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INADEQUATE HOUSING IN HARARE URBAN: A CAUSE OF HUMAN INSECURITY
(2010-2018)

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Christopher Zishiri, here declare that this research study is my own origination and piece of hard work. It has never been submitted to this or any other University or College, for whatever purpose before. This research was specifically conducted and is hereby submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the Master of Science in Peace and Governance, at Bindura University of Science Education.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to people who are dear to me and whose encouragement gave me the strength to persevere right up to the end of this program. Firstly, I dedicate this work to my employer, Air Force of Zimbabwe, for stepping into the shoes of my parents by way of paying my fees and availing precious time to me to embark on this program. Secondly, I dedicate this piece of work to my family and friends, for being there for me throughout the period of my study. I say to them, I am forever indebted to them.

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ABSTRACT

Zimbabwe is a signatory to the 1948 UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 of this declaration provides for the right to a standard of living which permit for the health and well-being of citizens including adequate housing. The importance of housing was reaffirmed in 1996 at a UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul where governments committed themselves to full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing for every citizen regardless of their socioeconomic status. This commitment resonates well with the concept of human security as outlined in the UNDP Report of 1994 and its subsequent reports. The report considers human security as entailing freedom from 'fear' and 'want'. These pillars of human security cannot be achieved in a situation where most people are not adequately housed as is the case in Harare. This study sort to explore the impact of inadequate housing on human security for Harare residents for the period 2010 to 2018. Qualitative research methodologies were applied to understand the impact of inadequate housing on human security. The study focused on housing issues affecting the health, environmental and personal security of residents of Mbare, Epworth and Hopley. Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were used to collect data from a gender balanced sample of 37 participants. The researcher also conducted in situ observations to gain first-hand information on the housing problems affecting human security in the three residential areas. The data was analysed in thematic form and presented in thick descriptions and images to validate narratives drawn from participants. The study established that human security for residents of the three areas was under threat as a result of lack of sanitation services, overcrowding, poor waste management, lack of clean water, inhabitable shelters, crime and generalised disorder among other housing related problems. To provide adequate housing as a way to obtain human security, the study recommended the redevelopment, regeneration and upgrading of the existing housing stock in Mbare as well as regularisation of informal settlements in Epworth and Hopley. Strict enforcement of city by-laws was viewed as a panacea to the problem of informal settlements. The study also recommends the provision of affordable housing through public private partnerships to cater for the housing needs for all residents regardless of their socioeconomic statuses.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The human insecurities which are associated with lack of adequate housing manifest themselves across all facets of human life. This problem has attracted many studies but inadequate housing has remained a major challenge in the light of the rapid growth of urbanisation across the globe. This problem cannot be ignored if human security is to be secured in urban areas where housing demand continue to rise beyond the housing supply.

1.0 Background to the Study

Housing is a basic right for all people, women, children, men, the poor and the rich, in developed and developing countries and at all times. The provision of suitable housing is essential for abetting conflict and in the promotion of the seven aspects of human security. While the United Nations Conventions on Human Rights stress the principle of indivisibility of human security aspects, it goes without saying that in a non-nomadic society, the mere denial of the right to housing, compromises accessibility to other human needs including the right to economic, education, health, social and family life, personal security and privacy, the right to freedom of movement and many other rights. Put simply, the freedom from ‘want’ and ‘fear’ can never be obtained in an environment devoid of adequate housing. No meaningful economic development at an individual level can be attained in a situation of homelessness. In particular, lack of housing has ripple effects on each category of the citizenry. In this sense, housing provision is cast as an imperative to peace and a critical creation of and maintenance of a just order that ushers biosphere harmony and tranquility with the ecosystem. Taking children to clarify this point, it cannot be disputed that their right to housing have enormous significance for their physiological and psychological development. Children are a vulnerable section of the population with special needs for care and protection, aspects that can be provided under a roof. Without decent and secured accommodation children are subjected to all the negative vagaries of growing in unstable and unhealthy environments that are detrimental to their wellbeing and growth. Such environments subject children not only to human insecurity but to open abuse and neglect.

Zimbabwe is a signatory to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted in 1948. Article 25 of this declaration provides that “everyone has the right to a

standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself/herself and his/her family, including housing”. Against a background in which housing was just viewed as a necessity, whose fulfilment was an end to itself, new challenges have emerged and elevated the lack of housing provision in populated communities as negatively affecting human security hence a source of violent conflict. New approaches to human security have graduated housing provision from being limited to the state to multiple stakeholders. The role played by adequate housing for urban dwellers has simply presumed new dimensions, calling for collective responsibility between the government, non-governmental organisation, private business and other community development agencies. All these are stakeholders in peacebuilding and a move towards human security.

Given the huge impact of inadequate housing and the foregoing real or perceived violent conflicts, it requires that new thinking, new compelling policies, new approaches to housing project designs and new stakeholders be seized with the issue of house provision in Harare urban. Taking such a corrective and collective approach will go a long way in addressing the various elements of human security including food, health, personal, political, community, economic, environmental and personal security. Throughout history inadequate food have been a source of human strife across the globe (Messer et al, 2010). In Zimbabwe, like many other countries, food insecurity have triggered food riots and violent confrontation between the government and citizens. The food riots in Harare and Chitungwiza in 2005 is a case in point (FAO, 2009). Poor households, especially those residing in informal settlements, such as Hopley and parts of Epworth, were affected. Outside the safety of a house, food security for affected residents cannot be guaranteed. The unreliable supply of food in poverty stricken slum settlements and households is a critical determinant and cause of human insecurity (Ostby, 2008). In other words, food security can be perceived as the intersection of housing provision, water availability, poverty and environmental degradation. Many studies have indicated a close link between poor housing conditions and food insecurity (World Bank, 2008).

Housing is a central reference point of human existence since time immemorial. In urban areas, the explosive population growth due to urbanisation has not been matched with similar growth in terms of housing provision in developing and third world countries. Poor urban planning, ineffective housing policies, severe land shortages and inequality are the common challenges

confronting urban authorities in their bid to deliver housing to most residents in most African cities. The increasing population of unhoused residents has manifested in unprecedented proliferation of shanty and slum settlements in cities. These unplanned and illegal settlements have resulted in land degradation and destruction of the ecosystems. In extreme case environmental degradation resulting from unregulated construction of substandard shelters and the sinking or digging of wells for water, may make these slum settlements inhabitable in future (Bonney, 2007).

The growth of most African cities is predicated on the growth of informal settlements. This problem is worsened by high rates of unemployment, resulting in the development of uncoordinated informal sector (Devon, 2014). Dilapidated city infrastructure including rudimentary shelters, slum settlements, absence of basic services and homelessness, are some of the common characteristics of third world cities. People living in such conditions are vulnerable to various insecurities. Their ‘freedom from want’ and ‘freedom from fear’ are not guaranteed (Singh, 2014). It was against this backdrop that this research explored the causes of inadequate housing and the resultant human security threats posed to residents.

