

FINDINGS AND IMPACTS OF KLIP'S 10 YEAR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN KISUMU



- Transdisciplinary research
- Coproduction
- Urban sustainability

- Market places and Ecotourism
- SDGs
- Urban Food Security, Culture and Heritage, Land Use Planning, Solid waste mgnt, Transport system, and Migration (Rural Urban)

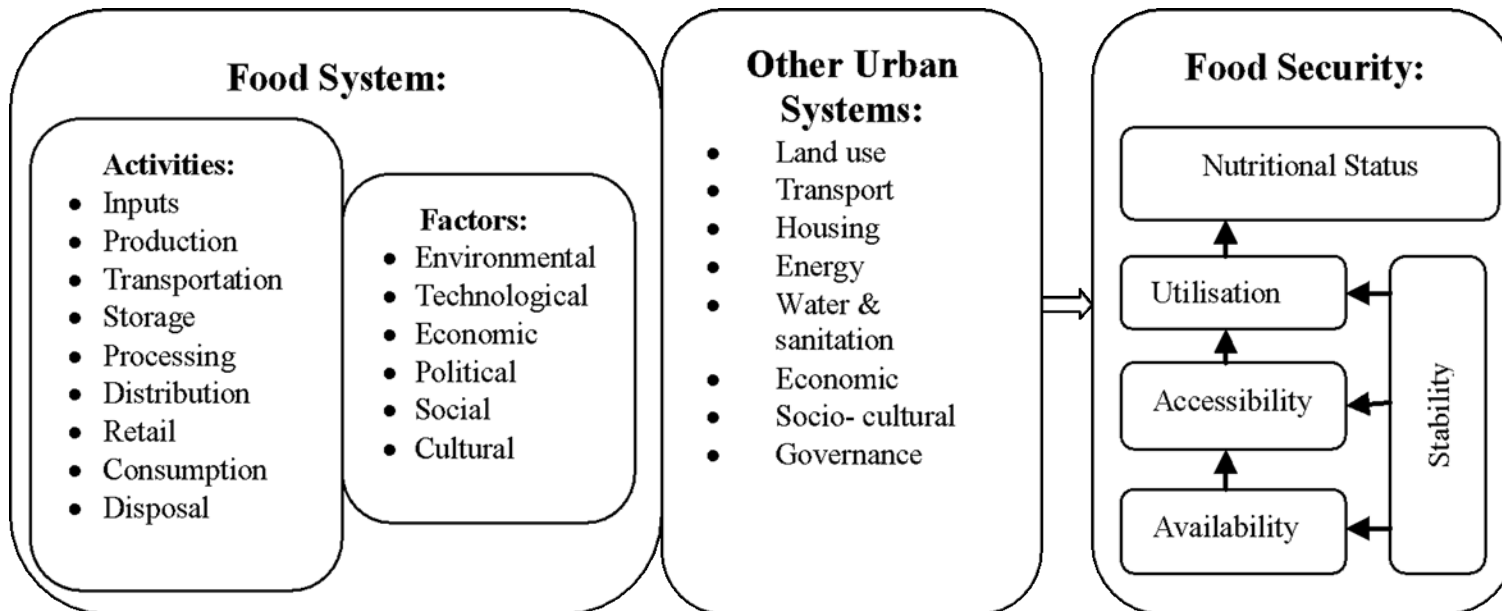
FIRST PRESENTATION

Presenter: Mr. Paul Opiyo

Title: The Urban Food System. Opportunities for improving food and nutrition security in Kisumu

