SEP_AIN3072

by Student Help

PES7052: SUSTAINABLE CITIES- ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

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Part A: Homicide Reduction in Latin American Cities (Zamora)

Introduction

Homicides happen when one person is killed by another human being and this report has been developed for the reduction of homicides. The study developed on the homicide situation of *Zamora* which was identified as a Mexican city with higher cases of homicides. Lethal violence is examined in the identified city which developed the area as a deadly city in the whole world and the report provides clear information about the homicide situation. Besides this, possible causes of homicide are also identified along with the role of the city authorities in the management of the situation.

Selecting a city in Latin America and focusing on efforts for reducing homicide rates
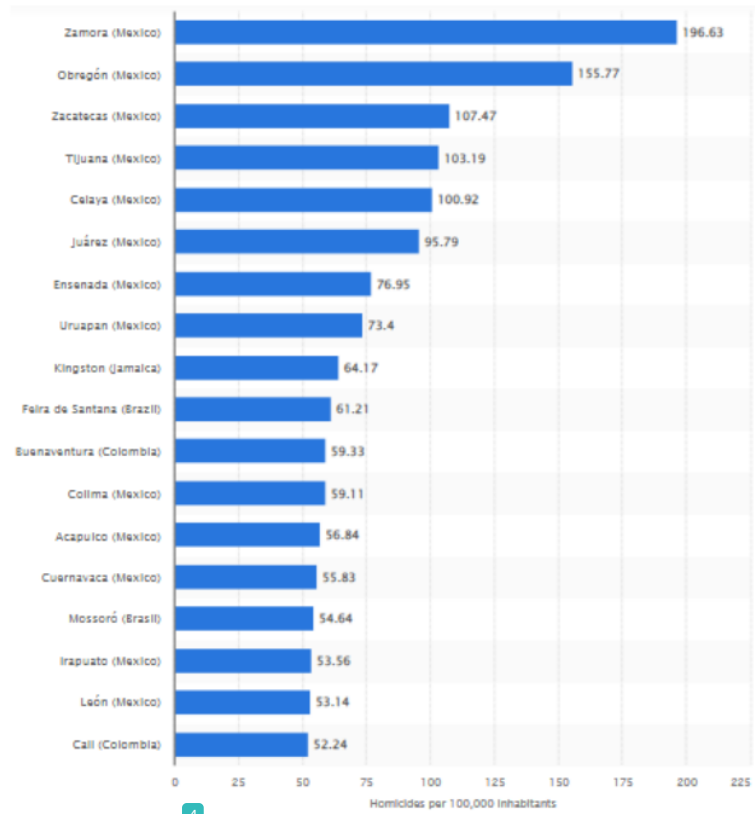
The selected city of this study is Zamora, which is situated in Mexico. The city is famous for the highest homicide rate in Latin America. In Zamora, a total of *610 murders* were recorded *in 2021* (Mexiconewsdaily.com, 2019). The most violent city of Mexico in Latin America has tried to mitigate the challenges by taking strategic methods of social management. Focusing on the activities of Zamora's authority, *"Denormalize violence"* behaviour has been adopted to identify actual issues on increasing homicide rates and change the norms regarding this violence (Visconti, 2020). In addition, potential transmitters of increasing homicide rates have also been analysed by Latin America's government to reduce violence in the cities.

The Mexican government has listed some solutions to reduce violence and maintain a good social culture in the country. Based on the opinion of Semenza*et al.* (2022), changing present norms, such as the availability of licences for guns and other murder weapons can increase the present violence rate in an area. Focusing on these solutions, Zamora has implemented the changing business norms. *Deterrence, retribution, incarceration, and rehabilitation,*are the four strategies to reduce violence. The authority

of Zamora has followed these steps to maintain homicide rates. In addition, Zamora's government has conducted a continuous analysis of everyday homicide rates to identify the effectiveness of remedial strategies.