1.1 Purpose of the Study

This study explored the human insecurities arising from inadequate housing provision in Harare urban.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Harare is a sprawling city with an estimated population of 1.5 million people. The population continues to grow every year because Harare is a popular destination for job seekers in Zimbabwe. People also come to Harare for is full of promise for good life but these two most sort after dimensions have not been the case since the turn of the century. The rapid growth of Harare urban population has created many challenges as a result of the overall economic decline and unproportioned increase in house provision. This has left a large section of the population without proper houses, prompting them to find shelter in illegal settlements, most of which do not qualify for human habitation. The proliferation of these illegal settlements have posed problems to the local authority, residents and central government. The unplanned settlements makes it difficult for the city council to provide services such as roads, water and waste

management among other basic urban area services. Lack of these basic services leaves residents exposed to diseases, poverty, crime and many other bad living conditions. These problems negatively impact on central government's budget in several ways including high demand for health services due to increased epidemic outbreaks and costly policing of criminal activities in slum and densely populated areas. A combination of these housing related challenges have negative ramifications on human security for residents of Harare.

1.3 Research Objectives

- a. To evaluate the causes of poor housing delivery in Harare urban.
- b. To establish human security threats arising from inadequate housing in Harare.
- c. To evaluate strategies that can be used to address the problem of inadequate housing in Harare.

1.4 Research Questions

- a. What are the causes of poor housing provision in Harare?
- b. What are the human security threats caused by lack of housing in Harare?
- c. What strategies can be used to improve housing provision in Harare?

1.5 Assumptions of the Study

The poor housing provision in Harare urban is a threat to human security. The threats manifest in the form of health, food, environmental, political, education and economic insecurities. Deficiencies in housing delivery is a barrier to the fulfilment of basic human needs, a problem which manifest in human insecurity. The study assumed that the findings will help to inform policy formulation as well as providing awareness to residents on housing challenges affecting them. It was further assumed that the collected data was credible as it was collected without use of coercion.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Housing is a universal human right hence it must be provided to all people regardless of their socio-economic status. Many studies were conducted in this regard, with findings indicating a link between poor housing and threats to human life. However, the departure point for this study

was that, it sort to establish context specific human insecurities in Harare, arising from inadequate housing rather than the generalization from studies conducted in different settings with different cultures and socio-economic development among many other backgrounds. In this regard adequate housing was viewed as an indispensable foundation from which human security could be achieved in Harare. The study traced the major human threats in Harare, such as recurring disease outbreaks, crime and political violence, as driven by inadequate housing. The study identified the Government, Harare City Council, Harare Residents and the academia as beneficiaries of this study. These stakeholders are discussed separately below.

1.6.1 Government

Article 25 of UN Convention on Human Rights, which Zimbabwe is a signatory, clearly states that every human being has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of self and family. This right links adequate shelter to the provision of other necessary social services required for the enjoyment of life. Such a desire by UN cannot be attained when people are not properly housed hence the need for study to help Government with solutions to this problem through findings of this study.

1.6.2 Harare City Council

Housing provision is the hallmark of a healthy urban community in the 21st century. However, this has not been the case in Harare, where many residents are staying in shelters which do not qualify for human habitation. This situation has resulted in many problems including disease outbreaks, forced evictions and politically motivated violence. This has been the case from pre-colonial to post-independence era, with lots of people losing their lives in the process. These human insecurities characterise populated residential areas where the majority of Harare residents are located. Findings of this study can be used by Harare City Council to help in the formulation of policies to address the housing problem.

1.6.3 Harare Residents

Families living in distressed suburbs in Harare are not different from well to do families living in leafy suburbs of the same city. These residents, including those living in Mbare, Hopley and Epworth residential areas, desire to live in houses with access to basic services. This study will help to educate residents on their right to shelter as enshrined in the UN Conventions on the right

to adequate housing for every human being (UN-Habitat, 2010). Such awareness will go a long way in helping affected residents to demand action from the authorities to effectively address the problem of inadequate housing.

1.6.4 Academia

Inadequate housing in urban areas is a big challenge to human security. This growing problem indicates the need for more research studies to provide solutions to housing problems in the face of projected increases in urbanisation. Considering that the provision of adequate housing to every urban dweller is a complex issue, this study therefore, contributes towards the growth of literature on this area. The study broadens the scope from which current and future studies can encompass the political, socio-economic and cultural facets of housing provision and how they impact on human security.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Housing delivery is not an easy field of study because of its close link to people's everyday lives. It was discovered that some participants were not willing to divulge their personal living conditions and how it affects their lives. Furthermore, residents in the residential areas of interest to this study were highly mobile due to lack of permanent homes. The use of FGDs helped to extract data from conservative respondents as they were forth coming with their lived experiences, in the comfort of groups. Mobility of participants was countered by use of a three months intensive data collection period which enabled the study to interact with above 80 % of the sample.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

This study focused on Harare, a sprawling city of one and half million people. The study used Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas to explore the human security threats arising from poor housing provision in Harare for period 2012 to 2017.

1.9 Definition of Terms

This section gave attention to the definitions of terms that were widely used in this research. The following were considered key words in this study; human security, human needs, human rights, slum settlements, homelessness, social housing, overcrowding and peacebuilding. Given the

multiplicity of meanings these terms may assume, the above key terms were given contextual meanings to make sure that readers understand the essence and context in which they were applied in this study.

1.9.1 Human Security

Human security refers to national and international security that gives primacy to individuals and their complex social and economic interactions (Devon, 2014). This view of human security is shared by Stanarevic (2014) who opined that human security represents a departure from orthodox security studies, which focus on the security of the state at the detriment of individual security. In this study, human security is taken to mean both physical and non-physical elements needed for human growth and development.

1.9.2 Human Needs

Human needs can be conceived as basic and universal needs that human beings require for survival (Tay & Diener, 2011). Some scholars are of the view that if human needs are not met, they become deficiency needs and human progress disrupted, leading to violent behaviors as people seek to satisfy these needs (Maslow, 1987). In this study, human needs refer to those needs which every individual requires for their survival including food and adequate housing.

1.9.3 Human Rights

Human rights refer to an ensemble of values, principles and practices that are enshrined in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Viljoen, 2011). These rights are based on the concept of human dignity which every individual must enjoy regardless of race, color, gender, creed or any other differences among human beings. Human rights are meant to promote the equal and fair treatment of each and every human being because of their being human (UN, 1948). In this study, such rights include provision of adequate housing.

1.9.4 Slum Settlement

A slum settlement is a generic name given to residential places where poor urban dwellers live in substandard conditions (Moyo, 2014). These places are characterised by 'access' problems, including lack of access to clean water, health facilities, insecurity of tenure, overcrowding and basic services among many other social inadequacies (UN-Habitat, 2012). Slum settlements can

also mean habitable houses which are built on unsanctioned places (Ngomba, 2016). In this study, slum settlement means all substandard houses which located in ‘unsanitary’ settlements.

1.9.5 Homelessness

Homelessness refers to an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (UN-Habitat, 2012). A deficiency in housing adequacy is characterised by bad living conditions that affects all aspects of human lives.

1.9.6 Social Housing

Social housing refers to houses which are provided by central or local government to citizens whose socio-economic status do not permit them to access their own houses from the housing market (Moyo, 2014). Social houses can also be provided by private house developers who rent out the houses to the needy. In such cases, the rentals are controlled by local or national rent regulations. In both cases, eligibility to social houses is based on inability to purchase own house due to low income or unemployment.