1. The urban food system: Opportunities for improving food and nutrition security in Kisumu, Kenya

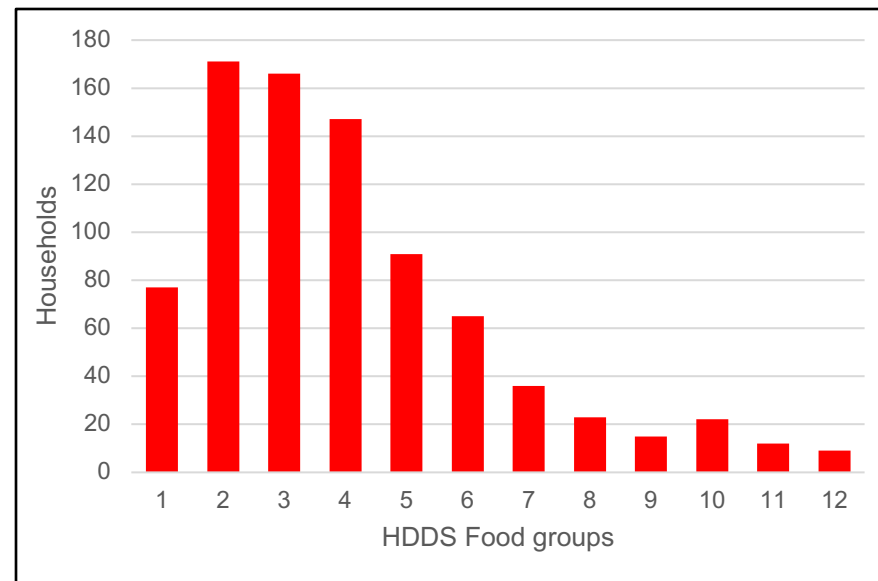
□ The urban system food is intricately linked to other urban systems:



2. Urban Food (In)security in Kisumu City

- ❑ Kisumu City experiences high levels of food insecurity directly linked to poverty and high levels of unemployment, estimated at 31 per cent.
- ❑ 71.3% of households (n = 829) were either moderately or severely food insecure (CUP survey, 2016).
- ❑ *High levels of nutritional challenges:* Nearly 86% of sampled households had a Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) of six and less. (CUP Survey, 2016)
- ❑ There is increasing consumption of unhealthy processed foods and street foods. (NS Interviews, 2018).

HFIAPS (CUP Survey, 2016)	N	%
Food secure	167	20.1
Mildly food insecure access	71	8.6
Moderately food insecure access	218	26.3
Severely food insecure access	373	45.0
Total	829	100.0



3. Opportunities for improving food and nutritional security

- Land use planning encouraging local food production
- Investment in infrastructure and services – markets, housing, transport, energy, water & sanitation to improve access to healthy foods.
- The location of markets should take into account the convenience of both traders and consumers
- Support trader associations to create more employment opportunities in production, processing, distribution and retail of healthy and nutritious foods.
- Promote consumption of healthy foods, subsidies and supportive infrastructure for producers and distributors of healthy foods; taxation measures for unhealthy foods.
- Promotion of public education on healthy food preparation, cooking and eating habits.
- Finally, a holistic view of the urban system is recommended to improve food security in Kisumu City.

SECOND PRESENTATION

Presenter: Dr. Michael Oloko

Title: Localizing implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda at Kisumu City level

(Michael Oloko, Stephen Agong', Frankline Awuor, Sandra Valencia, David Simon, Leah Wambugu, Stephen Odhiambo , Tom Ogolla, Beatrice Okero)

Localizing the implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda at Kisumu City level

Presents findings, impacts and recommendations based on an **international comparative knowledge co-production research project** that;

- Tested the relevance and feasibility of measuring the SDG 11 targets across five cities in 2015
- Monitored the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA, focusing more on the SDG 11 from 2017 to 2019 in seven cities
- Incorporated experiences at international, national and local city levels enhancing cross-city learning

We had unique practical lessons, challenges and opportunities; importance of international comparative knowledge co-production; and innovative practices from various cities

Some Findings;

1. Willingness of city authorities to engage with SDGs **as long as they are relevant and of value.**
2. **Challenges:** Data gaps and quality, non-compliance with methodological standards, and non-availability of disaggregated data
3. Annual reporting partly **based on projections** of varying and unverified degree of accuracy
4. Different institutions within the cities have overlapping mandates which can result into conflicts, but also **synergy if coordinated**

Impacts;

- ☐ Embracing knowledge coproduction research
- ☐ International network of city platforms (2 levels)
- ☐ Strengthening of multi-level institutional collaborations
- ☐ City peer-to-peer learning
- ☐ Policy briefs, journal articles and book chapters

Promotion of both horizontal and Multi-level Collaborations



National Meeting discussing challenges of localizing SDGs implementation Processes: Present are City and County Directors of Planning, Representatives from State Department of Planning, KNBS and Private Sector and the Local Researchers based in Kisumu.



