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AFRICAN CITIES (ACRC) RESEARCH PROGRESS AND COLLABORATION AREAS WORKSHOP

PREPARED BY;
MICHELLE KOYARO
CHARITY MWANGI
JOSEPH KIMANI

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About SDI-K/Muungano Wa Wanavijiji

Muungano wa wanavijiji means 'united slum dwellers' in Kiswahili. Muungano is the Kenyan federation of slum dwellers and urban poor people. SDI-Kenya is a non-profit organization providing technical support to Muungano wa Wanavijijij, the National Movement of the urban poor in Kenya.

The movement, founded in 1996, brings together local groups from cities and towns to improve the quality of life of slum dwellers and urban poor people in Kenya through policy advocacy and dialogue. Muungano Wa Wanavijiji is currently working in 21 counties in Kenya, partnering with different county governments and other Civil Society Organizations.

"The vision for SDI/Muungano wanavijiji is an inclusive city, i.e., cities and towns where low-income communities have adequate housing and services and can live with dignity." Mary Mutinda- SDI Kenya Board Member

Nancy Njoki, the assistant chairperson of the Muungano Federation, reiterated that the movement works to improve the standard of living for Kenyans living in informal settlements through policy advocacy and communication with the federal, state, and municipal governments, as well as civil society and private sector groups.

(Nancy Njoki- The assistant Chairperson of Muungano wa wanavijiji)

The federation actively encourages its members to join savings organizations in most cases. Informal settlement-based groups focus on a wide range of challenges that are unique to their area.

Muungano organizes and supports groups on matters that impact their entire communities, such as gaining the rights to the lands they inhabit or enhancing housing and the provision of amenities like water, sewage, and electricity.

"We have witnessed the community collaborating with the government for service delivery through advocacy."

(Kimani Joseph- executive Director of SDI Kenya)

Furthermore, the federation supports building networks/movements and strengthening the capacity of climate change action youth groups in the informal settlements. Groups operate as a catalyst for people's collective activity in this way, rather than acting in place of their communities.

Muungano has been there to help them communicate and advocate for their rights in relation to the issues they face. There is a need for evidence to address these issues. As a result, Muungano is known for conducting community-led data collection, in which communities understand their settlement and are aware of what services they have and lack. This data can be used to determine the ratio of services that are supposed to serve a specific percentage of the population and to leverage for more services.

Jane Weru of the Akiba Mashinani Trust (AMT) recalls how Muungano wa wanavijiji collaborated with the Nairobi county government after Mukuru was declared as a special planning area (SPA). This collaboration resulted in infrastructure and service provisions such as roads, water, schools, healthcare facilities, etc.

(Jane Weru- Akiba Mashinani Trust)

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About African Cities Research Consortium

ACRC is a consortium of various organizations with expertise in research, policy work, community engagement and mobilization, and government engagement to generate evidence that will lead to a project that can be implemented. The project is currently in 13 African cities: Kampala, Lilongwe, Modagishu, Harare, Nairobi, Addis, Bukavu, Dar es Salaam, Freetown, Lagos, Khartoum, Maidiguri and Accra.

ACRC seeks to collaboratively and jointly build all-inclusive cities with a human face rather than an infrastructure face to respond to citizens' needs. ACRC was founded to catalyze reforms that can enable transformation within African cities and generate evidence that allows stakeholders to communicate with one another. A silo approach has characterized urban development in African cities. As a result, ACRC will help to break down those silos by producing robust new knowledge that enables stakeholders to;

1 Understand the political functioning in our cities, and how political systems undermine or promote development.

2 Use that political understanding to shift the conversation into cities as systems as a prerequisite to addressing complex development challenges.

3 Use that theoretical understanding to develop pro-development policies.

(Martin Atela is the ACRC uptake director and works for PASGR, a research-based NGO located in Upper Hill.)

This research focuses on four domains in Nairobi, i.e., housing, structural transformation, health, nutrition & well-being, and safety & security, with some cross-cutting threads on political settlements, city of systems, and uptake. Domains are interconnected thematic areas or areas of interest that inform ACRC's work/motivation and are unique to each city.

The research investigates the political analysis (political settlements- PS) within a city, how decision-making is informed, and how policymakers might affect change. In addition, it seeks to investigate how politics influences the development and investment decisions inside a city and how this might be impacted to promote positive change within a city. George Michuki highlighted that the PS examines the domains' outcomes (built environment, economic, and social) and the challenges resulting from the domains' output by identifying priority complex problems.