1.9.7 Overcrowding

In housing terminology, overcrowding refers to a situation where two or more people share a room in a way that leaves no measure of modicum of privacy to the occupants (World Urban Campaign, 2015). In this study, overcrowding was measured using the number of persons per room (PPR) and the number of persons per housing unit (PPU). Overcrowding depicts housing inadequacy in the sense that there is lack of adequate physical space to guarantee privacy and personal integrity for those who share a room.

1.13 Chapter Outline

This study is comprised of five chapters. Chapter 1 contains the introduction, the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, purpose of the study and definitions of terms. Delimitations and limitations of the study are also outlined in this chapter. Chapter 2 contains literature review, with specific cases studies in housing challenges across the globe. The Theoretical framework informing this research also forms part of this chapter. In Chapter 3, the study discussed research methodologies which were used in this study. The methodologies were discussed under sub-headings as follows; research paradigm, research design, data collection methods and research instruments as well as data collection procedures. Sample and sampling procedures and data analysis are also found in this chapter. Chapter 4 is dedicated to data

presentation, analysis and interpretation procedures. A summary of the whole study, conclusions and recommendations are in chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is made up of two sections. The first part comprise the conceptual framework that was used to guide this study. In the discussion, the concept of human security was interrogated within the context of the UNDP Report of 1994 and its subsequent reports. This people-centric security approach was examined in order to establish how its tenets of real security are affected by inadequate housing among urban dwellers. The dimensions of human security were explored in an attempt to help elucidate how their fulfilment or lack of it thereof, contribute towards the security or insecurity of residents. The second part of this chapter was dedicated to the review of literature in the field of housing provision. In reviewing the literature, the study focused on case studies which were conducted throughout the world. Four essential dimensions of human security namely environmental security, personal security, food security and economic security were discussed in the context of their link to housing provision. The chapter ended with a conclusion which summarized the discussions on human security conceptual framework and the reviewed literature.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

This study was informed by the Human Security conceptual framework. The United Nations Commission on Human Security (CHS) considers that human security covers a wide spectrum of human issues. The CHS Report (2003), contends that human security involves but not limited to the protection of “vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms, freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from severe and widespread threats arising from different situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It also means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity” (Devon, 2014) . This implies that the scope of human security touches on every aspect of humanity, encompassing developmental and human rights. This view resonates well with the more

compacted view of the United Nations' Human Development Report (1994) which summed up human security as entailing freedom from 'fear' and 'want'.

The concept of human security emerged in the 1990s, after the end of the Cold War. While states remained the fundamental providers of security to its citizens after the Cold War, it was realised that they often negate their responsibilities in this regard. In extreme cases, some states even become perpetrators of violence against their own citizens (Kaldor, 2007). As external threats subsided after the collapse of the bipolar world power period, widespread violence emerged from internal threats in the form of ethnic wars and ethnic cleansing (Gerlach, 2010). The 1994 Rwanda Genocide and the Great Lakes Region ethnic wars are among many examples of such internal human catastrophes (Mann, 2005). These experiences taught the world that instead of providing security to their populations as articulated in their constitutions and other international conventions, some states actually represent sources of threats to the people they claim to protect (Hamilton, 2013).

In response to these human rights violations, abuses, killings and displacements, the UNDP presented a new security approach, the 'Human Security' approach to complement the traditional concept of security which was state-centric. From its inception, Human Security was never meant to substitute traditional security, rather it was meant to operationalize what was regarded as real security which involves the protection of humanity through focus on individuals as the security referent point (Weller, 2014). For Human Security was viewed as a concern with human life and dignity and not the weapons, which are at the center of State Security (UNDP, 1994). At its inception, Human Security approach was embraced by UN as its guiding principles including environmental, personal, community, economic and health securities were regarded as people-centric (UNDP, 1994).

The seven dimensions of human security as mentioned in the UNDP Report (1994), depicts two fundamental human security pillars namely, empowerment and protection of individuals within a state. These are critical pillars through which human security is pivoted. Across the World, the security of people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing is not guaranteed. In fact the insecurities posed are multiple as these people tend to be excluded environmentally, socially and economically from opportunities which human security was intended to achieve. For every human being regardless of where they live.

The human security conceptual framework spoke to this study in that, housing provision is meant to benefit individual persons rather than the state. The UN through its Human Security Now (2003) considers that empowerment enables people to develop their potentials and become full participants in making decisions that affect them while shielding them from all forms of insecurities. In this regard, citizens need to be protected from diseases, hunger, violence, unfavorable weather conditions and many other threats associated with lack of adequate shelter. According to UNDP (1994), human security is all encompassing and includes such aspects as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. These security dimensions must be obtainable starting from an individual level. The provision of adequate housing to residents is viewed as long term way in mitigating the effects of these various human security aspects.

In this study, poor housing delivery was considered a drawback to human potentiality. Amidst widespread squatter settlements and overcrowding in many sections of the global society, the principal focus of human security can never be achieved. There are obvious deficiencies in terms of service delivery in these areas and such problems compromise the security of affected residents. Residents from these communities have serious challenges in accessing clean water, sewage reticulation and poor living conditions. Lack of basic social infrastructure and amenities are direct products of unplanned settlements and homelessness. The lack of properly planned urban settlements are characterised by glaring poverty, lack of schools, healthcare facilities, unorthodox economic activities and meager opportunities, violation of political liberties and denial of civil rights among other problems. Evictions and demolition of structures are constant challenges that are encountered by people living in sprawling informal settlements.

The hostile environment pertaining to unsanctioned urban settlements, totally frustrate residents as they are left to live their lives in the bondage of perpetual fear and want (Burton, 1990). Poor housing delivery therefore, weighs heavily on the enjoyment of human security. The housing supply in urban areas must be matched to housing demand in order to create and enhance access to adequate housing by residents living in cities. The provision of adequate housing will protect and empower individuals, families and communities thereby enhancing their security. Human security can be achieved in a situation where all people are housed, fed, educated and in a habitable environment. Furthermore, real security to the people can never be accomplished in a

situation where other citizens are left behind in terms of access to basic services. In fact, adequate housing will enable residents with good prospects for qualitative living conditions which promote their freedoms, liberties and participation in decisions affecting their lives (Danesh, 2006).

2.2 Literature Review

Housing is a basic right for all people, women, children, men, the poor and the rich, in developed and developing countries and at all times. The provision of housing is an essential service necessary for the promotion and subsequent attainment of all the other dimensions of human security (UN-HABITAT, 2005). The importance of housing is mentioned in several Conventions including, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCROC) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Hove et al, 2013). These conventions illustrate the role played by housing in meeting other human security aspects such as access to food, education, health living and personal dignity among other serious human threats. Hove et al (2013) noted the indispensability and indivisibility of housing provision to the enjoyment of positive peace.

