



ACRC Engagement with Nairobi City County Officials:

Addressing Urban Development Challenges in Nairobi City

November 2022

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About SDI-K/Muongano Wa Wanavijiji

SDI-Kenya is a non-profit organization that supports the urban poor to advocate for inclusive cities, through Movement building, agenda setting and precedent setting in community urban development. Our advocacy goal is Making slums visible.

SDI-Kenya is dedicated to providing technical support to Muungano wa Wanavijiji, the National Movement of the urban poor in Kenya. Founded in 1996, Muungano wa Wanavijiji is a powerful movement that unites local groups from Cities and towns to advocate for policy changes and engage in dialogue. Their aim is to improve the quality of life for slum dwellers and urban poor in Kenya through, policy advocacy and communication with the federal, state, and municipal governments, as well as civil society and private sector groups.

SDI Kenya shares Muungano wa Wanavijiji's vision of creating inclusive cities, where low-income communities have access to adequate housing and services and can live with dignity. Building on our expertise and experience, we work towards this vision through movement building, agenda setting, and precedent setting in community urban development. Our slogan, **"Building inclusive cities for the urban poor,"** reflects our commitment to creating equitable and sustainable urban environments for all.

As an affiliate of SDI, which operates in over 35 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. SDI-Kenya is part of a global network of organizations

working to empower slum dwellers and improve the quality of life in informal settlements.

Muongano wa Wanavijiji, actively encourages its members to join savings organizations in order to address the unique challenges faced by informal settlement-based groups. Groups operate as a catalyst for people's collective activity in this way, rather than acting in place of their communities.

Muongano supports and organizes these groups to advocate for community-wide issues such as securing land rights and improving housing, water, sewage, and electricity services. The federation also supports youth groups focused on climate change action by building networks and strengthening their capacity to catalyze collective activity in their communities.

Muongano serves as a catalyst for collective action, helping communities communicate and advocate for their rights. To address the issues faced by informal settlements, Muungano follows a community-led data collection model, which helps deepen the understanding of settlement-related challenges, overstretched services, and infrastructure. This model helps identify the type and level of services needed to improve the settlement's functioning.

SDI-Kenya aims to transform slums into resilient neighborhoods and inclusive cities through a women-led, bottom-up change agenda. This involves securing tenure and increasing access to basic services, housing, and livelihoods.



Key messages that inform SDI-Kenya/Muungano Wa Wanavijiji's work



- To collaborate with both state and non-state actors for access to basic services, land tenure, decent livelihoods and housing.



- To collaborate in strengthening our agenda setting and precedence setting



- Through policy advocacy and community engagement, SDI-Kenya is improving the quality of life for slum dwellers and urban poor in Kenya.



- The organization leverages its expertise and experience to advance the agenda of inclusive cities in Kenya.

The transformation we seek



Good economic livelihoods



Improved health and well being



Quality education



Upgraded, climate-friendly settlements and housing



Safety and security in settlements



Pro-poor data-driven development



Institutionalized collaboration between the urban poor and government



Secure land tenure for the urban poor

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.

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.



(Michelle Koyaro- Urban and Regional planner supporting the ACRC uptake.)

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. Political settlements examine the domains' outcomes (built environment, economic, and social) and the challenges resulting from the domains' output by identifying priority complex problems.

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 15th November 2022 will 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.



A special thanks to Madam Florence Nyaga, Director of Research and Policy Development, for bringing together the relevant stakeholders from Nairobi City County to the workshop.

Health, nutrition and well-being domain

Introduction

The domain focuses on the poor and marginalized urban population in the Mathare and Viwandani informal settlements. It focuses on health, well-being, and nutrition issues. The domain examined food security and nutrition in the context of food systems. The domain investigated aspects of health systems such as undernutrition, malnutrition, and food-related communicable and non-communicable diseases. Through the findings, the domain will draw conclusions about the relationship between HWN and water, sanitation, energy, and waste management systems.

Research Objectives

1. To determine the patterns of ill health and food insecurity in the informal settlements of Mathare and Viwandani.
2. To identify the characteristics of access to nutritious diets and health services in informal settlements.
3. To identify the processes and policies that influence access and patterns to healthy diets and health services.



