**Regional Differences**

There are significant regional variations in urbanization rates in Kenya. For example, Nairobi, the capital city, has an urbanization rate of over 80%. However, some rural areas have urbanization rates below 20%.

These regional differences in urbanization rates can have a significant impact on local communities. For example, urban areas are more likely to have access to infrastructure and social services. However, urban areas are also more likely to have problems such as poverty, crime, and pollution.

Challenges and Opportunities

Urbanization presents several challenges and opportunities for Kenya.

Challenges

* Infrastructure and service provision: Urbanization is putting a strain on infrastructure and services in Kenya. This is particularly evident in areas such as housing, water, sanitation, and transportation.
* Poverty and inequality: Urbanization can exacerbate poverty and inequality. This is because many people who move to urban areas are unable to find decent jobs or housing.
* Environmental degradation: Urbanization can lead to environmental degradation, such as air pollution and water pollution.