In June 1996, for instance, heads of state and government from all over the world met in Istanbul, Turkey, for the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and reaffirmed, among other things, their "commitment to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as provided for in international instruments" (UN-Habitat, 2012). Twenty two years after that conference, hundreds of millions of people are still stuck in slums. These practical constraints notwithstanding, there is need for all stakeholders in the housing sector in Africa to continuously strive to provide adequate and affordable housing to the urban poor given that the acquisition of such a house is a central part of every individual's right, recognized and codified in national and international instruments such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UNDP, 1994). From this backdrop, this study labored to answer three critical questions which form the backbone of this investigation. These questions are, what are the general causes of poor housing delivery in urban areas? What human threats arise from such housing problems?

What strategies can be used to address these housing challenges? These critical questions were reviewed thematically below.

2.2.1 Causes of Poor Housing Provision

The major cause of poor housing delivery is attributed to the rapid growth of urban populations across the globe. This phenomena came with many opportunities and its own fair share of challenges. Urbanisation has seen more people in the world living in towns and cities than in rural areas. By 2014, the world's urban population accounted for 54 % of the total world population (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2014). This trajectory of urban population growth is expected to continue, with urbanisation projected to add an estimated 2.5 billion people to the world's urban population by year 2050. The bigger part of this expected increase in urban population is expected to take place in Africa and Asia (UN-Habitat, 2010). These two continents are experiencing the fastest growth in urban population due to the promise of improved conditions of living offered in towns and cities. However, the rapid urbanisation has caused huge strains on service delivery in most cities. In the area of housing, demand has outstripped supply by many folds and this has resulted in the development of slum settlements in most Asian and African towns.

As urbanisation increased, housing provision has become highly politicised in many countries. Despite huge deficits in housing supply prevailing in Asian and African cities, housing provision has become a serious contentious issue and this has caused many challenges on the security of affected residents. The high demand for urban shelter has brought new dimensions to the issue of housing. In fact, the large influx of people into urban areas has made the issue of housing more than a simple issue of shelter (UN-Habitat, 2012). Housing large numbers of residents became complicated mired in related issues such as unavailability of land to construct adequate houses for those in need. Financing of housing development is hampered by lack of credit schemes, bringing to play a whole spectrum of challenges to do with housing affordability, environmental management, and sustainable economic and social development (Moyo, 2014). While it is a fact that urbanisation provides better conditions and opportunities for living, this prospect has not been achieved due to lack of requisite services including housing. Lack of such critical service support jeopardise and impede human security. In Africa, economic development post-colonial

era has not been attractive (McGranahan & Martine, 2014). This has left a glaring problem of urban housing provision in most African cities as prospects of housing the urban poor became overwhelming. With unabated urbanisation and poor housing delivery, most cities have become an eye sore as a result of the development of illegal settlements without the accompanying infrastructure to support services required in an urban set up (UN-Habitat, 2010).

In Zimbabwe, the genesis of unmet housing demand is traced back to 1980, after the removal of colonial urban influx control laws. Before 1980, families were barred from staying with their working husbands in cities. The removal of prohibiting laws, saw the demand for housing units outstripping supply, as families reunited with their working husbands or wives (Chigara et al, 2013). This happened at the same time when migration into cities increased due to prospects of employment as a way to mitigate the vagaries of recurring droughts in rural areas. The influx from rural to urban areas was not matched by concerted efforts to develop suitable shelter to accommodate the increasing urban population. As a result, the little available houses became crowded as residents tried to counter housing shortages through sharing the available space.

Attempts by individuals to construct their own homes were hampered by unavailability of serviced stands and the high costs of construction which were beyond the majority of urban poor. These challenges were mainly due to low income driven poverty and material deprivation (Chigara et al, 2013). Over the last three decades, the government and the private sector housing developers made piecemeal and halfhearted attempts to increase housing supply through various policy pronouncements and financial support schemes (Hove et al, 2013). However, the worsening shortages of suitable housing across cities in Zimbabwe is clear testimony that the various policies and housing projects were not effective enough to arrest the ballooning housing problem. Sadly, this poor housing delivery manifested in accelerated development of slum settlements, overcrowding, increased crime, environmental degradation and hygiene problems among residents (Morphet & Clifford, 2017). Such conditions of living pose real threats to human security hence the clarion call to engage in this research. The findings of this study are useful in helping in the formulation of policies to address housing challenges.

2.2.2 Human Threats arising from Lack of Housing

International human rights law recognizes everyone's right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing (UN-Habitat, 2012). Despite the centrality of housing provision as a human right, many urban dwellers remain unhoused throughout the world's cities. Millions around the world live in threatening conditions, in overcrowded slums and informal settlements (McGranahan & Martine, 2014). For those who sweat to build their own houses in unsanctioned land, their lives remain under threat due to lack of amenities required for normal service delivery. Fear of violent evictions without provision of alternative shelter is a concern that characterise people who live in the so called illegal settlements (Moyo, 2014). These slum settlements are synonymous with compromised basic service delivery in critical areas such as access to health facilities, clean water and sewer management. As more and more illegal settlements and crowding takes place, compelling poverty and unhuman living conditions become wide spread (UN-Habitat, 2010). These conditions eventually manifest themselves in the form of epidemic outbreaks like cholera, typhoid and other diseases (Musemwa, 2010). Disease outbreaks in many cities across the world including Harare, are catastrophic to human life. Many lives have been lost through diseases as compared to lives lost as a result of war since the end of the cold war. From this backdrop, this research seeks to unpack the human security threats arising from housing deficiencies in urban areas, particularly Harare.

2.2.3 Strategies in Housing Provision

Housing delivery is not a mean task, neither is it the responsibility of governments alone. Effective strategies in housing delivery do not come cheap hence the need for collective effort to increase the supply of this basic human need (Government of Zimbabwe, 2018). At the heart of any urban growth lies a corresponding increase in housing demand. This is evidenced by the growth of slum settlements at the periphery of cities as well as overcrowding in existing houses. Ballooning housing waiting lists in most urban areas are a clear testimony of the importance for increasing the supply of housing in towns and cities (Chigara et al, 2013). On the same note overcrowding in existing houses testify to the existence of hidden households who equally need houses of their own. This calls for central and local governments to consider putting in place a wide variety of strategies which can deliver adequate shelter for urban populations. Such strategies may include establishment of housing companies, sustained mortgage support, private

and public partnerships among many other effective housing delivery methods (Ademiluyi, 2010).

There are many issues to be addressed by policy makers in order to facilitate accelerated housing development. The barriers which impede effective supply of housing in urban areas include issues to do with land availability, funding and outdated housing by-laws (Chigara et al, 2013). Given that the provision of housing is a critical component in the provision of human security, central and local governments, private sector and other housing actors must work together to meet housing needs of residents so as to improve their conditions of living. This realisation is a wakeup call for this research to provide effective housing strategies which can be adopted in order to eliminate human threats emanating from lack of housing provision. Specific case studies were selected and reviewed below.