(George Michuki is a lecturer at UON and the Co-Lead of political settlements)

This program is keen to address local priorities that will foster good policy implementation and promote research and interventions in Nairobi. It aims to identify prospective strategies that will allow close collaboration with strategic stakeholders and decision-makers. As a result, the stakeholders brought on board during the workshop on 2nd November 2022 should be able to influence the components that can be accommodated within the research, address the research needs and help redefine the identified priority complex problems to alleviate poverty and unlock economic transformation.

The housing domain

Introduction

There are many complex problems in our African cities, and housing is at the heart of it all because it takes up such a large portion of land. The majority of land in Nairobi, roughly 70-80%, is used for housing and settlement; hence, this footprint cannot be ignored. Housing security is discussed in various pockets, including affordable housing, informal housing settlement, middle-income housing, infrastructure, and service provision.

Research Objectives

1. To define Nairobi's housing settlement in its full essence to see it in one space and tackle most of the problems.
2. To determine the forces that shape the form of Nairobi housing and rank them in order of importance to define Nairobi housing.
3. To determine who has decision-making power in Nairobi city housing.
4. To map the realities and the commonalities of Nairobi housing.
5. To identify PCPs to assist in navigating holistic housing solutions.

(Dr Linda Nkatha is an architect by profession and a lecturer at the University of Nairobi. She is the research lead for the housing domain in Nairobi. She collaborates with Professor Ola from the University of Liverpool, Prof Alex, and Miriam Maina, a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Manchester.)

Identified gaps in the housing sector

1. A lack of articulation of decision-making processes to determine priorities in decision-making spaces for various decision actors across the housing spectrum and their capacities without under- or over-providing housing units.

2. The disjointed nature of aligning the demand-side issues and supply-side issues in a way that accommodates these conditions of diversity:
This is due to *differentiated housing typologies (supply), differentiated housing behavior (demand), differentiated life events (demand), differentiated housing production systems away from the more generalized monolithic supply chain models, (supply), and differentiated decision-making timelines and solutions (enabling environment)*

Research case study areas/zones

The domain investigated the intersection of high-income, middle-income, and low-income housing in four key case study areas/zones.
Zone 1- Githogoro, Ruaka, Runda;
Zone 2- Kangemi, Mountain View, Loresho; Zone 3- Mathare, Pangani, Eastleigh, Ngara, Muthaiga;
Zone 4- Kibera, Lang'ata, Karen

The three settlement typologies, namely high, middle, and low-income areas, are always together and almost identical across different cities in Nairobi.

Methodology

A value chain approach was used to determine the value chains across the formal housing production in terms of cost of land, materials used, housing consumption, renting and buying, as well as the different stages of housing production and consumption. Through this approach, three key themes emerged that are interlinked and feedback to decision-making processes.

Themes to feedback to decision-making processes

1. To map out the cause-effect of the housing ecosystem in the four zones. This was through looking at the four key sub-markets i.e., Markets for services like renting; the housing property market; the construction market, and stock adjustment across all the typologies.

2. To map out the different types of decision-making and identify the key demand issues for decision-making. This was demonstrated by comparing the value of a dwelling to the characteristics that influence decision-making forms (dweller-initiated, production-led, ownership-led, consumer-led, etc.).

3. To map decision-makers at various levels of jurisdictional responsibility, such as stakeholders at the national decision-making level, county level, neighborhood level, and site level. This was essential in identifying the priority complex problems to determine the areas that need an appraisal, determining activities to be considered by stakeholders, and those that need further planning.

Data collection
The information was obtained from KNBS enumeration area data, existing UKaid data collection points for informal settlements, and land. The primary data collected was for the purchasing cost and GIS modeling.

