Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal- A case of "Girls Hostel" in Rimuka Kadoma



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Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

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Problems Addressed

- Dilapidated housing
- Defective sanitation
- WASH related diseases
- Lack of Community Leadership capacity
- Credibility of council <u>eroded</u>













Institutional Setting

- Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No 20/2013
 - Bill of Rights.
 - Right to shelter,
 - Right to dignity,
 - Right to water supply and sanitation,
 - Right to privacy
- Kadoma Established by Urban Councils Act
- Demand by People Approach
- Stakeholders Involved:-
 - Internal:-
 - » Councillors,
 - » Top Management
 - » Workers
 - External:-
 - » GIZ
 - » Civil Society,
 - » Central government



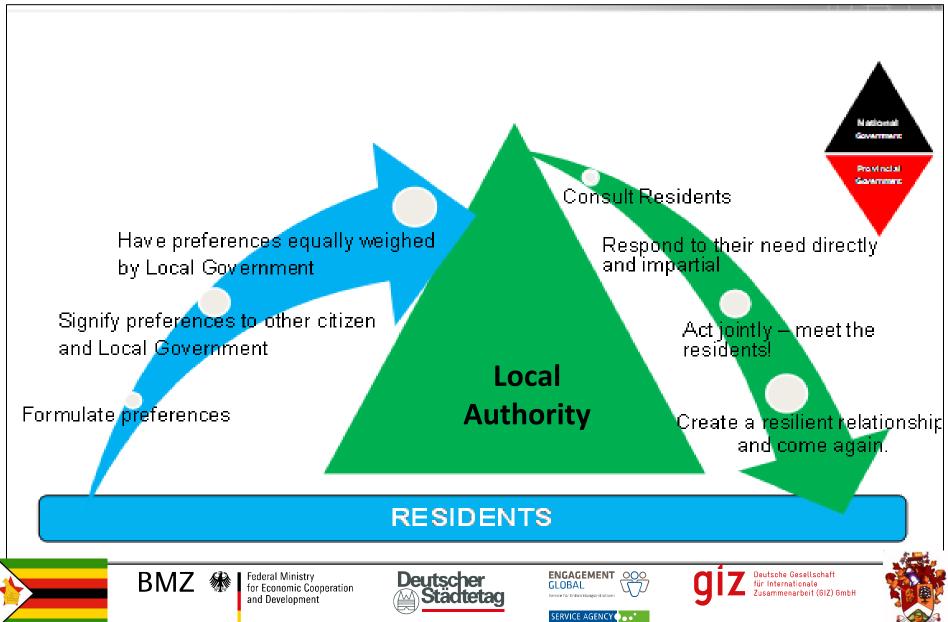








Approach Used



COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD

Outputs of the Good Practice

- Improved residential accommodation
- Improved sanitation facilities
- New management method of communal toilets
- Enhanced community leadership capacity
- Residents and civil society trust-Regained
- Change in WASH diseases Transmission
 - Waterborne to water washed (hygiene related)



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Lessons Learnt

- Residents have potential to restore and maintain facilities
- Interdepartmental coordination poses challenges due to competing interests –social mobiliser
- Need for capacity building at LA and community
- Precision and paying attention to detail is critical
- Need based disbursement and monthly acquittals enhance accountability











Transfer

- Home work to be done
- Fully engage citizens
- Prepare for transfer
 - Political
 - Admin Commitment
- City Replicating model at a longer scale











Thank You

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