(Dr. Veronica Mwangi is a lecturer at the University of Nairobi. She collaborates with Professor Sam Owuor from the University of Nairobi, Dr. Lilian Otiso, and Inviolata Njoroge from LVCT Health is leading the Health, nutrition, and well-being domain.)

Methodology

The domain has conducted a desk review of grey literature and published reports.

They have held eight focus group discussions in the informal settlements of Mathare and Viwandani. The focus groups were divided into four broad categories: female-only, male-only, mixed-gender, and young mothers. They analyzed data and developed key messages for uptake.

Key issues and messages for uptake.



Incidences of household food insecurity in varying degrees are relatively high in the poor urban informal settlements of Nairobi, especially among young female-headed households.



The urban poor is more likely to be exposed to unhealthy and unhygienic food environments and consume unhealthy diets from cheap street foods, fast foods, and processed foods.



Incidences of nutrition-related outcomes of unhealthy diets, such as stunting, wasting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies, among children, are prevalent in urban informal settlements of Nairobi and are manifestations of poor health and nutrition.



The populations vulnerable to food-related non-communicable diseases are children, young men, women, and elderly persons.



School-going children are more likely to suffer from malnutrition-related outcomes that may affect their physical, mental, and psychological development and well-being.



Schools are important avenues for enhancing access to and uptake of healthy diets, especially among the low-income settlements of Nairobi



There is a need to enhance community-driven nutrition-based primary and preventive health care services and education.

Key findings

Barriers to access and uptake of healthy diets

Economic constraints

1. Low income
2. Unemployment
3. Poverty
4. Post-COVID-19 pandemic effects

Market-related constraints

1. A rise in food prices/cost of food-
2. Seasonality of certain foods-
3. Unavailability of certain expensive foods
4. Retail of cheap, less healthy foods
5. The high price of LPG and Kerosene for cooking

Food safety and hygiene

1. Exposure to unhygienic food environments
2. Poor food handling, mostly with the street foods

NB. *Because of the high energy cost, households increasingly rely on street food vendors.*

Household dynamics

Large household sizes are sometimes associated with poor nutrition due to food purchasing constraints.

Maternal and child feeding practices

Some habits, such as alcohol consumption among young mothers, changes in consumption patterns among young mothers, and maternal employment (mothers are forced to leave their very young children at home in search of employment), are barriers to maternal and child-feeding practices. Some children are mostly left in daycare centres, where they receive subpar care.

Low levels of knowledge of nutrition

Members of the community stated that they were unsure of what constitutes a healthy diet. Therefore, there is a knowledge gap regarding healthy diets.

Proposed priority complex problem

Improve the health and nutrition of children in informal settlements by incorporating healthy diets into school feeding programs (which are already in place), daycare centers (which are also in place but need to be upscaled), and centers/institutions that provide primary and preventive healthcare (upscale and work at lower level). This will be an individual project that can be scaled up to a program level.

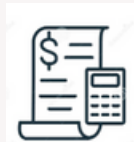
Suggestions to refine the identified PCP



It is necessary to engage the departments of agriculture, education, and health as they are crucial in addressing issues of statutory health, well-being, and nutrition.



There is a need to collaborate with the county government to map out the vulnerability of settlements in terms of food scarcity and distribution of amenities.



There is a need to capitalize on Governor Sakaja's manifesto, which aims to provide free healthy lunches in schools. It is crucial to consider how the research's recommendations will support or contribute to the school feeding programs proposed within the manifesto.



The agricultural department needs to be involved so that they can work with the schools to implement urban farming as a way to supplement school feeding programs.

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.

Methodology and data collection

The domain employed the use of a qualitative research approach through desktop research. In addition, key informant interviews, a survey, community consultations, focus group discussions, 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.

Six overall themes that guide the domain

Definition of safety and security

It looked into how people define security, how their experiences shaped their perceptions of safety and security, and how that varied depending on where they live, their race, religion, and other factors. It also sought to understand what makes people vulnerable to insecurity.



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.

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 exploring 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 and disciplining their children.

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.

Conjunctural analysis of safety and security

It sought to comprehend how the economic, ecological, and political crises interface to shape insecurity and the type of insecurity produced within a settlement.

Event-based analysis of insecurity

It sought to 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. Drought, for example, has further compounded cattle raids in northern Kenya.

At what point does the issue of extrajudicial killings become a security concern?

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 safety. 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.