Outlining data on lethal violence

The homicide rates in Zamora have increased in this present era for mismanagement of the authority. On the other hand, lack of education and mental

health development are other factors to increase social violence. The present homicide rate in Zamora is more than ***196 among every 100,000 inhabitants*** (Statista.com, 2022). Zamora is one of the most technologically developed cities in Mexico, which is another reason for increasing social violence. The city has achieved the ***second-highest homicide rate*** from the past era. Without the homicide violence, the social violence of Zamora has also included kidnappings, extortion and petty theft. Following the present homicide rate of all cities of Latin America, Zamora has the highest position due to the increasing homicide rate for a lack of education, societal mismanagement and other important factors.

Figure 1: Cities with the highest homicide rates in Latin America

(Statista.com, 2022)

The population of Zamora has misused technological development in a negative way. Apart from this, risk factors in an individual's daily life have also increased due to social violence in Zamora. According to the opinion of Frías (2023), community issues, social problems and relationship issues are the actual reason for enhancing

homicide rates. Focusing on Zamora's present homicide violence, the high level of corruption is another problem of increasing social violence, such as homicide rates. Zamora's first position in the case of increasing homicide rate has informed that this city has not a healthy society with proper education. Not only the adult, but the children of Zamora have also faced homicide violence. Developing mental health and taking proper education, homicide violence can be decreased in Zamora.

Analysing underlying reasons for high rate of murder cases

The city of Zamora, Mexico is considered the world's most violent city in the world. There are certain reasons behind the city's most violent culture. The main reason for the genocide of deaths relies on the unemployment of the country's most of the city's youths, which leads them to concentrate on committing crimes. As opined by Colovic *et al*. (2019), the murders ratio of any other country relies on a certain amount of unemployment rates i.e if the youths of the country did not have a job will certainly regulate them to commit suicide. "Organised crime", mainly drug trafficking, considering the work rate of the place is the main problem of the city's extreme crime rate. The "Poverty ratio" of zamora remains 50% from the last couple of years remain the cause of the death ratio. Another concerning issue with the place of "Zamora" to organise a great crime is the inequality of the work rate and the "Low diversification of the income ratio". Being one of the densely populated areas, the city has a large number of underpaid labours who are forceful and commit the crime in a manner which no individual can expect.

The underpaid labours are forced to commit planned crimes which lead to the people of the city committing serious crimes. "Pick Picketers" are also a very common reason to commit a bad crime. The youths of the city, leaving no certain ways of generating income do such kind of bag stanch and theft crimes that lead the city full of a place of danger (Mexiconewsdaily.com, 2023). Another main issue with the city is that being in the centre stage of Mexico and a beautiful city itself; the city attracts more and more travellers from around the world. This leads to the criminal doing certain crimes like murder and picking and pocketing. Even somehow, the person approaches to left, the criminally minded people do the exact crime like murdering. This ultimately leaves the death ratio of the city sky-high. Kidnapping is another concerning issue that the local government of Zamora faces regularly. As per the view of Ghys (2019), the city that attracts more tourists from the outer world eventually considered itself one of the violent cities of the region. Other than these

factors, leaving organised criminals the space to commit a crime, the other key factors of crime are drug consumption in the youths and the adults as well. Extreme use of drugs and cocaine left the city of Zamora and the neighbours restless and thus commit more crimes without certain concerns (Mexiconewsdaily.com, 2023). Certain of the drug lords over the city have established certain collaborations with the local criminals that lead to the ultimate violation. As per the views of Anaya-Muñoz (2019), local mafia and drug leaders lead some of the unpopular parts of any city that leads to the ultimate misdeed. In the case of Zamora, the case lies with the same condition and this determines the death and violation rate of the city.

Attempts made by authorities of the city

The government of Mexico has developed an *“anti-crime security policy”* for the reduction of cases of crimes. The criminal law system of Mexico is applied by the local authors of *Zamora* for the management of the level of violence or cases of homicides. A high criminality score is seen in *Zamora* such as "7.57" in the global aspect (Globalinitiative.net, 2022). Therefore, city authorities are focusing on crime management strategies and criminal law policies under attempts at violence management or reduction. The city authorities of Zamora have implemented a strategy of *“denormalization”* of violence for a rescued homicide rate in the city (Opensocietyfoundations.org, 2023). The authority implemented a strategy for raising awareness about homicides among the young population of the city to create a clear understanding of the management of violence levels.