International Workshop with Local Stakeholders, National Participants and International Researchers attending virtually

Specific policy recommendations

- Establish international research networks to connect the various cities to provide opportunity for city-to-city peer learning, and international guidance (**Observatory centres e.g. MUF**)
- Establish neutral city research platforms to provide spaces to discuss issues related to SDGs and NUA without undue influence from a partner institutions (**E.g. KLIP**)
- Institutions funding research activities to realign funding opportunities towards localizing and implementation of the SDGs and NUA (**E.g. NRF**)
- Embed researchers to relevant city departments to deliver on the specific research targets and on SDGs and NUA implementation processes (**Reinforce city staff**).
- Establish **formal working relationships with set targets** among stakeholders and institutions at city level, and higher levels of governance, (**e.g. KNBS and City authority**)
- Enhance the relevance of the SDGs targets and indicators to the local planning and policy making for the city authorities
- Set up a monitoring and evaluation unit to work alongside the implementation unit
- Clear definition and demarcation of urban/city boundaries, e.g. in Kisumu, the city boundary is not aligned to the county boundary (**Accurate reporting on SDG 11 requires this**)

THIRD PRESENTATION

Presenter: Dr. Frederick Odede

Title: Cultural Heritage and Realizing Just Cities-Impacts

(Dr. Fredrick Odede, Dr. Fredrick Owino and Dr. Stephen G. Agong)

Impacts

- **SOCIAL INCLUSIVITY:** bridging the gap between the rich and the poor, closing gender inequalities between male and female,
- Established **CONNECTIVITY** between cultural destinations and Connected the urban and rural cultural heritage destinations: Dunga -Miyandhe connectivity
- Established research networks, collaborations and partnerships
- **Community Empowerment:** Creation of income generating activities
- **Cultural preservation and conservation**
- **Diversification of economic ventures using cultural heritage**
- **Infrastructural developments:** improvement and development of new roads like tarmacking of Dunga road, and making and marraming of Abundu road

Cont.

- **Development of policy briefs**
- **Development of County tourism and culture Development Plan for Kisumu**
- **Re-generation of cultural festivals: Got Ramogi and Dunga Food Culture**
- **Dissemination of research findings: Publication, and website**
- **Scientific Conferences, seminars and workshops**
- **Development and evolution of new research approaches and techniques: co-production, co-creation, triple helix**
- **Economic benefits to community: employment creation, and talent promotion**
- **Economic benefits to county: revenue generation, employment creation**

Cont.

- Awareness creation of the values of cultural heritage
- Capacity building: formal training of students: M.A and PhD
- Marketing and Branding of cultural heritage potential, products and destinations, site signages
- Environmental conservation: fencing and sacred value of sites
- Promotion of community participation and involvement in heritage management, decision making, planning and implementation.

FOURTH PRESENTATION

Presenter: Dr. George Godwin Wagah

Title: Fragile ecosystems in Kisumu County –
Case study of Dunga Urban Wetlands

(George Godwin Wagah and Belinda Nyakinya)

Importance of wetland



Maintaining ecological integrity of the system

Provision of goods and services

Habitats to diverse creatures

Provision of water and fisheries

Income generation, livelihoods & well-being of the communities

Threat to the sustainable wise use

Overharvesting of papyrus for thatching & hand craft



Rapid Urbanisation and human settlement invasion



Animal grazing in the wetland



Reduced bird population



Encroaching human activities & settlements into the wetland



Loss of biodiversity



Ecological imbalance



Crop farming in the wetland

Impact of the research work

- Knowledge co production
- Waste management
- Food security/ economic livelihood
- Inclusivity