Key emerging findings

One's position in society

These identities influence how people perceive insecurity, their feelings of safety in specific areas, and the occurrences of security events. For example, a diary writer on Statehouse Road did not report any incidents of insecurity, whereas a person in Mathare recorded several in a single day.

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 (18-35yrs) 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. Children felt unsafe playing on the road due to a lack of playgrounds, increasing their risk of being hit by cars.

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.

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.

Examples of non-traditional security / Different actors who co-produce security

- 1.Landlords,
- 2.Askaris,
- 3.Nyumba Kumi,
- 4.Shop keepers,
- 5.Police,
- 6.Youth bases,
- 7.Security personnel.

Examples of local community measures

- 1.Building gates,
- 2.Whatsapp groups,
- 3.Rumours, Askaris



Identified Priority complex problems

PCP 1: Fenced playgrounds in peri-urban settlements

This PCP aims to establish fenced playgrounds in various settlements. It seeks to consider how to channel security work in the built environment by creating playgrounds for children and thinking about tenure security, land ownership, etc. This PCP is critical because the safety of children is paramount, and it is a simple intervention that can be scaled up in various settlements.

This system failure requires a system-led response, so the county government, Nyumba Kumi, residents association, Ministries of land, and physical planning will need to collaborate to create playgrounds for children. Ideally, these playgrounds can be climate-responsive. In South Africa, a merry-go-round serves as a water pump, with the children pumping water as they go around. This could be a potential location to capture solar energy. These playgrounds can become a community asset and are essential for the security and safety of children.

Suggestions to refine PCP 1

- 1 To investigate other dimensions of public spaces, such as social halls where people can relax. This is an area that the Department of Youth Affairs is focusing on as part of Governor Sakaja's manifesto, with spaces for people to showcase their talents.
- 2 There is a need to look at both the children and the young people as they are the most vulnerable in terms of insecurity.
- 3 There is a need to have a seamless collaboration between the national government, county, and the communities to come up with solutions that will curb some of these issues affecting us.

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

This handbook will document the consequences of arbitrary detentions of young people to demonstrate the costs (economic, social, and political). It can shape policies and inform people's work in the various sectors in which they specialize. It will consider alternative security mechanisms, such as police and community relations, and how people respond and do security in various ways, such as through CBOs, CHVs, community dialogues, or resident associations.

The domain received 40 responses from young people aged 20 to 42 in a preliminary survey. According to the survey, police arrested 65%, but 75% were not charged or booked for an offense. 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. Petty offenses have a political cost and a social and economic cost of arbitrary detentions. (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.

Suggestions to refine PCP 2

- 1 There is a need to address issues of inequality and exclusion through unexclusionary political economy, which has resulted in housing and security problems.
- 2 There is need to look at the Nairobi county policing unit/authority that has recently been established to solve security matters.
- 3 The domain to go beyond its scope and focus on the factors that are increasing the rate of insecurity in Nairobi CBD.
- 4 To look at the historical injustices resulting to lack of resources, distribution of resources and land conflicts that affect all gender and causes insecurity.

Housing domain

Introduction

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.

The domain is led by Dr. Linda Nkatha who is an architect by profession and a lecturer at the University of Nairobi. She collaborates with Professor Ola from the University of Liverpool, Prof Alex, and Miriam Maina, a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Manchester.

Four parameters for the domain

1. Problem structuring of housing and settlements in Nairobi to understand the challenges faced by the housing sector and settlements in Nairobi (both formal and informal settlements), as well as to examine urban and rural linkages.
2. Conducting a diagnostic analysis using case studies and data collection- The domain used KNBS data, case studies, and qualitative data collection data, particularly in the 12 domain-focused areas.
3. Identification of priority complex problems
4. Come up with approaches to addressing the identified PCPs.

The focus areas of the domain

1. Rural-urban linkages
2. Formal and informal linkages
3. Key challenges in the Nairobi housing sector
4. The solutions/approaches to solving these challenges

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.

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Key findings

Cost of buying and renting a house

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

Demographics

The prevalent population ranges from 20 to 34 years old, accounting for 26%-40% of the population in the 12 areas.

Should we shift the conversation from ownership to rentals to accommodate the city's diversity?