Insecurity and violence are identified as chronic conditions present in the city which may be managed with the inclusion of diverse people in the delivery of awareness for reduced violent deaths. The *“femicide legislation”* of Latin America is also applicable to the Zamora where a high rate of homicide cases is identified (Huebert, 2021). Mexico applied the *“Napoleon Code System”* for the management of the criminal justice system which helped to develop the *“Mexican criminal law system”*. The identified system is applied by the city authorities of Zamora for the management of crimes and reduced cases of homicide. The changes in the legislation were identified in the year 2008 and that legislation is focused on the management of human rights (Dower and Pfutze, 2020). The city authorities of Zamora followed that legislation and raised awareness with the arrangement of programs for the management of high-rated cases of homicides in the city.
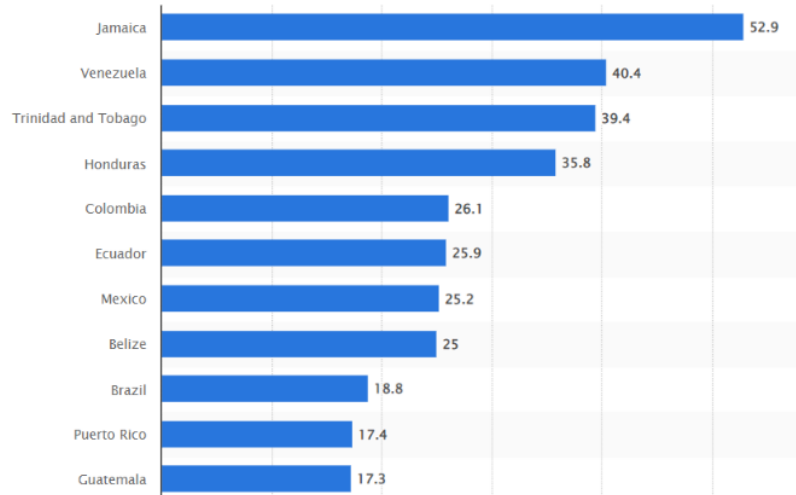
The *"Open Society Foundations"* of the city have been committed to supporting the initiative for the reduction of violence to reduce cases of violence. As per the view of Cepeda-Francese and Ramírez-Álvarez (2023), the city authority has been focusing on the *"civil society groups"* such as *"youth groups, business leaders, law enforcement officials and community organisations"* for convenience to rising awareness of violence reduction. Therefore, the inclusion of the diverse society of the city for management of the awareness program to reduce the rate of homicides and violence level. In addition, the authority has been focusing on the identification of causes of homicides which discussed in the above discussion may help in the management of high rises in violence in the city (Huebert, 2021). City authority has been focusing on crime management through awareness development whereas improvement of the policies is also required for appropriate violence reduction.

The city authority focuses on the application of the crime management goal implemented by the UN. *"The sustainable development goal"* is implemented by the authority for ensuring the security of women and reducing the chances of violence in the city (Unwomen.org, 2022). Reduction of violence against women is the main strategic goal of the policy which helps to establish safety by reducing criminal activity in a city.

Whether goals have been achieved and stating reasons

The selected city of Latin America implemented sustainable development goals and strategies for the management of the violence rate associated with homicide situations. In the year 2020, Mexico (Zamora) identified as high rated cases of homicides such as *"28.3 per 1000,000 inhabitants"* (Statista.com, 2020). On the other hand, the examination of homicide cases in Mexico (Zamora) in the year 2022 is seen as *"25 per 1000,000 inhabitants"* (Statista.com, 2022). However, the declining rate of homicide cases in Mexico including the city of Zamora shed light on the effectiveness of the city authority in the management of violence. Rising awareness for the management of the perception of the individual for a reduced rate of violence especially the inclusion of young adults resulted in benefits for the city authorities.

