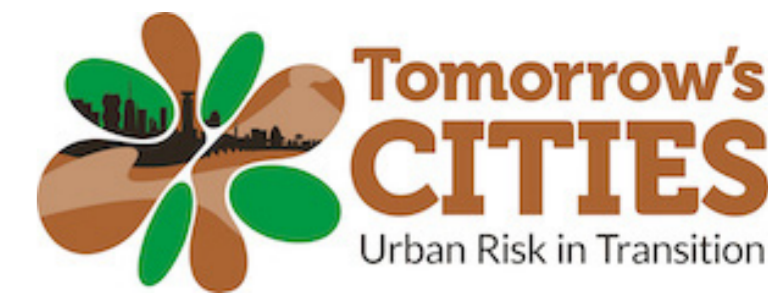


THE NAIROBI RISK HUB THEORY OF CHANGE

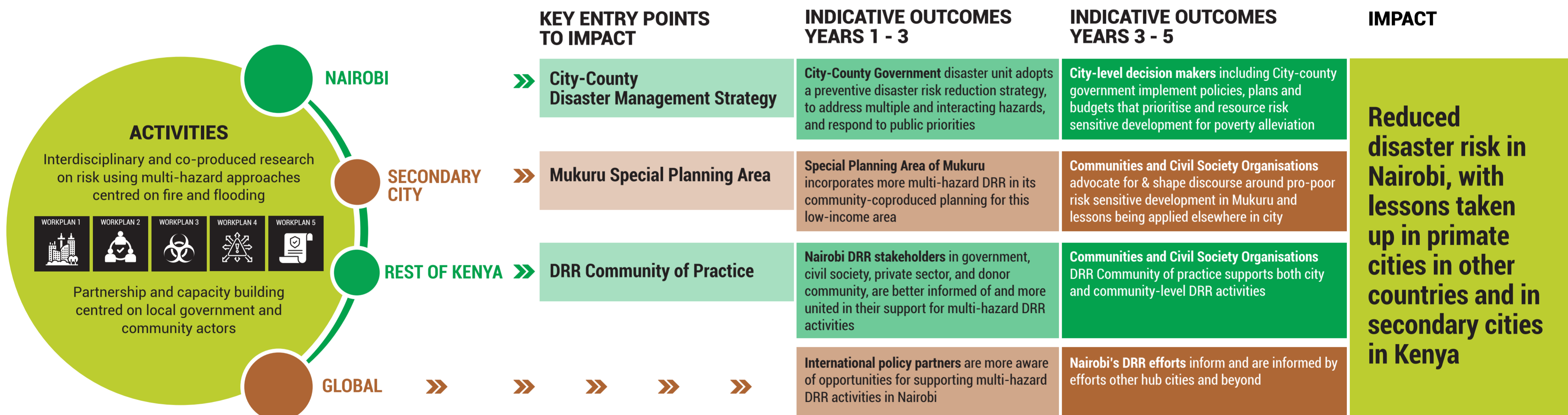


RATIONALE

Disaster risk management in Nairobi still tends to focus on single hazards and prioritise crisis management. It rarely engages with urban development policies and processes that determine the scale and incidence of disasters.

Disadvantaged residents and workers are at particular risk. Things are improving. Some within the city-county government are working towards a preventative risk management strategy. Special planning area initiatives are

challenging underlying causes of high disaster risk. A community of practice on disaster risk reduction is struggling to gain influence. More support is needed to tip the balance, enabling these efforts to transform practice



IMPACT ENABLING: Partnership building and multi-stakeholder engagement for quality research, action and impact opportunities

EVIDENCE ENHANCING: Generation, synthesis, knowledge exchange & dissemination of data, tools, understanding and practice



SPHERE OF CONTROL



SPHERE OF INFLUENCE



SPHERE OF INTEREST



UK Research and Innovation



Tomorrow's Cities is the UKRI GCRF Urban Disaster Risk Hub

THE NAIROBI RISK HUB - TOMORROW'S NAIROBI

The vision for the Nairobi hub is of a city able to manage disaster risk, in particular for the socially or physically disadvantaged residents.

THE GOAL

To support city-led processes that enables a transition from reactive emergency response to more integrated, proactive urban planning to enhance disaster risk preparedness and management.

THE NEED

Is recognised at the Nairobi city county government level, reflected among others in the Nairobi Disaster Management Act 2019 (under development).

THE ROLE

Is to support this transition through policy relevant, inter- and transdisciplinary research.

The hub's theory of change (ToC, figure 1 below) identifies the ways through which this transition is intended to happen, and the work packages (WPs, figure 2 below) each contribute to the strategies to supporting these.



There are two scales with which we are looking at Nairobi – one is city wide, the other is focussing in detail at Mukuru, selected as a frontier for disaster risks among low income informal settlements, with the aim of using it as a learning environment to replicate and scale to other informal settlement areas within and beyond Nairobi.

The overall hypothesis is that these strategies are likely to result in a robust policy transition in ways that would not happen without the project. Beyond this, the ToC is led by three guiding hypotheses:

- 1 The transition is about improved disaster risk management for the whole of Nairobi as well as better planning in low-income informal settlement, and influencing the broader community of practice on disaster risk management.
The work packages respond to this by focusing on a situation analysis of drivers of risks for Nairobi as well as help build strategic partnerships with key actors (WP1), working with partners in the Mukuru informal settlement SPA (WP2), improving understanding of flood and fire risks in Nairobi (WP3) and an improved understanding of multihazards as well as risk implications of different development scenarios for Nairobi (WP4).

- 2 Progress is reliant on increased capacity on risk management, good examples of successful risk management to build on, and better evidence on and understanding of the city's leading hazards and how to mitigate their risks.

Work packages 1-4 contributes to this in different ways, from inventories of past and present work (WP1) to localised case studies (WP2), flood and fire risks (WP3) and multihazard interactions and implications (WP4).

- 3 This transition can be supported by taking advantage opportunities to link up to and support on-going efforts in this direction by local government, the research community and civil society groups, including those based in the more vulnerable communities.

This is addressed across the WPs in particular through the focus on the Nairobi Disaster Management Act 2019, Mukuru SPA and ongoing work on disaster risk management, and also the attention to other risk drivers such as land use planning processes.

NAIROBI WORK PACKAGE (WP) INTERACTION