High-income settlements 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. 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

Houses in Nairobi are 90.7% renter-occupied. Even though rental housing is prevalent in Nairobi, housing policies and interventions in Kenya typically favor owner-occupied solutions over rental housing.

NB: When residents achieve high mobility and an increase in income, their tastes and preferences in housing change over time.

Does this have any bearing on the issue of willingness or mobility? How many Nairobi residents want to own houses within the city?

Building materials used

The roofing material used across all spaces, including high, middle, and low income, was iron sheets; the walls for the formal areas were made of concrete and stone, but there were temporary shacks in the informal settlements; and the floor was made of concrete.

Priority complex problems

PCP 1: To bring rental housing to the forefront of Nairobi's housing agenda through;

City programming and policy, such as conducting an assessment of the rental housing sector.

Clearly defining affordable housing in the Kenyan context that accommodates the diversity in the urban setup.

Reviewing and update the national housing policy, as well as develop Nairobi metro housing policy that accommodates rental houses and new models such as rent to own.

Establishment of landlordism and tenure-ship value chains. It is essential to have a stable rental-landlord understanding.

Establishing organized groups to represent tenants to have sustainable housing.

PCP 2: To bring rental housing to the front of urban development discussions.

This can be done through intergrating it to the policies and bring every player on board.

PCP 3: To identify and synergize the role of multiple players in the housing sector.

There is a need to define functional assignments on the supply and demand side, so they are not disjointed.

There is a need to align these assignments for various types of ownership and varying rental housing providers.

The functional assignments of all housing players/stakeholders must be aligned through actor mapping.

There is also a need to do actor-actor mapping, actor-recipient mapping, and recipient mapping.



(Charity Mumbi, an Urban planner and a project officer at SDI Kenya presenting the housing domain research.)

Suggestions to refine the identified housing PCPs

1

It is necessary to begin lobbying for resources to build decent rental housing through public-private partnerships. As a result, the county can begin upgrading houses for rental markets, which tenants can access at subsidized rates.

2

There should be designated zones that only support rental housing, and one of these areas could be the Eastlands area, which can be upgraded to support rental housing units for a diverse range of people.

3

It is critical to have attendance groups or movements that represent rental housing needs in the urban development agenda, such as KARA in low-income areas, so that they can be involved in decision-making platforms and represent the issues of renters.

4

By addressing the issue of inadequate residential services. For example, the rental policy should include the provision of services associated with house construction.

5

Adopt the concept of transitional housing, which means that a person should stay in one house for a set period of time before being expected to move. (upward mobility)

6

It is necessary to define social and affordable housing and understand the distinction between the two. Currently, the city does not have a rental housing policy. As a result, there is a need for this for the provision of and prioritization of the rental market, as well as for the provision of basic services, for the low-income areas/settlements where that is currently lacking.

7

To ensure that the rental prices are affordable to tenants because the city has a diverse population that needs to be catered for.

8

Where possible, employers should be able to provide housing for their employees.

9

Nairobi City County already has a housing policy in place. The policy is currently being reviewed, and the rental issues should be included in this policy before it is submitted to the county assembly.

10

There is a need for a forum between county technocrats and MCAs to review the current housing policy and incorporate the rental issues discussed.



Structural transformation domain

Introduction

Structural transformation refers to the business environment in Nairobi county.

Research objectives

- 1.To determine the patterns and drivers of structural transformation at the city and at the national level.
- 2.To determine the spatial distribution of economic activity in the city, and how is it related to the patterns of structural transformation.
- 3.To examine the configuration of power within the domain and its interactions with national/city political settlements, and institutions.

Methodology

Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in this domain. It analyzed KNBS datasets and held key informant interviews and focus group discussions with policymakers, private sector representatives, and state and non-state actors.

Key findings

The distribution of economic activity in Nairobi County and its sub-Counties exhibits notable disparities. While some sub-counties have a lower concentration of businesses, others have a higher concentration. The domain, therefore, aims to map the causes of this distribution.

Most of these businesses operate in the agricultural and service sectors, meaning they either deal with the agricultural food industry or the wholesale and retail trade. These industries employ a sizable number of people but also have low-income levels.

The non-manufacturing sector has a high concentration of businesses without value addition, which is detrimental to the economy.

Despite devolution, there appear to be some power contestations between the national and county governments, which have an impact on the business environment.

According to the results of the KII and focus group discussions, operating a business in Nairobi is very expensive and necessitates many licenses and permits to operate.

