Nairobi City:

Metropolitan Transport and Land Use in the context of Climate Adaptation to Ensure Sustainable Communities

GLOBAL LAB

on Metropolitan Strategic Planning

Metropolitan Transport and Land Use in the context of Climate Adaptation to Ensure Sustainable Communities
Presentation Outline

1. Nairobi Metropolitan background Information
2. The Nairobi Metro 2030 Blue Print
3. Transport Medium Term Policy Objectives
4. Challenges/Constraints
5. Threats
6. Response to the Challenges
1. There are 5 autonomous counties within the region

2. Nairobi City County is the core of the region and the only with a city status and the Capital of Kenya

3. Regional Economic Hub of East African Region

4. Is the only City in the world with a national park within the core city

5. Generates over 60% of the country’s (Kenya) GDP

BASIC DATA

- **President**: H.E Uhuru Kenyatta
- **Governor**: H.E. Dr. Evans Kidero
- **Population**: 6,658,000 (2009), 7.6% of national pop: 40 m.
- **Annual population growth rate of**: 3.4%, Informal 60%
- **There are 5 Counties** within the metro region
- **Land mass is** 34,300 km² **Density**: 207 people/km²
- **Primary industries**: food processing, construction material, engineering, textiles, and chemicals.

FIVE KEY FACTS ABOUT THE METRO AREA
The Nairobi Metro 2030 Blue Print Plan

1. Nairobi Metro 2030 is part of the overall Kenya National Development agenda under Vision 2030

2. Its Mission is to build a robust, Internationally competitive metropolis with a dynamic and inclusive economy

3. Proposed metro region comprises of 15 independent local authorities within 5 counties

4. Builds upon 7 key result Areas among them (a) Mobility & Transport (b) Enhancement of quality of life and inclusivity (c) Development of infrastructure and utilities
Transport Medium Term Policy Objectives:

- Reduce transport costs and travel time by improving the condition of the roads and connectivity.
- Optimize, increase and enhance public transport.
- Create a conducive environment for increased private – public partnerships;
- Enhance road safety and cater adequately to the needs of Non Motorised Traffic;
- Enhance ownership through stakeholders participation in the road sector;
- Achieve an optimal institutional framework for effective implementation.
Challenges/Constraints

1. Urban Poverty

2. Extreme pressure on base resources e.g. water & land for provision of social infrastructure

3. Poor Governance

4. Poor Land use planning

5. Large number of un-approved and poorly constructed illegally houses as a consequence of weak development control
Challenges/Constraints – Cont’d

6. Institutional set-up and lack of capacity
7. Inadequate Infrastructure and utilities
8. Poor Transport Mobility & connectivity
Threats

1. Climate Change & its impact on resources
2. Terrorism
3. Internal and regional instability
Response to The Challenges

- The Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Masterplan 2014-2030
- Master Plan for Urban Transport in Nairobi 2006
- Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP)
- New Constitution and implementation of devolved governance system
- Buildings inspection and safety audit and regularisation of building plans
- Policy on climate change and disaster preparedness being prepared
Response to The Challenges – cont’d

- Regional Co-operation
- International assistance – World Bank, AfD, JICA, KfW, SIDA etc

- Transport – Reduce travel time, improve connectivity and accessibility and invest in efficient public transport

- Quality of life Enhancement – poverty eradication and raising of overall income levels & provision of a clean, pleasant and safe living environment.
Response to The Challenges – cont’d

- Deployment of world class infrastructure & utilities – invest in infrastructure and utilities supportive of better living standards plus promotion of inter-county authority collaboration in infrastructure development

- Land use planning – delineate land use categories that will support proposed growth, protect valuable ecological, recreational and agricultural lands, reduce distance travelled & greenhouse gases

- Building Ecological Resilience – promote compact development, mixed housing development and ensure connectivity within neighbourhoods
Thank You