Demand-side issues relating to end-user demographics,
1. Population distribution by Gender
2. Age distribution per region
3. The density of persons per square kilometer
4. The population that rents versus the population that owns occupied property
5. If owner occupied, how many were purchased/inherited/constructed, and If rented, via what means individual/government/company?
6. Mobility assets owned

Supply-side relating to housing stock provision
1. Rental Market – 1Br to 6Brs – for different housing typologies (at least 100 houses per zone)
2. Asset Market – 1Br to 6Brs – for different housing typologies (at least 100 houses per zone)
3. Housing value market – ROI calculation
4. Construction market / · Cost of Land per zone · Material used (roofing/wall/floor _ KNBS) · Infra and Services _KNBS
5. Stock adjustment (pending GIS modeling)

Key primary findings
Demographics
The prevalent population ranges from **20 to 34 years old, accounting for 26%-40% of the population** in the 12 areas. It was critical to distinguish between ownership and rental because this has always been a contentious issue.
High-income settlements (Muthaiga, Karen, Loresho) in each of the four zones have a higher percentage of people **over the age of 60** and **fewer people under the age of four,** raising **concerns about settlement infrastructure and services.**

Population density
When comparing population densities by region, **low-income settlements are more densely populated than middle and high-income areas.**

However, the densities are not similar. For example,
- **Kibera is 163 times** more populated than Karen and 81 times more populated than Lang'ata.
- **Mathare is 108 times** more populated than Muthaiga and 3 times more populated than Pangani, Eastleigh, and Ngara.
- **Kangemi is 17 times more populated** than Loresho and 4 times more populated than Mountain View.
- **Ruaka is 6 times** more populated than Runda.
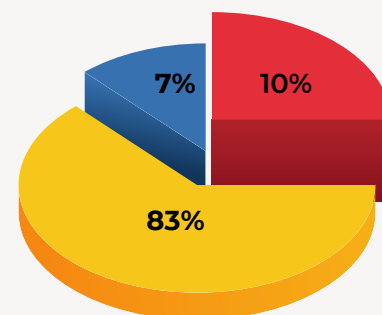
Owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing
According to KNBS data, a country-wide blanket demonstrates that Kenyans live in their own homes. However, **rural occupancy is 21%, with Nairobi having 90.7% renter-occupied.**

Residents in established areas such as Karen and Muthaiga built their own homes, but in Loresho, which is similarly high-end, residents are now primarily purchasing. In established middle-income areas such as Lang'ata and Mountain View, 50% of the homes were built for owner occupancy, whereas in Ngara, Pangani, and Eastleigh, most were purchased.

There is a **transition from construction to purchasing, indicating that housing is moving toward a more market-oriented arrangement.**

Inheritance is a major form of ownership in informal settlements (42% in Kangemi, 52% in Kibera, and 33% in Mathare).

Rentals

83%- Those who rent their homes independently.
7%- National and local government-rented houses
10%- Private companies, FBOs, and non-governmental organizations.

Most common housing typologies

High-income settlements _ 3-Bed, 4-Bed, 5-Bed Townhouses
Middle-income settlements _ 1-Bed, 2-Bed, 3-Bed, and 4-Bed Apartments
Informal settlements _ Shacks, 1-Bed and 2-Bed Rooms, Walk-up Tenements.

There is no distinction between houses for sale and houses for rent. There is a significant price difference between zones for the same house type.

Average Rental cost	Average Buying cost
1-Bed Ksh. 21K – 66K	Ksh. 5M – 13M
2-Bed Ksh. 32K – 76K	Ksh. 8M – 11M
3-Bed Ksh. 49K – 260K	Ksh. 11M – 128M
4-Bed Ksh. 73K – 290K	Ksh. 22M – 288M
5-Bed Ksh. 300K – 500K	Ksh. 96M – 420M
6-Bed Ksh. 320K – 560K	Ksh. 114M – 464M

Building materials used

The roofing material used across all spaces, including high, middle, and low income, was iron sheets; the walls were made of concrete and stone, and the floor was made of concrete.

Due to the high embodied energy in carbon footprints of informal settlements, it is critical to review value chains across informal settlements and unbundle any technicalities or differences in sourcing and supply chains that are inter-delineated into informal or high-end settlements.

Infrastructure provision per zone

Water infrastructure

Sources of water	Area
Boreholes	Karen and Langata
Piped to dwelling	Muthaiga and Pangani
Piped to the plot	Loresho and Mountain View

Sewer Infrastructure

Facility	Area
Septic tanks	Karen and Langata
Pit latrines	Kangemi, Loresho, Mountain View
Connected to sewer	Ngara, Mathare

Waste management

Waste disposal	Area
Private companies	High income settlements
Street dumping	Informal settlemnts
CBOs and county government	Middle-income settlements

Priority complex problems and their approaches

PCP 1: There is a high rental occupancy incidence in urban areas.

PCP 2: To identify the diverse nature of housing sub-markets (housing property market, rental, construction, stock adjustment) that contribute to the texture of our urban spaces.