2.2.4 Case of Japan

After the end of World War II in 1945, Japan found itself in dire housing shortage in most its cities. The shortage was estimated at around 4.2 housing units. The Government quickly established several housing agencies under the Ministry of Construction (Government of Japan, 1948). It was realised that the provision of services was linked to the provision of housing. Additionally, housing provision was regarded as a way to improve human security of the Japanese people in the aftermath of the devastating and destructive World War II. With such a backdrop, the Ministry of Construction pushed the delivery of housing in Japan through what they termed ‘three pillars for housing policy’. These pillars were created to match the housing demand with housing supply. The first pillar referred to as the Government Housing Loan Corporation (GHLC), was established in 1950 and it sort to provide financial backing through mortgage loans. This housing policy managed to finance around 19 million housing units by 2007. This policy was complemented by the Public Housing Act 193 which was enacted in 1951. This piece of legislation gave powers to local governments (LGUs) in Japan to build houses and rent them to low-income earners at affordable rates. Houses constructed under this provision made sure that even poor people who could not afford to build their own houses are catered for in terms of living in standard houses where other basic services could be collectively be provided by local authorities. Services such as water reticulation, waste management, health provision and

education among other critical services were easily provided. Most if not all causes of threats to human security such as diseases, crime and other vices were effectively addressed resulting in improved living for residents. Lastly but equally important pillar was the Japan Housing Corporation (JHC) which was established in 1955. This housing policy targeted large scale supply of residential land for people who could afford to construct their own houses (Kobayashi, 2016).

The three housing policy pillars managed to deliver houses to Japanese people within a reasonable space of time. This huge amount of housing units that were constructed have greatly changed the face of housing provision in Japanese towns, a clear contrast from the prevailing status in African towns (UN-HABITAT, 2014). The combined effort of Japanese housing policies dealt effectively with housing shortages as the amount of housing stock exceeded demand by 1968. Illegal settlements, backyard shacks and overcrowding, the main drivers human security threats were adequately addressed in most towns in Japan. This resulted in improved service delivery in Japanese towns thereby enhancing human security to the people (Japan Housing Finance Agency, 2014). After housing demand was exceeded, the focus was turned towards improving the quality of houses through enhancing of existing housing facilities, a process that eliminated threats to human security.

2.2.5 Case of Nigeria

Africa is fast becoming urbanized with 50% of African population projected to be living in urban areas by 2030 (UN-HABITAT, 2010). However, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme noted that most African towns and cities are characterised by informal settlements, shanty towns as major forms of the growing urbanisation process. As a result of such developments, Africa's slum population stood at an estimated 199.5 million residents as at 2010 (UN-HABITAT, 2010). The increased pace of urbanisation and its associated housing challenges has become the source of major threats to human security in the African continent.

In a bid to arrest the development of slum settlements and other forms of informal settlements across Nigerian cities, the Federal and State governments imposed several measures to improve the delivery of houses to residents. In the same spirit, forceful evictions of slum dwellers and

informal settlements were conducted in 1990 and 2005 in Lagos, as a way to stop the proliferation of such unplanned urban settlements. The result of such forced evictions saw the endangering of human lives through various facets including denial of livelihoods, lack of drinking water, food shortages at household level and homelessness among other challenges associated with lack of housing. More often than not, the evicted residents responded by establishing new illegal settlements or rebuilding the destroyed slums (Ademiluyi, 2010). The proliferation of informal settlements made it very difficult for the City of Lagos authorities to provide services that are required for normal survival in an urban set up. The lack of critical service provision such as sanitation services and health centres became sources of disease outbreaks. Furthermore, these slums became hubs of crime, further putting the lives of ordinary residents at risk of muggings and other vices.

As a respond to the various human security threats arising from lack of adequate housing, Lagos Metropolitan Development came up with a revitalization project which was aimed at formalizing existing slums (Ademiluyi, 2010). This project was viewed as the panacea to addressing housing provision in Lagos and enhancing human security through service provision in its various urban dimensions. Lagos city authorities also acknowledged the need for providing its residents with suitable housing by formulating the Mid-term housing strategy of 2011-2013. This strategy targeted to provide access to housing to all Lagos residents in need of housing. In spite of these policy measures, housing provision in Lagos largely remains a problem (UN-Habitat, 2010). The poor residents of Lagos are still unable to access housing hence they remain faced with difficulties which threaten their right to better lives, free from “fear and want”. The city continues to experience growth, albeit through the development of slum settlements (UN-Habitat, 2010). The living conditions remains critical mostly through pollution due to lack of clean water, lack of waste management and lack of sewage reticulation, conditions that fuel disease outbreaks and serious threats to the wellbeing of people (Cross, 2008).

2.2.6 Case of South Africa

In South Africa, the problem of housing provision is as enormous as in most African cities. Housing shortages is more pronounced in Johannesburg where modern houses delivery and compete with shanty townships in terms of growth. The population of Johannesburg was projected to reach a high of 3.9 million residents by end of 2015. Out of this population, it is

estimated that 150 00 to 220 000 people are living in informal settlements (UN-Habitat, 2010). Informal settlements in Johannesburg include disused inner city bad buildings, backyard slums, sprouting shanty townships surrounding the city periphery and many other illegal settlements. In addition to these, many people live in street pavements, bus terminus and under bridges (Lemanski, 2009). This clearly shows the extent of the housing challenges that prevail not only in Johannesburg but across all cities in South Africa. Such housing problems presents many challenges to central government as well as the local government, in terms of provision of services. Basic human needs like provision of clean water, waste management, food security, access to health facilities and personal security are difficult to provide in these situations of unplanned settlements. To exacerbate the situation of homelessness, people living in these informal accommodation in Johannesburg continue to be evaded by the necessary but critical human conditions that promote their security. Their lives are constantly under threats from various factors including prospects of evictions, crime and related human threats arising from lack of stable habitat.

The housing backlog in South African cities is worsened by the high influx of immigrants from many African countries which are experiencing economic hardships. These immigrants flock to South Africa in search for greener pastures but more often than not, they find themselves living in environments that are not fit for human habitation (Ngomba, 2016). In fact, some of them end up losing their lives due to multiple such as hunger, diseases and other problems linked to being homelessness. In some cases, these people end up sharing limited housing space with the locals who want to maximize on rentals as a way to supplement their incomes. This trend has caused overcrowding especially in accommodations within the city centres. This has overwhelmed sanitation facilities, a situation that create hazardous and unhygienic living (Lemanski, 2009). In extreme cases, such crowding fuels prostitution, crime and attract the attention of the police who end up harassing residents who they accuse of harboring criminals. Often, police and residents end up in violent clashes, a situation that causes human insecurity. In 2005, police in Johannesburg used tear gas to disperse residents in Marlboro who were using empty factory buildings as residential houses.

In acknowledging the seriousness of the housing shortages and its pursuant threats to human security among residents of Johannesburg and other homeless citizens in South African cities, the government introduced came up with a housing policy dubbed ‘Breaking New Ground’ (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, 2005). The objectives of this policy was to accelerate the provision of housing to those in need. Provision of such houses was envisaged as a sustainable way of promote human security through provision of sustainable human settlements.

Under 2005 Breaking New Ground housing policy and its attendant provisions, players in housing provision in South Africa entered into a social contract whose target was to eradicate slum settlements and replace them with standardized housing by the year 2014 (Ngomba, 2016). Although this target was not met, a considerable amount of housing units and associated services that promote human security were provided. Those residents who benefited from these low cost social housing units are now enjoying a better life, with access to clean water, health facilities, education and other social services that are necessary for human survival (Hove, Ngwerume & Muchemwa, 2013). However, many urban dwellers in South African cities are still living in shanty towns, slum houses and in streets. This present an avalanche of threats to their human security, both physically and psychologically hence the need for more house provision if the situation is to be abetted.