Joint learning & reflection



Sustainable waste management



Fish cage farming



Boat riding

FIFTH PRESENTATION

Presenter: Dr. Frankline Otiende

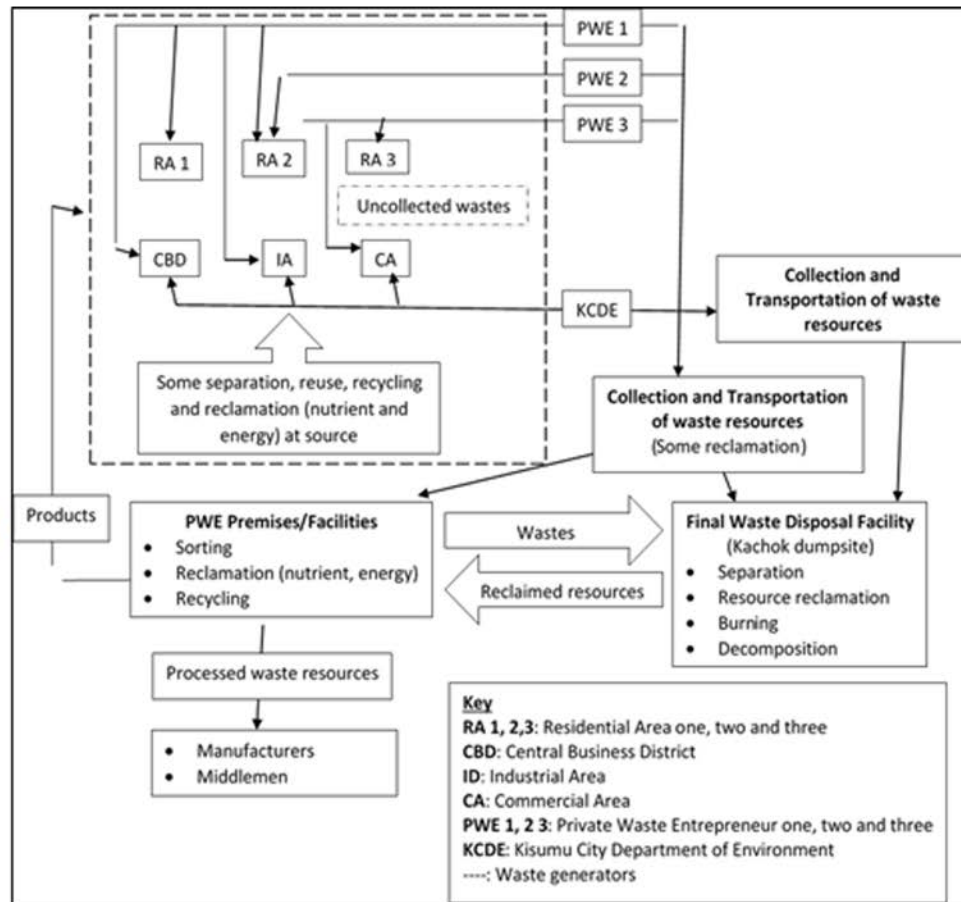
Title: Recreating Kisumu City's Solid Waste Management System

(Dr. Frankline Otiende, Dr. Michael Oloko and Mr. Samuel Okello)

FINDINGS

Solid waste management system:

1. Low service coverage
2. Weak governance framework
3. Poor system configuration
4. Lack of financial sustainability
5. Low sorting
6. Low valorization of wastes
7. Poor dumpsite design and management



RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage of the waste management chain	What is required / Policy requirement
1. Waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouragement of sorting, reuse, recycling, reclamation of waste resources
2. Collection and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Polluter pays principle (service fees)• Return fund• Specialized transportation vehicles/trucks
3. Secondary sorting and reclamation of waste resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temporary storage and sorting facility,• Repair and second hand shop (s)
4. Processing for recycling and reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable demand for goods and services produced
5. Treatment and Final disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision on final waste disposal technology• Appropriately designed and managed final waste disposal facility• Polluter pays principle (Disposal/management fees)

- Colour coded bags, public education on 4Rs, involvement of resident associations, involvement of private entrepreneurs, Private Public Partnerships, contractual agreements,