Figure 1: Homicide cases in Latin America in 2022

(Source: Statista.com, 2022)

The above-mentioned image highlighted the decreased homicide cases in the countries of Latin America. In the year 2021, the murder or homicide rate of Zamora was examined as *"96.6 per 100,000 residents"* which decreased in 2022 with the overall homicide rate reduction of Mexico (Statista.com, 2022). The rate of homicide cases was higher in the previous year in the selected city which declined with the effectiveness of the city authority by improvement of the criminal justice policies. However, the effectiveness of the policy management with the responsibility of the city mayor may help in the future development of the city with the management of the high homicide rate of the city.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that higher homicide cases are seen in Zamora, a city in Mexico where city authorities are focused on the management of homicide cases. In addition, the statistical implementation shows Zamora is a highly affected city with higher cases of homicides. It is examined that *"economic inequality, weak law enforcement, and an ineffectual judiciary"* caused high chances of violence in the city. Besides this, city authorities are focusing on violence reduction awareness development for the management of criminal activity in the city. The statistical examination is implemented delicately in homicide cases in the city where city authorities play an efficient role. It can be concluded that management of the causes of homicide can help the citizen to overcome the high violence rate and ensure

population safety. Therefore, the city authority of Zamora was able to achieve sustainability goals leading to the violence reduction in Zamora.

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Executive summary

This study sheds light on a range of sustainable ideas in the context of Nairobi which is a city in Kenya. On the other hand, the study also highlighted a range of potential environmental illnesses in the city as well as delivers a range of alternative strategies. In this context, the study has analysed the importance or potential of Nairobi as a smart city in Kenya. This study has highlighted the housing scenario of the city along with the housing facilities, policies and procedures of the slums in Nairobi.

PART B: GROUP STRATEGIC PLANNING REPORT FOR SDG11

Slums and housing

The overall picture of housing in Nairobi

Nairobi is one of the well-known towns as well as the capital of Kenya. However, Kenya is a developing country in the globe, and due to this reason, the number of populations in the slums of Nairobi is a potential constraint for the city. As per empirical evidence, more or less 48% of the population in Kenya belongs to the economical background. On the other hand, the housing of the city of Nairobi started from Ksh 27, 400,000 which sometimes make a cost constraint for the population of Nairobi. As per empirical evidence, there are 4 5 3 4 listings as well as 968 available houses for sale in Nairobi or Kenya. based on that note they beat the cost of living in the city of Nairobi is quite high for the population of the country. For instance, the estimated cost of a family of 4 people reached 1710.2 without rent. Similarly, a single person needs to have costs like 479.9 without rent. As per other evidence, the cost of living in the canyon City Nairobi is quite high which maximises the slum-based population in the city. The middle-class population of Nairobi has the least in Langata which is the Southwest part of Nairobi. As per other empirical findings Nairobi placed 145 out of 209 countries (Wang *et al.* 2022). Nairobi the city of Kenya is the most populous region and less than 4.3 million residents or 1.4 million households have their own houses in the city. Of all of those more or less 7.4 million people live in the urban areas of Nairobi however 4.7 million population of the country was the least in rural or Slum areas (Assets.publishing.service.gov.uk, 2023). This is the overall overview of the housing in Nairobi.

Percentage of people live in slums

Nairobi is one of the well-known towns in Kenya, however, a huge number of the population in the country has lived in slum areas. As per empirical evidence, more or less 60% of the population has lived in slum areas (Ioannidis, 2020). Approximately, 4.1 million people in Nairobi live in the slums of Kibera. Kibera is the largest slum area in Nairobi where a maximum number of the population has lived.