PCP 3: There is a lack of articulation of functional assignments within the housing space.

PCP 1: There is a high rental occupancy incidence in urban areas.

Proposed approaches
1. *Prioritize rental housing in the housing agenda*

The definition of safe, decent, affordable, and socioeconomically balanced rental housing needs to be clarified. The analysis suggests that the next step should be to conduct a higher-level evaluation of Nairobi's housing market. It is necessary to consider the demand side spectrum of renters examined in the study across all these settlements.

2. Determine the role housing plays in Nairobi's socio-economic development

This will clarify the connection between rental housing and reducing the housing deficit. It almost seems like the only way to address the housing deficit is to increase the supply of homes for purchase, but no further steps have been taken to identify ways to address the housing shortage through rental housing without undermining the importance of home ownership. It is necessary to determine the relationship between rental housing and social mobility precisely, how moving to a different housing typology as you advance in society necessitates tenure mobility.

3. Review and update the National housing policy

The national housing policy needs to be reviewed and updated, and a separate Nairobi Metropolitan housing policy needs to be developed. This is important because owner-occupied and rental housing almost gives the impression that Kenyans are secure in their home ownership, which is not valid. A national policy applies to all 47 countries, but it almost seems necessary to define one for Nairobi Metropolitan and see if it works for Kisumu and other well-established cities.

4. Define affordable housing
This definition will give a clear understanding of affordable price ranges, housing typologies, affordable levels per income strata, geographic location, culture, occupation, the budget share of affordability, and the roles that institutions must play to facilitate affordability.

5. Establishment of landlordism and tenure-ship value chains
It is essential to have a stable rental-landlord understanding. Landlords are key actors in the management of housing affordability and deficit reduction.

Suggestions to refine PCP 1
1. The PCP should be rephrased to the **high incidence of rental occupancy in urban areas-services provision to be at the forefront of the housing agenda.**
2. The domain must examine the complexities of rental housing, how to improve tenants' lives, and what policies must be implemented to ensure they live a decent life and that their children are well protected.
3. There is a need to empower individuals economically to increase home ownership.
4. Conduct a stakeholder analysis of the key actors to ensure that the research is easily implemented.
5. There is a need to involve the World Bank in funding these housing programs because they have a social protection department that ensures citizens live decent lives.

PCP 2: To identify the diverse nature of housing sub-markets that contribute to the texture of our urban spaces.

Proposed approach 1

It is necessary to establish the perception of what an effective Nairobi Metropolitan structure looks like with a housing footprint as a shaper. According to the NIU plan, Nairobi's inefficient layout is attributed to the sprawl brought on by housing. The plan also mentioned how home ownership had been linked to sprawl, thus putting an unnecessary amount of strain on the structures. Therefore, there is a need to prioritize rental settlements in conversations concerning urban development and understand how much they contribute to this sprawl.

Proposed approach 2

There is also a need to bring forth rental housing and submarkets in urban development discussions to think about livable urban settlements and develop tools for co-producing these safe spaces. (e.g., climate adaptation and mitigation, food security management, security management, etc.) It is also necessary to bring up rental housing and submarkets in discussions about urban development. In addition, it is critical to understand what it means for public participation in housing issues that result in co-production, ensure its social functions, and contribute to discussions about urban development.

Suggestion to refine PCP 2

- Rental controls and more research on social housing are needed to bring the rental housing discussion to a point where it is affordable for the community to have decent housing.

"The Eastland area is a good case study to provide insights into social rental housing." Marion Rono- Director of Urban housing and renewal.

- Examine how to incorporate these legislative issues into the CIDP and develop strategies to encourage the private sector to invest in social housing.
- Collaborate in the various government plans at the national and county levels, and encourage legislation.

PCP 3: There is a lack of articulation of functional assignments within the housing space.

There is a need to identify and synergize the roles of the multiple players in the housing and settlement space. In order to align these functional assignments for various types of ownership, it is necessary to go beyond what the study has done. This will almost certainly clarify the value of ownership.

There is a need to align these functional assignments to various actors in the settlement space.

Proposed approaches in identifying and coordinating the functions of various housing industry players.

a. Actor-mapping- To have a very detailed schedule of everyone involved in the housing space and identify the levels at which they function

b. Actor-actor mapping- To have all relevant actors collaborating.

c. Recipient mapping- To identify the recipients of the actions that stakeholders are accountable for while also describing their power of receiving

d. Actor-recipient mapping- To determine how these actors work with receiving constellations.