	Main Principle	Sub-principle	Suggested Initiatives
1	Legitimacy and voice	Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mechanisms to ensure the participation of all stakeholders
2		Consensus orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine issues that require consensus building • Determine the threshold of consensus building
3	Direction	Strategic vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategic vision for solid waste management • Develop a work plan for the realization of the strategic vision • Establish how to mobilize resources for the realization of the strategic plan
4		Responsiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mechanisms for handling complaints from stakeholders • Establish mechanisms for handling emerging issues
5	Performance	Effectiveness and efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire skilled labour • Set performance standards for staff and private service providers (including a service charter) • Establish indicators for monitoring and evaluating the performance of staff, systems, processes, service providers and facilities • Acquire appropriate and adequate equipment for solid waste management
6	Accountability	Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish legal framework for holding local authority, private service providers and waste generators accountable for their offenses
7		Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish transparent processes for all transactions and engagements with stakeholders
8	Fairness	Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish equitable costing of services for clients • Establish equitable service distribution/coverage for residential, commercial and industrial areas • Establish equitable gender involvement in solid waste management • Establish equitable standards for the engagement of private service providers • Establish equitable occupational safety for all service providers
9		Rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mechanisms to ensure fairness in the application of the rule of law in solid waste management

SIXTH PRESENTATION

Presenter: Prof. George Mark Onyango

Title: Non-motorized Transport and Parks and Open Spaces Integration in City Development

(George Mark Onyango, Steve Sule, Tom Ogolla, and Samuel Okello)



NMT, PARKS AND GREEN SPACES



KISUMU LOCAL INTERACTION PLATFORM (KLIP)

- **Non-motorized transport (NMT)** includes all forms of travel that do not rely on an engine or motor for movement. This includes walking and bicycling and variants such as small-wheeled transport (skates, skateboards, push scooters and handcarts) and wheel chair travel.



- **Urban green spaces** are a good example of positive environmental externalities and play a key role in improving the liveability of our towns and cities. The quality and viability of cities largely depend on the design, management and maintenance of urban green as well as on open and public spaces with a view to their social, ecological and visual functions. The quality of green spaces helps to enhance the identity of towns and cities, which can improve their attractiveness for living, working, investment and tourism.

INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

- The City of Kisumu has over 10,000 cyclist for commercial and private transport.
- 50% of trips are by walking
- The City has various types of Parks and Green Spaces located on the lake shore, city centre and residential neighbourhoods.
- Parks and Green spaces are linked to the pedestrian walks and cycle paths
- The beautification of walkways creates green spaces
- Kisumu can create a network of green spaces/parks linked to key pedestrian/cyclist lanes
- Developing policies for NMT should be linked to Parks and Green Spaces to create dynamic urban environments

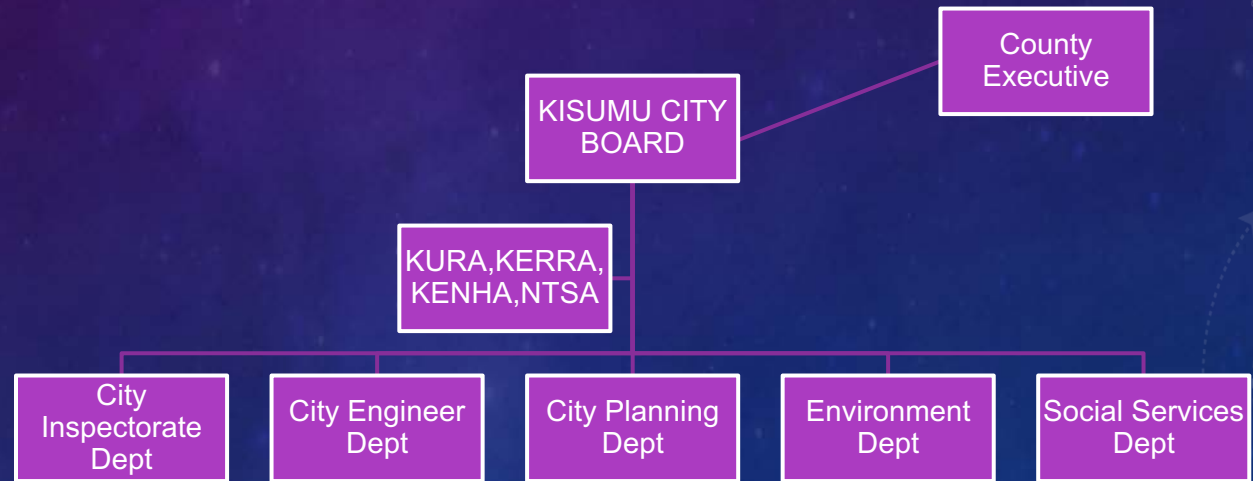


IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



KISUMU LOCAL INTERACTION PLATFORM (KLIP)