2.2.7 Case of Zimbabwe

The unprecedented high levels of housing demand in Harare is attributable to high influx of people from across the country in search for better life opportunities as promised by the glitter of Zimbabwe’s industrial hub and the associated opportunities that are synonymous with any capital city of a country. The steady influx of people into Harare is traced back to 1980. Previously, the Urban Areas Accommodation and Registration Act (Number 6 of 1946) prohibited blacks from staying in urban areas except for the purpose of work. This Act did not permit for families of workers to live with their families as they were required to go back to their rural homes after retiring or loss of work (Moyo, 2014). The same Act also required employers to accommodate their employees in hostels or within their premises. The attainment of independence saw the collapse of such prohibitions and saw many families migrating from rural to urban areas. This

movement created heavy constraints not only available housing but on all other required services and facilities necessary for healthy living.

In an attempt to match the risen housing demand, the government adopted various policies aimed at improving housing supply. Some of the policies adopted include Homeownership, National Housing Fund, Housing and Guarantee Fund and Aided Self Help (Ministry of Local Government and National Housing, 1999). While these policies are credited for the increased housing provision in most urban areas, they fell far short of matching the high demand. The shortcomings of these policies meant that housing delivery continued to evade home seekers resulting in the proliferation of backyard shanties, overcrowding and development of informal settlements. Such developments are characterised by poor to very bad living conditions that threaten the wellbeing of people.

2.3 Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed literature on problems that are faced by people across the globe as a result of inadequate housing among the growing urban population. The review was conducted in relation to the UN concept of Human Security. This people-centric concept is concerned with the promotion of human life and dignity. The right to housing is a core principle of Human Security and is viewed as the building blocks of the advancement of human life. Access to adequate housing shields human beings from adverse weather conditions. In this regard, housing is viewed beyond the mere provision of four walls and roof but rather as a right that every human being is entitled. Failure to provide such basic human needs have resulted in the proliferation of informal activities. Studies have shown that development of informal settlements are products of inadequate housing, a situation which is characterised by increased poverty, homelessness, crime, prostitution, health problems, environmental pollution among many other human threats.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discussed the research methodology under the following sub-headings; research paradigm, research design, data collection methods and research instruments, data collection procedures, sample and sampling technique and ethical considerations. The discussion provides detailed steps which were followed during the research process. Scholars emphasise the need for following a sound research plan and procedures in order to enhance credibility of both the research process and the study findings (Creswell, 2014).

3.1 Research Paradigm

The researcher used a qualitative research paradigm to conduct this study. This paradigm was chosen for its flexible data gathering methods which are interactive in nature (Mertens, 2010). Scholars argue that this approach is suitable for the production of findings which are based on a proven data audit trail (Rahman, 2017). Qualitative research paradigm is specifically designed to address the day to day problems affecting human beings in their communities. The approach relies on lived experiences as told by individuals who are affected by certain problems (Creswell, 2014). Proponents of this paradigm criticize the use of statistical data to explain human behavior. Statistical data is viewed as not sufficient for the purpose of describing complex human behavior. According to this school of thought, computing mere figures cannot capture human emotions and feelings on issues affecting them hence the choice of face to face interaction (Rahman, 2017).

The researcher focused on the ‘individual’, as the primary source of data (Lincoln et al, 2011). Given that this study was about human insecurity, it was found appropriate to hear the lived experiences of affected individuals living in poor conditions in Harare. The use of a qualitative research paradigm, helped the researcher to have a better understanding of the housing problems from the told accounts of participants. The qualitative research approach was also chosen for its flexible data collection methods, which are not disruptive to participants’ life routines (Rossman & Rallis, 2012). For example, the researcher collected data from participants in their natural setting, using natural social interaction methods such as direct conversations, as participants go

about their routine activities (Mertens, 2010). The natural conversations, through interviews, focus group discussions and in situ observations, helped the researcher to gather a mass of data without disrupting the participants' normal lives. Furthermore, the use of a qualitative paradigm was found flexible because it allowed the researcher to capture the participants' views verbatim, as reflected in this final report (Rossman & Rallis, 2012). Finally, the qualitative research approach was chosen because the researcher was conscious of the need to interpret the mass of collected data, in order to make sense out the emerging themes.

3.2 Research Design

The study used ethnography as its research design. This design is a qualitative research design in which the researcher collects data through interacting with participants within their natural setting. Scholars define ethnography as the study of people in their natural settings (Maxwell, 2013). This design was popularly used in anthropology before its application in social science researches. The strength of ethnographic research design lies in ability to draw inspiration from the everyday lives of participants (Dodgson, 2017). In this study, participants gave their life accounts through sharing their lived experiences in face to face interaction with the researcher. The interactions were initiated from loosely structured questions framed in interview and FGD guides (Creswell, 2014). This gave the participants the freedom to reveal their deep seated experience gained from living in Mbare, Epworth and Hopley. The conversational data gathering methods of ethnography, enabled the researcher to engage with the hearts and minds of residents of participants throughout the data collection process (Maxwell, 2013). Their accounts provided rich data which the researcher used to get to the bottom of human security threats arising from inadequate housing in Harare.

3.3 Data Collection Methods and Research Instruments

The study used three interactive methods to collect data for this research study. These methods are in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and in situ observation (Dodgson, 2017). The data collection methods were triangulated to complement each other. In choosing the three methods, the researcher was aware that data collection was not an easy task, which cannot be accomplished by using one method. Each method has its own weaknesses and strengths. Credibility of data in this study was therefore enhanced by combining the three data collection

methods (Rahman, 2017). A loosely structured interview guide and a focus group guide were used to initiate the discussion (Creswell, 2014). The

3.3.1 Interviews

This study used in-depth interviews to collect data from 12 participants. In research, an interview refers to a conversation between a researcher and a respondent for the purpose gathering data for a research study (Creswell, 2014). Other scholars also perceive it as a systematic way of talking and listening to people for the purpose of collecting data for an investigation (Rahman, 2017). This method was administered to 6 health professionals, 4 security officers and 2 councilors drawn from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley.

3.3.2 Focus Group Discussion

Three focus group discussion were conducted with participants drawn from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas. A focus group discussion refers to a small group of 8 to 12 people who gather for the purpose of a group interview (Creswell, 2015). The FGDs for this study were made up of three small groups of 7 people each. The discussions were facilitated by the researcher who maintained control over the scope of discussions. The need to control the group discussion was a determining factor and justification for the small number of participants selected for in each group. Participants in the focus groups were residents who shared similar poor housing backgrounds. (Maxwell, 2013; Dodgson, 2017; Creswell, 2014). A FGD guide with loosely structured questions was used to initiate discussions on perceived human insecurities arising from inadequate housing. The participants were encouraged to freely express their views on the housing challenges and the resulting human insecurities which they faced in their respective areas (Dodgson, 2017). During the discussions, participants were allowed to converse among each other as they consolidated their views on how they were affected by inadequate housing. In so doing, the FGD offered participants and the researcher to pursue and clarify raised issues during the discussions. The use of FGD yielded in-depth data in a relatively short period of time.