Unrecognized informal service providers/cartels are deeply entrenched in the business environment and drive up the cost of doing business.

Categories of businesses

- 1.**Workhorse:** These are firms engaged in the lower tier informal enterprises in non-tradable services. (40%)
- 2.**Rentiers:** The rentiers are companies in the natural sector. There are mainly agricultural and mining and quarrying activities.
- 3.**Magicians** (accounting for on the other hand are formal and upper-tier informal enterprises in manufacturing and tradeable services. This includes enterprises in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food services, and manufacturing services.
- 4.**Powerbrokers** include telecoms companies, utilities and other infrastructural companies based in the city. This categorization however should be limited to only formal firms with employees. Some of the main activities here include information and communication, financial and insurance activities, construction, real estate, water supply, sewerage, waste management.



(Dr. Joshua Magero is a lecturer at the University of Capetown and leads the structural transformation domain.)

Key constraints to structural transformation

Economic

- Generally high production costs
- General Infrastructure problems
- High cost of, and limited access to capital
- High taxes/ Tariff and non-tariff barriers
- Unfair competition from large firms that enjoy state protection and tax relief

Political constraints and other constraints

- Political interference-instability.
- Complicated bureaucracy and regulation/licensing problems
- Corruption (Informal payments)
- Inadequate government support services in the exportation and importation of goods.
- Unregulated/Unrecognized service producers.

Key drivers of structural transformation

- Formal registration
- Spending on Research, Development and Innovation
- Participation in international trade and the extent of participation
- (trade volumes)
- Firm size (Large firms are more profitable)
- Firms' location (industrial parks)
- Having skilled workforce

Priority complex problems

PCP 1: There is a high cost of doing business which is driven by the cartels. It is necessary to develop strategies for dealing with unrecognized service providers so that local traders do not experience the burden of them when running their businesses.

PCP 2: To enforce accountability for county and national government officials in service provision.

PCP 3: To look at informality as a structural constraint. Most businesses are not registered and therefore lack access to essential services or finances to expand their businesses. Therefore there is a need to support informal enterprises so that they are able to access the same services as registered establishments.

Suggestions to refine the identified PCPS

Nairobi has attempted to devolve its licensing and business permit services to the sub-county level. However, one concern raised was that devolution may lead to an increase in cartels. As a result, measures should be taken to develop policies that can address this issue.

There is a need to identify informal enterprises and assist them in becoming legally recognized by the county government so that they can easily operate their businesses.



Pictorials



List of Stakeholders

Name	Organization	Designation
Lazarus Kivai	NCCG	Principal Environment Officer
Wainaina Muiruri	NCCG	AS, Deputy Director for Youth affairs
Veronica Mwangi	UON	Lecturer
Rosebella Apollo	PASGR	Programs Officer
Joseph Kimani	SDI-Kenya	Executive Director
Florence Nyaga	NCCG	Director, Research and Policy development
Mary Teresa N. Chege	NCCG	PA Director
Rashid Mutua	Muongano wa wanavijiji	Federation Chairperson
Nancy Njoki	Muongano wa wanavijiji	Muongano leader
Jane Wairutu	SDI-Kenya	Programs Manager
James Kiboi	NCCG	Housing
Eng. Ephantus Gitonga	NCCG	Mobility and works
Joshua Magero	ACRC	Structural transformation
Inviolata Njoroge	LVCT Health	Health, nutrition and well-being
Marion Rono	NCCG	Director Housing
Charity Mumbi	SDI-Kenya	Projects Officer
Eva Muchiri	Muongano wa wanavijiji	Youth leader
Lijodi Musimbi	Muongano wa wanavijiji	Youth leader
Benjamin Omondi	NCCG	Director, Tourism and culture
James Njeru	NCCG	Administrator
Eva W. Wairiuko	NCCG	Deputy Director City Inspectorate
Justus A. Alukwe	NCCG	Administrator
George Ouna	NCCG	Administrator
Muki Lazarus	SDI-Kenya	Urban Planner
Michelle Koyaro	SDI-Kenya	Urban Planner
Wangui Kimari	MSJC	Researcher
Kelvin Aroni	Muongano wa wanavijiji	KYCTV
Benjamin Wambua	Muongano wa wanavijiji	KYCTV