"We should approach PCPs as person-centered planning. The co-production of housing, while allowing the person to be transformed, can be accomplished through the social transformation process of housing as a process rather than a product." David Mathenge- Planner

Suggestions to refine PCP 3

01 In order to understand the role of the stakeholders, it is necessary to conduct a snowball organization mapping exercise that allows organizations to map whom they work with within the housing sector.

02 It is necessary to understand why there are so many actors in the housing market to address the fragmentation and come up with quick wins and areas for action.

03 Once the mapping is complete, it is important to identify points of effectiveness; the actors, and projects that have a significant impact on the housing industry.

04 There is a need to comprehend the political boundaries of these networks/actors, as well as their power and influence.

05 Actor groups are required who view housing as a system that requires feedback loops in order for there to be two-way traffic.

The safety and security domain

Introduction

The domain seeks to define security and how it is co-produced in Nairobi. The production of security by security personnel, women, community health volunteers, and urban planners is referred to as co-production of security.

Research objectives

1. To provide a general analysis of how security is co-produced in Nairobi, with particular attention to the structural forces and processes that shape the perceptions of security and practices of safety and security of Nairobi residents.
2. To provide a city-scale analysis of security concerns.
3. To map out the significant actors, institutions, and geographies to understand the crime hotspots of insecurity in the city.

Dr. Wangui Kimari is a lecturer at the University of Cape Town and co-leads the safety and security domain with Zlotan Gluck of the American University.

Six overall themes that guide the domain

The objectives mentioned above influenced the six guiding questions/ themes that intended to capture the experience of security on various levels, namely the institutional level, the definition of security, and different security scales (Macro-scale, mesoscale, micro-scale refers to individual perceptions, such as where women and people with disabilities feel safe.)

It also sought to understand more intersectionally while considering how security is enacted in a non-punitive manner, such as the role of shopkeepers and women contributing to collaboratively developing interventions. The themes are as follows:

- Definition of security
- Production of security
- Structural analysis of safety and security
- Conjuctural analysis of safety and security
- Event-based analysis of insecurity
- Alternatives to punitive security

Definition of safety and security

The domain was interested in defining safety and security at the local and individual levels and responding to how people's experiences shaped their perceptions of safety and security. It investigated how people define security and how that concept varies depending on a person's location, race, religion, and other factors. It also sought to understand what makes people vulnerable to insecurity.

For example, respondents in Mukuru stated security meant feeling safe while going to the toilet at night. For a person in Kilimani was about driving their car without fear of being ambushed or carjacked. It also sought to comprehend how security is defined in infrastructure and service delivery. For example, a lack of water causes insecurity because it forces one to make decisions that shape the area's safety.

"Security can be safe for the person inside and unsafe for the person outside; the definition of in or out is fluid."
Etta Madete- an affordable housing lead at BuildX

Production of security

It aimed to examine the most relevant state and non-state actors in the production of security and the types of security produced in the city. It also focused on examining the political and historical dynamics that underpin the co-production of security and comprehending women's role in the co-production of security in their communities. Women, for instance, have long co-produced security by conversing with one another and disciplining their children. These are frequently overlooked regarding security, but they play a significant role in ensuring safety. Punishing your child, for example, makes them less likely to engage in criminal activities that endanger the community. Additionally, by responding to sexual abuse and gender-based violence, community health volunteers significantly contribute to safety and security.

Structural analysis of safety and security

It seeks to identify the drivers and structural concerns that underpin safety and security. For example, long-term unemployment causes idleness, which leads to criminal activity. Furthermore, a lack of playing fields in a specific area or land tenure issues may cause conflict. Geographic factors can also contribute to insecurity. For example, if a house is located in close proximity to a road, people may be able to gain access to it, causing insecurity. The majority of people emphasized economic factors and unemployment.

Conjunctural analysis of safety and security

It sought to comprehend how the economic, ecological, and political crises interface to shape insecurity (an integration of pandemic, inflation, evictions, and other factors that contribute to creating insecurity) and the type of insecurity produced within a settlement. Drought, for example, has exacerbated cattle raids in northern Kenya.

Event-based analysis of insecurity

It sought to fully understand how evictions, terrorism, pandemics and climate change (floods, droughts, and fires) exacerbate insecurity. It also looked at how events like elections can become a security issue. Many people who wrote the research diaries described being evicted from Mukuru, and women, notably, experienced sexual violence.

