

Safe and Inclusive Cities Research Report Back Workshops Research – SEARCWL April 2013

Unearthing Exclusions: Towards More Inclusive Zimbabwean Cities

KADOMA

RIMUKA (RI)AND NGEZI (NG) SUBURBS

Kadoma Research

- You will probably recall the SEARCWL Field Trip to Kadoma in April this year. It was a precursor to the scoping researches in Bulawayo and Harare in August of this year by the joint SEARCWL, MUSASA, OXFAM Safe Cities Research consortium.
- The Kadoma research helped us shape the longer term research project on Unearthing Exclusions: Towards More Inclusive Zimbabwe Cities.
- Kadoma remains one of the three cities that will be the ongoing focus of this research which is part of South-South Research on Safe and Inclusive Cities funded by the International Development Research Council of Canada – there are 15 projects selected from over 300 applications – successful projects are spread across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

REPORT BACK FRAMEWORK

- The format for the report back is constructed around the 10 thematic areas we identified through the research as being critical to understanding what was needed in progressing towards safe and inclusive cities.
- In reporting on the thematic areas we decided that the most useful approach was to consider the following, through a gendered lense:
 - Impact on individuals;
 - The coping mechanisms that individuals, families and communities have resorted to manage their lives in suburbs we researched;
 - The implications of exclusions for creating safe and inclusive cities?;
 - The current, laws and policies in place that are pertinent to these issues, but also what are the evident gaps in their application and implementation and peoples' experiences of the gaps in the systems?;
 - Whether the cities in terms of infrastructure and services have or have not kept pace with rising urban populations, social, economic and political change - this we describe as continuities?;
 - Then as a framework for informing change we looked to the provisions of the new constitution – namely the National Objectives and the Declaration of Rights

THEMATIC AREAS

- The thematic areas we are exploring in this report back and on which we are seeking your reactions are:
- 1. Housing, shelter, life conditions, overall welfare and general environment.
- 2. Provision of water, sanitation, electricity – light cooking, heating fuel
- 3. City infrastructure, services, roads, garbage collection, transport and accessibility.
- 4. Basic survival needs: livelihoods, income generation options. Urban agriculture food security for families, basic subsistence needs? Markets and access to exchange and products.
- 5. Economic advancement opportunities: employment, industries, access to resources, professions/occupations and opportunities.

THEMATIC AREAS CONTINUED

- 6. Education- access to basic education, preschool education, primary education, high school, tertiary, adult education and further education.
- 7. Health, basic and primary health needs: maternal health, antenatal and postnatal services, delivery services and immunisation.
- 8. Health, diagnostic services, advanced care services, medicines, access to health services. Cost, proximity and availability.
- 9. Legal and administrative justice, access to law, impartial dispute resolution processes. Proximity, accessibility and cost.
- 10. Violence as a source of exclusion- Gender Based Violence (GBV), Domestic Violence (DV), theft, robbery and muggings.
- This report back is part of the ongoing research process as we will be revisiting Kadoma with a more in depth research into communities and community participation approaches in 2014 and 2015.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

- Although there are laws, policies and plans to address the needs of communities, families and individuals, the city lacks the resources to adequately meet the evident deficits.
- The continuation of these deficits means that many citizens feel excluded and actually experience exclusion.
- What was very evident in Rimuka is that those at the bottom of the economic order struggle most and experience the deficits most acutely. It was very plain in Ngezi that people were in more secure financial situations so that they could address some of these issues on their own.
- Self inclusion is possible for some whilst others are subject to hierarchical and structural exclusion.