However, like any other data gathering method, FGD was found wanting in certain aspects. For example, the researcher discovered that his mere presence was impacting on the way participants articulated their views on housing problems (Dodgson, 2017). The presence of the researcher caused some participants to shy away from expressing their security concerns arising from their

housing conditions. This problem had the potential of affecting credibility of data in a negative way. To offset this problem, the researcher triangulated the data gathering methods. The FGDs were complimented by in-depth interviews and in situ observation to collect data for this study.

3.3.3 Observation

In situ observation was used to collect data for this research. In the field of research, observation involves watching study elements from a distant (Mugenda, 2008). In this study, the researcher watched residents of Mbare, Epworth and Hopley as they go about their routine activities in their residential areas. Observation was also carried out on the physical environments of these three residential areas. The major focus of the observation was on housing conditions and related problems affecting the security of residents. In doing so, the researcher wanted to get a position to enable him to systematically describe the social setting of these Harare residential areas in terms of the human security threats they pose to residents (Musemwa, 2010). During the observation sessions, the researcher used cameras to captured data in image form. The images of water sources, flowing sewer, dilapidated shelters and bad sanitation facilities, were used to validate data obtained from interviews and FGDs. Finally, observation was used to gather data for this research study because the method is not dependent on external forces such as unavailability of participants. With observation, the researcher enjoyed full control of the process resulting in uninterrupted and timeous data collection (Mertens, 2010).

3.4 Target Population

The target population for this study was 1.5 million residents of Harare (Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2012). In research, population refers to the total elements, animals or people from which data is to be collected for purposes of further analysis (Creswell, 2014).

3.5 Sample and Sampling Technique

This study used a sample to get an insight into the human insecurities arising from inadequate housing in Harare. In research, sampling refers to the selection of a subset from the target population for the purpose of estimating the characteristics of the whole population (Maxwell, 2013). A sample of 32 participants was used in this study. The researcher settled for this small size sample because the study findings were not meant for wider generalization to all urban populations. Instead, findings of this study were meant to give an insight into the human

insecurities caused by inadequate housing conditions in urban areas. Additionally, the use of a sample was driven by the fact that the research study timeframe could not allow the researcher to interview or observe all the target population which amounted to 1.5 million residents of Harare (ZimStat, 2017). Besides the timeframe constraints, the cost involved in attempting to interview and observe this large target population, was beyond the scope of self-funded research (Elmusharaf, 2012).

The 32 participants in this study were selected using purposive sampling technique. This sample comprised of residents, councillors, health professionals and security officers drawn from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley. The participants were chosen because of their experience living or working in the three residential areas, which are affected with inadequate housing challenges. In choosing this sample, the researcher was conscious of the profound impact of such a sample on the ultimate outcome of the study (Maxwell, 2013). However, the rationale for using this small sample was based on the researcher's need to avoid the superlatives of using large samples or the whole target population. Given that this research was about issues affecting human beings, it was found appropriate to engage participants who understood the housing problems from their lived experiences. The researcher engaged key informants to get to the bottom of human insecurities arising from poor housing conditions in the study sites.

The researcher was aware the use of purposive sampling to select participants had its own share of weaknesses. Scholars criticise this sampling method because of its inherent weakness based on perceived researcher bias (Creswell, 2014). To mitigate this weakness, the study triangulated data collection methods. The data collected from participants selected through purposive sampling, were validated by data collected from in situ observation. Besides, the justification for using purposive sampling lies in the fact that all the other sampling method including probability sampling methods have their own share of weaknesses (Rahman, 2017). The use of purposive sampling in this research was therefore, found to be the best way to select participants who were suitable to provide the required data (Elmusharaf, 2012). Through this method, the study managed to engage participants who were knowledgeable to the issues under study.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher obtained clearance from Bindura University of Science Education, to conduct field research in Harare urban. Permission was granted through a letter of introduction from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Peace and Government. The letter served to introduce the researcher to participants. Three data collection methods were used to collect data from the field. These were FGDs, in-depth interviews and in situ observations. In all the three methods, the researcher was the primary data collection instrument. Three FGDs comprised of 6, 7, 7 discussants were assembled in Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential respectively. The discussants were sat in a semi-circle arrangement, with the researcher as facilitator. The sessions were commenced with a detailed explanation about the purpose of the study to group members. This stage was followed by signing of consent forms by each member of the FGD. The points of discussion were initiated by the researcher who asked loosely structured questions which were written on the FGD guide. The researcher took down notes during the discussion sessions which lasted between 45 minutes and one hour.

The researcher collected data from twelve participants using in-depth interviews. The interviewees were comprised of 4 health professionals, security officers and councilors working in the three study sites. All the health professionals and security officers were interviewed at their work stations while the councilors were interviewed at their homes. The interview sessions were secured through appointments with respective interviewees. The interviews were opened through an introduction which included informing the interviewees the purpose of the study. This was followed by signing of consent forms after the interviewees have read and understood the conditions for participation in the study. An interview guide was used to initiate the discussions which lasted between 45 minutes to one hour. The researcher recorded interviewees' responses by way of taking down notes.

Data were also collected using in situ observation in Mbare, Epworth and Hopley. Observation was targeted on the state of housing, service infrastructure and environmental factors affecting people's conditions of living. Specific attention was on housing related problems which posed human security concerns. The researcher got access to homes through the consent of owners. This was done to get firsthand data on how shelters in the three study sites, posed threats to human security. The researcher also toured the residential areas in order to understand the

housing deficiencies impacting on the wellbeing of residents. Observations were conducted during the day and during night. All aspects related to housing provision and affecting human security were written down as notes or captured as images using a camera.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The researcher was aware of the profound importance of observing ethical considerations in in research. Ethical considerations refers to acceptable and unacceptable conduct which researchers are expected to uphold during the research process, especially when dealing with human beings (Fouka & Mantzourou, 2011). Clearance to conduct the research, informed consent, anonymity of identities, confidentiality and deception were some of the ethical considerations observed in this study. These considerations were observed at three stages of the research process namely; before, during and after the data collection phases (Creswell, 2014).

Before proceeding to the study sites, permission to conduct fieldwork was obtained from Bindura University, Department of Peace and Governance. The researcher was given a clearance letter which served to introduce the researcher to participants (Dodgson, 2017). During the data collection stage, the purpose of the study was explained to participants who signed consent forms to indicate their willingness to participate on this study. Scholars view informed consent as a major ethical consideration when doing a research study which involve human beings (Kour, 2014). These scholars put emphasis on the importance of voluntary participation by respondents, based on their full knowledge about the intended research study. Participants in this study retained their right to self-determination on whether to continue to participate or to discontinue their participation. During interviews and FGDs, participants were made to respond to raised issues on their own volition (Mugenda, 2011).