Alternatives to punitive security

It examined punitive actions against security, such as various community groups that provide security. In Kenya, much emphasis is placed on punitive measures not aimed at rehabilitation or conservation of the structural factors contributing to security. There is a need to recognize the role of community health volunteers and how they contribute to community security. It is also necessary to learn from them and make them visible as security actors to implement security.

Methodology and data collection

The domain employed the use of a qualitative research approach through desktop research. In addition, key informant interviews, a survey, and research diaries were conducted.

The domain findings were derived from eight research diaries completed in various Nairobi neighborhoods, including two young men from Kayole, one from Mukuru, two from Mathare, one from Statehouse Road, one from Buruburu, and one from Ruai, representing a cross-section of Nairobi neighborhoods.

They were to write daily for one month about security incidents they had observed or heard about and how they felt about security. Some conclusions were drawn from the research diaries, surveys, KIIs, and focus groups.

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Key emerging findings

One's position in society

This shaped one's experiences with insecurity, such as living in a poor urban settlement and gender (woman, trans, queer, people living with disabilities, etc.) and is dependent on time and location. These identities influence how people perceive insecurity, their feelings of safety in specific areas, and the occurrences of security events. For example, if one lives in a poor urban area, they will frequently report cases of insecurity.

The infrastructure/ City of systems

One's access to services and specific life chances are correlated with how safe one feels. The access to water, waste collection services, transportation, high-quality doors, security lighting, human rights advocates, and playgrounds all influenced how residents perceived the level of security in their neighborhoods.

- A diary writer who lacked a proper door discussed how it affected his sense of security and how the lack of effective doors allowed burglars and intruders easy access to his home.

- In terms of garbage collection, a resident of Buruburu stated that the garbage collectors appeared menacing; therefore, residents were forced to hide their bicycles every time the waste pickers went to collect garbage in their community.

- Regarding transportation, many female bus passengers reported being harassed on their way to their homes or workplaces. Some thought having human rights defenders close by helped with providing security.

"There is a need to understand the factors contributing to police-citizen antagonism or the cartel culture in service delivery." Dr. Mark Leleruk- Assistant Inspector General

Events

During an event like elections, Buruburu research diary writers highlighted how campaign mobilization made them feel insecure.

According to a writer in Mukuru, evictions were another incident that caused residents to experience housing insecurity.

Age

Young People felt insecure because older people did not offer them employment opportunities. They felt their peers were susceptible to drug abuse and influence, pushing them into crime. If they secured a job, they believed their insecurity would decrease. Age influenced how people defined security alongside location, disability, etc. One young woman in Ruai described how she felt vulnerable and insecure because she lacked financial independence and the means to foster her security through a gate and a watchman. In addition, kids felt unsafe playing on the road due to a lack of playgrounds, increasing their risk of being hit by cars.
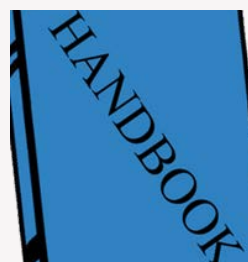
Examples of non-traditional security

1. Landlords,
2. Askaris,
3. Nyumba kumi,
4. Store owners,
5. Police,
6. Youth bases,
7. Security personnel.

Priority complex problems

A PCP is a process that prevents poverty reduction and economic development or exacerbates the climate emergency. They concentrate on political and economic processes, political relations, and system failures, particularly those caused by a lack of system integration. These PCPs must be implemented within six months to 3 years. The safety and security domain identified two priority complex problems.

PCP 1: Fenced playground for peri-urban settlements

PCP 2: Handbook on the cost of petty offences and alternatives to punitive security

PCP 1: Fenced playgrounds in peri-urban settlements

It is a small-scale intervention to provide a safe play area for children and to station a security guard there. The lack of playgrounds is a problem because it makes kids feel unsafe and causes them to play along the street. Playgrounds are a part of the city of systems because of their role in service delivery. The lack of playgrounds is a system failure but needs a system-led response. Corrupt political maneuvering at city hall has resulted in playground lands being grabbed by developers.

The Nairobi City Council, planning departments, housing agencies, and other organizations, Nyumba kumi, would be the necessary stakeholders to bring on board to ensure the security of tenure and find space for playgrounds. This intervention can be implemented because it involves land and can be prioritized to emphasize children's safety. It may be easier to find spaces in areas such as Kayole and Ruai than in Mathare. This intervention can also respond to climate change, such as play pumps for water supply or as a location to obtain solar energy.