Policies and programmes to enrich housing procedures in slum

Nairobi is one of the well-known cities in Kanya. On the other hand, the city has a large number of people who live in slums. Due to the enrichment of housing facilities for those who live in slum areas, the government of Kenya has made different policies and guidelines. For instance, "Kenya's affordable housing program by the

Kenya government, the "National Housing Policy 2016" is also the core policy which helps Nairobi's population to manage their housing, health and wellness in a systematic manner (Ballaney *et al*. 2022). As per the "national development plan" and its "vision 2030" strategy may deliver 200,000 housing units based on different income groups and their requirements (Al Mulhim*et al*. 2022). As per the big four transformative agenda and its plan between the year 2018 to 2022, this plan has enriched food security and nutrition, affordable manufacturing and housing and universal healthcare (Abuya*et al.* 2022). Hence, the government of Nairobi tries to reduce health and housing issues by establishing different strategic interventions.

Improving health and well-being of population in slums focusing on PUKAR in Mumbai

PUKAR is one of the community-based working firms which is a non-governmental organisation working for the community and society. This NGO firm has focused on the health and well-being of slums and migrant people in Mumbai. On the other hand, for individuals who live in the slums or rural areas in Mumbai, India, this PUKAR helps them to find their educational rights and other human rights in an effective and efficient manner (Pukar.org.in, 2023). PUKAR has some core partners like Ratan Tata Trust, Edelgive Foundation, Harvard business school, the Ford Foundation, and Tata Institute of Social Science (Pukar.org.in, 2023). These partners help PUKAR to enrich the health education and well-being of migrant and rural individuals. In this context, if NGO organisations like PUKAR work with the Slum individuals in Nairobi, the city may be found a healthy and sustainable society. Similarly, these types of NGO firms also helped the society of Nairobi to maximise diversity which helps the society to fulfil all the SDGs like reducing poverty homelessness, and enriching all wellbeing and others in an adequate manner. In this context, the Aga Khan Foundation, Amref Health Africa, and Kenya Human Rights Commission are some of the governmental and NGO firms which can help slums in Nairobi to enrich their mental and physical well-being.

Smart city

Smart city projects in Nairobi

Nairobi is one of the well-known cities in Africa, as well as the globe. Focusing on digital inclusion, environmental sustainability, urbanisation, and educational facilities, the city tries to be a smart city in Kenya as well as the globe. As a maximum number of Africans try to change their origin because of work facilities and change their living

place from rural to urban areas, due to this reason, the city of Nairobi tries to enrich its Smart City project. As per empirical evidence, by the year 2050, Nairobi is going to be a megacity in the globe since Nairobi is the second growing or leading city in the globe (Kirago*et al.* 2022). The Silicon Valley of Nairobi which is Konza City is going to become a smart city with a range of tech companies, healthcare firms, schools as well as university campuses. The Konza city is located 60 kilometres away from the centre of Nairobi as well as this city will try to generate more than 20,000 employment facilities in a direct as well as indirect manner.

Four categories of Smart cities

There are mainly four categories of Smart cities in the globe which show the values of a smart city in front of service users. According to the views of Noori *et al.*(2020), the four categories of smart cities are "type A are the leaders of the globe who pioneers different ideas which are not predicted in smart cities". The second type is "aspirational cities which punch above the weight and the third is surprise transformers which utilise the smart city concept in order to propel real information (Anand, 2021). The last or fourth smart city is the case where the smart city projects do not directly address different core urban problems.

Analysing the smart city projects to address and mitigate some social challenges in Nairobi

Nairobi is one of the most growing as well as developed cities in Africa. The Nairobi Skyline, as well as, Nairobi is politically and economically Africa's most significant cities. Apart from that, Nairobi is the second fastest growing city in the globe which maximises the chances of a Smart City in Nairobi. Africans have been trying to move from their rural sites and try to change their living places to urban areas or cities (Lagakos, 2020). As a result of this, the city of Nairobi tries to increase its growth quite quickly. Nairobi is a Kenyan city which is one of the most influential cities in Africa. Nairobi is quite famous for its financial as well as commercial hub. Similarly, Nairobi is the one and only city in the globe which has a national park on the doorsteps of each and every individual. The city is packed and enriched with high-end and unique attractions with its natural beauty and awesome weather and it is the hub of East Africa.