- Policy implementation is crucial to its success. To ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the policies on NMT and Parks & Green Spaces the City Board should create a Committee for Policy Implementation which shall include the Departments involved in design, development and management of the policy components.



SEVENTH PRESENTATION

Presenter: Dr. Lilian Omondi

Title: Social Capital, Migration and
Sustainable Urban Development

(Lilian Omondi and John Sande with Tom Ogolla and Betty Okero)

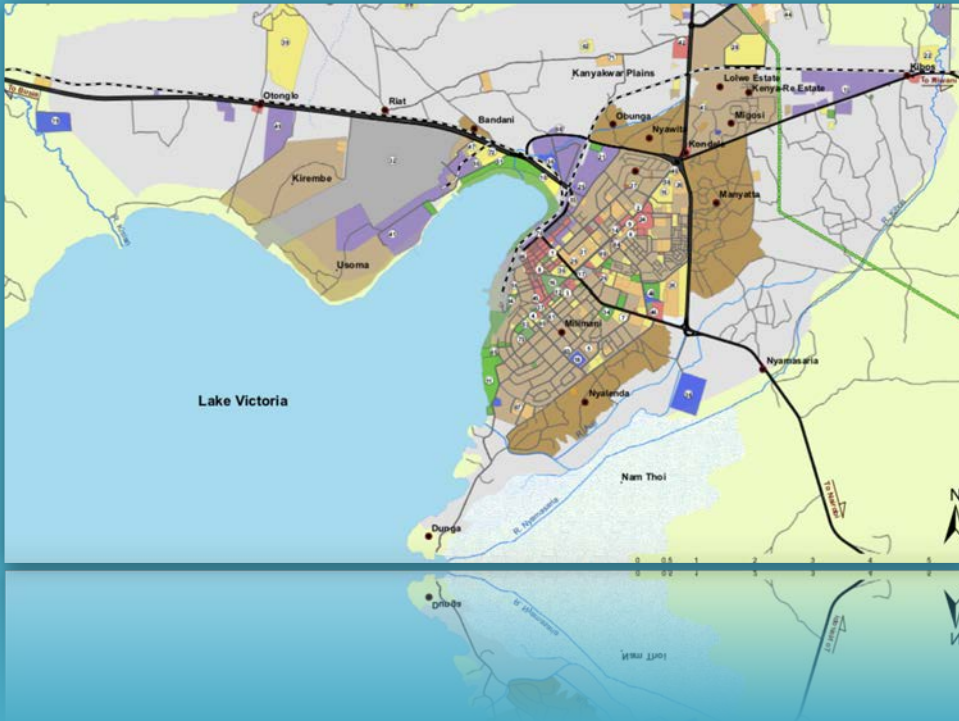
Focus

The role of networks, trust and norms of reciprocity in facilitating migrant movement, access to resources, navigating the city fabric and creating inclusiveness.

Findings

- ❑ Data gap
- ❑ Implications on social mobility and agency
- ❑ Marginalization and segregation
- ❑ Underappreciation of migrant skill and agency
- ❑ Propagation of the obscurity of the nature and plight of women migrants

Impact



- ★ Documentary
- ★ City Information Guide
- ★ Children's Playground
- ★ Policy Brief
- ★ Book Chapters
- ★ Collaborative Research Project
- ★ Academic articles



THANK YOU ALL

For more information, visit:

<http://www.kliptrust.or.ke>

<https://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/en>

- *Sustain, upscale and replicate the initiatives*
- *Take note of findings and implement the recommendations for urban sustainable development*