PCP 2: Handbook on the cost of petty offences and alternatives to punitive security

The criminalization of poverty, youth unemployment, and a lack of young people in positions of political power has resulted in youth being arrested for minor offences.

Petty offences have a political cost, a social and economic cost to the families of those arrested and held without charge for several days, and a political cost to the youth who feel disenfranchised and have no records in situational reports.

The domain received 40 responses from young people aged 20 to 42 in a preliminary survey. Police arrested 65%, but 75% were not charged or booked for an offence. Many could not reach the police station and had no idea why they were arrested. Concerning the costs, someone stated that the loss of income was a significant issue. Other costs included individual family trauma, increased distrust of security organs, and a cost to the security sector.

"It is also necessary to examine and comprehend the dimensions of safety and security components separately. There are three dimensions in many security studies: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and a suitable environment. As a result, understanding the hotspots is necessary so that these complex problems can address those hotspots. Furthermore, this will ensure that youth bases become a priority in an emergency. " Romanus Opiyo- SEI Africa

Therefore by describing these offences, we can use this handbook as an advocacy tool for long-term security reform. It will disseminate information that, hopefully, will have an impact on the agendas of all security actors. Furthermore, the handbook will detail some of the alternative security measures that can be implemented on a larger scale (e.g., community centres, social justice centers, community dialogues, and resident associations)

Suggestions to refine PCP 1

1 The PCP should be rephrased to child safety through urban design.

2 To develop actors and actor networks by drawing on Governor Sakaja's manifesto of recreational facilities.

3 The improvement of neighborhoods through the greening of public spaces is a climate change entry point. To investigate the various attributes of public spaces, such as sidewalks, social halls, playgrounds, and parks.

4 For maximum protection, have legal documentation of the public spaces.

5 To build on cities' technological and innovative actions, such as using applications to address safety and security concerns.

Suggestions to refine PCP 2

1 There is a need to identify and manage these hotspots, with a focus on youth bases and working with them to improve security in that area.

2 Explore social training provided by NGOs and CSOs to foster tolerance in areas with tribal tensions.

3 There is a need for collaboration with various stakeholders to bring out the participation and involvement of multi-stakeholders in the security sectors in order to have the handbook and eventually implement it.

4 Focus on the governance issue because there is a significant disparity between the rich and the poor.

5 To consider security from an economic standpoint, specifically how to reduce transportation costs in informal settlements to reduce people's feelings of insecurity due to their age, gender, or disability.

6 There is a need to examine the software aspects of safety and security. For instance, there is a need to understand the factors contributing to police-citizen antagonism or the cartel culture in service delivery.

7 The root causes of the patterns of insecurity in particular locations must be investigated in order to address the petty offenses as symptoms rather than the actual issue.

8 Consider quick wins, such as installing security lights.

9 Conduct a contextual analysis of duty bearers and police reforms, which can aid in the identification of a complex problem by identifying the failures and gaps in these reforms.

10 There is a need to examine the hardware and software aspects of safety and security.

https://www.muungano.net/ https://www.african-cities.org/

Mathare Special Planning Area Research Collective (MSPARC)

Mathare Valley residents and supporting organisations have organised themselves through a collective called MSPARC (Mathare Special Planning Area Research Collective). We are a group of locally-led organisations committed to ensuring the realization of a Mathare with quality basic services, improved human dignity and the provisions stated in Article 43 of the Constitution. Our objectives in pursuing a Mathare special planning area is also to ensure the accessibility of quality publicly owned and sustained infrastructure; improved health and well- being; and address pressing climate change risks and shocks. Informing these objectives is our desire to ensure that rights are dispersed equally in Nairobi, and to realize local and global targets, such as the Agenda 4, Vision 2030, NIUPLAN and Sustainable Development Goals, among others. We therefore hope we can work together to address the special challenges of Mathare by investing in its unique opportunities.

"MSPARC has granted the community members the opportunity to organize themselves. Muungano has been a groundbreaker in the advocacy space for service delivery." Edward (Baba Mark)- Community leader

Recommendations and Way forward

1. A report from the workshop should be drafted and disseminated to our stakeholders.
The domains must share the revised PCPs document prior to the final uptake workshop, which is scheduled for the 19th and 20th of January. The two domains should examine all the insights and incorporate them and look at the areas for further research.