Providing housing facilities to each slum

During the session, Nairobi is focused on a smart City the population of the country can find based housing facilities. With the help of housing facilities, the population

who stayed in slums in Nairobi can find their own houses within a stipulated cost (GreibeAndersen *et al.* 2023). On the other hand, the high cost of housing in smart cities can negatively affect consumer behaviour which creates constraints for individuals who belong to rural areas of Nairobi.

Serving with education water and other facilities

During the session, a country focuses on a smart City or megacity. They need to focus on the education system of a country or city. The basic focus of a smart city is to provide the same educational facilities to each of the citizens in a city. Finding the best educational facilities for individuals who are from rural backgrounds or leave team slum areas can enrich their learning process and maximise career growth. Similarly, smart cities focus on water facilities for each individual which reduces the chances of informal housing or issues regarding lack of water. Hence, Nairobi needs to become a smart City which reduces the chances of informal housing and reduces the areas of slums from the society.

Good health and wellbeing

As Smart City provides good health and welding facilities to each individual population, this supports a country to maximise health sustainability among individuals whether they are from rural or urban cultures. More or less 60% of the population in Nairobi has lived in slum areas and they do not find health facilities and other facilities like sanitation, and adequate water facilities (Nyadera and Onditi, 2020). With the help of these above-mentioned facilities, individuals can find their health and well wing facilities which reduces the chances of unnatural death from the society regarding lack of health infrastructure.

Three concerning environmental issues

Three potential environmental issues in Nairobi

The environment in Nairobi is harsh and it faces various environmental issues like deforestation, soil erosion, water shortage, polluted water etc. Thus, it heavily affects the people belonging to the capital.

Deforestation and increasing the level of Co2:

It is one of the worst and most devastating environmental issues which has a grave effect on society and its people. To prevent air pollution or to sustain a healthy surrounding forestation is a must-have mandate. But, unfortunately, nowadays we gradually go into the chaos of oblivion by cutting down acres of forestation. As a result, it brings fatal catastrophes like global warming, air pollution, soil erosion etc.

However, it heavily affects biodiversity and creates a conflict between the wild and human society. As a matter of fact, Nairobi faces huge environmental turbulence as it lost its forestation of 442ha in the year span of 2001 to 2021 which emits 264kt of carbon dioxide in the air (Nationalgeographic.com, 2023). It has had an 8.4% decreased rate in tree cover since 2020.

Soil erosion:

Soil erosion is a result of deforestation of agriculture in Nairobi which cast a huge setback to its people and society. As a result of soil erosion, there are multiple impacts like reducing the productivity of agricultural lands, loss of nutrient-rich soils, degradation of soil structure and loss of water retention capacity of soil which have grave effects on agriculture (Nnabude*et al.* 2022). Mining culture is also responsible for soil erosion in Nairobi. It disturbs the land structures and the soil becomes more prone to erosion.

Addressing those issues at present days and analysing some innovative examples of innovative policies regarding the mitigation of the issue with their effectiveness

Kenya or Nairobi has the issues of deforestation, soil erosion and water shortage due to this reason the Government of Nairobi need to utilise different environments and policies to come back to these environmental concerns in an efficient manner. For instance, the constitution of Nairobi as well as Kenya empowered persons in order to see redress while the right to a clean and healthy environment has been violated (Mercy *et al.* 2019). Similarly, the Government of the country tries to put in face mechanisms due to sustainable use of renewal or natural resources. These natural resources enrich the environmental or climate sustainability and increase the adaptive capacity of the city of Nairobi

Recommended strategies for addressing these issues

During the session, Nairobi tried to enrich society as a sustainable City. The city needs to maintain some alternative strategies. For instance, by increasing environment awareness among the population the city can reduce CO2 emissions and carbon footprint society (Galli *et al.* 2020). In this context arranged in different socio-cultural programs, the local government of Nairobi can increase the sustainable mentality among the population of Nairobi. Maintaining a crucial sustainable framework, the city can find a sustainable or more resilient City which combats different diverse impacts of environmental issues in a systematic way.

These all-alternative strategies can impress the sustainable factor and reduce the environmental impact on the society of Nairobi.

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