the processes to the City Level.

#### **Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (and their respective targets)**

	<b>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>	<b>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</b>
Relevance of indicator for city	Highly relevant. A significant proportion (over 50% of City population) live in slums/informal settlements with inadequate basic services.	Relevant
Availability of data and source of data	Data can be obtained by city authorities backed by National Population data. KNBS in 2009 during National Census, and during studies e.g. for 1. ISUD Plan, 2013 & 2014, and 2. KCIDP 2013-2017; 2018-2022.	No data available. No census installed within the City. However industries are required by law to do annual Environmental Audits to assess their levels of emissions. NEMA has no obligation by law to share the information with the City.
Baseline	2013 during the development of ISUD Plan, 2013 & 2014, and KCIDP 2013-2017.	No data
Current	Can be estimated given growth rate by KNBS.	No data
Notes/comments on indicator	Related to the City priority area; Land management and land use distribution, housing and provision of basic services, e.g. water, maintenance/protection of spaces various uses.	Industries are required to have own sensors by law to monitor level of emissions. This is a devolved function but has not been domesticated at the City.

#### **Sources of information and useful resources:**

1. *Kenya National Urban Development Policy (NUDP)-2016*
2. *Kisumu County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017, Sept. 2013; Kisumu County Statistical Abstract, 2015*
3. *Kisumu ISUD-Plan, Part 3, Implementing the ISUD Plan, Capital Investment Strategy, Implementing Guidelines, January 2014*
4. *Millennium Cities Initiatives: Kisumu Millennium Development Goals, Multi-Sector Household Survey, M. Maoulidi, December 2012*
5. *The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045*