2. Create an implementation matrix and consider short-term quick wins, medium-term, and long-term strategies that can be budgeted into the county's budget for the following year. This should be considered as a collaborative co-production by identifying the roles of various actors, such as academia, CSOs, development partners, government, etc. We must keep in mind that the community should be at the center of everything.
Marion Rono has committed to looking into how these strategies can be factored into the county's budget next year once the matrix is completed.

3. It is necessary to lobby for those who have supported the ACRC program and consider the implementation of ACRC research.

6. Collaborate with the County Department for Environment in order to further the climate change discussions as it aligns with the identified PCPs and the national social protection department to enhance climate protection initiatives.

7. Development of circular green economies by financing and providing capacity gaps to local climate actors to upscale their efforts.
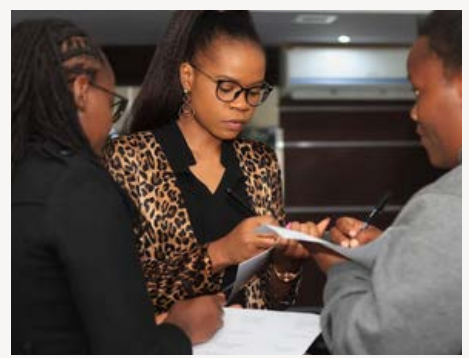
8. Entrenching the clean housing agenda within the environmental policy.

9. Reclaim grabbed public spaces in informal settlements, and use Mathare informal settlement as a case study, to serve as climate-responsive child-safe spaces.

10. Development of a climate change adaptation plan which integrates all the domains' PCPs, and that is scalable to the entire city and other regions.

Pictorials

List of Stakeholders

Name	Organization	Designation
Beatrice Hati	International Centre for Frugal Innovation	Urban Co-ordinator
Martin Atela	PASGR	Researcher
Jane Weru	AMT	Executive Director AMT
Nicera Wanjiru	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Muungano Youth
Wainaina Muiruri	NCCG	Deputy Director Youth Affairs
Robyn T. Everson	Habitat for humanity africa	Africa Housing Human Urban Program
Suzan Kimani	NCCG	Assisstant Director Youth Affairs
Canol Ojukwu	KARA	Programs Officer
Dr. Mark Lelenuk	NPS/NCCG	Chief securiy officer
Lucy Owano	FSD Kenya	Project manager - Affordable Housing
Daido Aragorn	SDHUD	Urban Planner
Eva Muchiri	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Youth Leader
Christine Wambui	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Youth leader
Mary Wanjiku	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Youth leader
Dr. Munyua Mwaura	University of Nairobi	Physical planner/Architect
Daniel Wainaina	Ghetto Foundation	Coordinator
Marion Rono	NMS/NCCG	Director housing and Urban Renewal
Martina Alai odhiambo	PASGR	Communications
Juliet Ngari	Business	Customer Relations
Janet Gitau	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Youth leader
Patrick Njoroge	AMT	Program manager
Mary Mutinda	SDI-K	Board
Winnie S Chivila	Social Protection	Social Protection Trainer and Practioner
Beatrice Mwangi	CAHF	Researcher manager
Lijodi Musimbi	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Youth leader
Eng. Fred Ombachi	KRC	Engineer
Shara Anyango Onyango	Stolkholm Environmentb Institute	Urban climate scientist and landscape planner
Rossabella Apollo	PASGR	Uptake officer
Edward Onyago	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Community leader
Betty Maeda	Kangu Kwako Limited	Design and manufacturing manager
Wangui Kimari	MSJC	Domain lead
Dr. Lucy Muthoni	Strathmore university	Senior lecturer mathematics and Acturial sciences
David Mathenge	Arc Plan Surveys Limited	Planner and surveyor team leader
Joseph Kimani	SDI-K	Executive Director
Rodgers Abala	SDI-K	Urban Planner
George Michuki	University of Nairobi IDS	Research fellow
Michelle Ouma	AAK	Research officer
Carolyne Kimutai	Nairobi city county	Natural resource officer
Michelle Matengo	SDI-K	Urban planner
Rashid Mutua	Muungano wa Wanavijiji	Chairperson
Romanus Opiyo	SEI	Sustainable Urbanization Lead Africa
Charity Mumbi	SDI-K	Projects officer