To secure the participants' anonymity and their right to personal integrity, the researcher took all necessary steps to protect the identities of participants. Pseudo names were used to avoid the prospect of linking certain information to particular participants (Kour, 2014). Besides using false identities as a way to protect the integrity of participants, the study kept all the gathered information in confidence to guard against likely prejudices which may arise from disclosure of such information (Creswell, 2014). Confidentiality of the collected information was given high priority in order to prevent harm, loss or prejudice which may be suffered by providers of such information if it falls in the hands of wrong people (Maxwell, 2013). Additionally, the study took

all steps to avoid deceiving participants in anyway. This was achieved by telling them all the truth about the purpose of the study as well as their scope of participation.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

The researcher incorporated qualitative validity and reliability strategies in all the stages of this study. Qualitative validity was achieved by the use of suitable data gathering procedures as a way to ensure accuracy of the resultant study findings. To enhance validity in this study, the researcher employed qualitative validity strategies including triangulation of data sources (Creswell, 2014). In this regard, data was collected from residents and councillors of the study sites as well as from health professionals and security officers who were stationed in the three study sites. Data was also collected through in situ observation which validated some of the accounts given through interviews and FGDs. The prolonged period in which the researcher immersed himself in the study setting helped to enhance credibility of data collected, a factor increased validity of the study findings (Maxwell, 2013). Reliability was ensured by consistent use of data gathering instruments which included the loosely structured interview and FGD questions. These instruments were pilot tested before they were administered in the actual study sites. The above qualitative validity and reliability strategies were implemented in order to enhance credibility, trustworthiness and authenticity of findings of this research study (Creswell, 2014).

3.9 Data Presentation and Analysis Procedures

This study collected qualitative data through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and in situ observation. The researcher intended to make sense out of the mass of text and image data which was collected. To achieve his intention, the data was presented in thick description grouped under major themes which emerged from the different data sources (Dodgson, 2017). Scholars contend that by its nature, qualitative studies produce masses of data which cannot be presented in the final report hence the need to winnow the data (Creswell, 2014). It was in this spirit that the researcher focused on data which was considered vital for this study and disregarded less vital data. The data was also presented in images and tables to add clarity on the text descriptions.

The researcher engaged in data analysis simultaneously with data collection (Creswell, 2014). For example, some of the data from interviews, FGDs and in situ observation were analysed at the time of collection (Guest et al, 2012). The researcher made sense out of the data as it was provided by informants and as it emerged from observation. Since data was collected through interactive methods, the study employed content and narrative analysis procedures. Some of the participants' accounts were restoryed while others were reported verbatim to express the meanings of data from both the researcher and participants' perspectives (Maxwell, 2013). The researcher also relied on interpretation of collected data to make sense of the security concerns of Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residents and their setting.

3.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter discussed research methodologies which were followed throughout this study. A qualitative research paradigm was selected because of its interactive methods, which are suitable for collection of data to study a phenomenon affecting human behavior and their setting. Ethnography research design was used because it helped to throw the researcher at the center of the three studied sites. The researcher used interviews, FGD and observation to gather data from 32 participants who were purposively selected from a target population of 1.5 million residents of Harare urban. Various ethical considerations including the informed consent, confidentiality of information and privacy issues were observed during the research process.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents and analyse data which was collected using qualitative methods. The data was organised in themes and presented in thick descriptions. Data was also presented using tables and figures. The names used in this chapter are not the real names for the participants.

4.1 Response Rates and Demographic Profiling

Thirty two (32) out of the expected 37 respondents took part on this study. A total of 5 participants failed to participate due to various reasons. The 5 comprised of 4 residents who failed to attend the focus group discussions and one (1) Councilor. These 5 participants failed to participate in the FGDs and interview regardless of them having confirmed their willingness and availability. The 4 residents simply did not turn up for the FGDs on the appointed time and no reasons were given. These 4 residents were spread across the three FGDs hence their absence did not adversely affect the discussions. One Councilor could not be interviewed because of availability problems due to his busy political schedules. He kept rescheduling the interview appointments till the data collection period was over. The overall response rate therefore was 86.4 %, the remainder 13.6 % represented those who failed to participate for various reasons. Table 4.1 below shows a tabulated response rate according to categories of participants.

Table 4.1 *Response Rates*

| SER No | Category of participants | Expected Participants | Actual Participants | Response Rate |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Residents (FGDs) | 24 | 20 | 83.3% |
| 2 | Health Professionals | 6 | 6 | 100% |
| 3 | Security Officers | 4 | 4 | 100% |
| 4 | Councilors | 3 | 2 | 66.7% |
| 5 | Total responses | 37 | 32 | 86.4% |

The effective sample of 32 comprised of an equal number of female and male participants. The gender parity achieved in this study helped the study to understand how inadequate housing impact on human security from the perspective of both female and male residents.

4.2 Sample Spread

This study sample was evenly spread among the three focus residential areas. Table 4.2 below shows the number of participants according to residential area.

Table 4.2 *Sample spread*

| SER No | Residential Area | Number of Participants |
|--------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Mbare | 11 |
| 2 | Epworth | 11 |
| 3 | Hopley | 10 |
| 4 | TOTAL SAMPLE | 32 |

Eleven (11) participants participated in Mbare and Epworth while Hopley had 10. This was against the original samples of 13 for Mbare and 12 each for Epworth and Hopley. Only one respondent failed to participate in Epworth while Mbare and Hopley had 2 each.

4.3. Causes of Inadequate Housing in Harare

Several factors were cited as causes of inadequate housing in Harare urban. Some of the commonly cited causes include corruption, population growth, lack of social housing programs, proximity to markets and central business district, unaffordable houses and serviced residential stands. Informants' responses on some of these causes are outlined below;

4.3.1 Population Growth

The rapid population growth in Harare is the driving force behind inadequate housing in the city. This increase outstrips Harare's existing housing stock and this has resulted in the housing demand side outweighing the supply side many times over. The situation felt by residents who are finding it difficult to secure adequate accommodation in Harare. One discussant had this to say about increased population and inadequate housing in Mbare.

Dzimba dzinonetsa muHarare, hapana hapana and zvikonzero zvacho hazvipere zvinotoda nyasha dzaMwari. Zvikonzero zvacho zvakawandisa, zvino sanganisira kuwandisa kwaita vanhu pataundi vachitiza nhamo kumaruzevha yauya nekudhakwa kwehupfumi hwenyika yose.

(Houses are a problem in Harare, there is nothing and the causes are multiple so much that they require the intervention of God. The causes are many and include growth of urban population due poverty induced rural to urban migration caused by economic hardships in the country)

Bryn, during a FGD in Mbare, on 21 September 2018

When asked to elaborate his views on causes of inadequate housing, he indicated that it required the whole day just to talk about the causes which he said were so obvious and could be seen by simply taking a walk around Mbare residential area and see for oneself the bad housing conditions. The views expressed by Bryn were shared by most of the members of the Mbare discussion group. They explained that many people, especially the young generation, were running away from rural areas and come to Harare in search of employment opportunities as well as for the glitter of city life. According to one discussant, most of these people end up staying in Mbare because the residential area “*ndiyo reception yemunhu wese arikutanga kupinda muHarare.*” (...is the reception for everybody who get into Harare for the first time). This view was supported by other discussants in Epworth and Hopley, who also thought that there were too many people in Harare, so much that they cannot all be housed adequately. However, some interviewees contradicted aspect of impossibility to house all residents adequately, saying some cities such as Beijing in China have more than 10 million residents but have managed to provide adequate houses to their residents. This group of participants blamed the prevailing housing problems to corruption in Harare local authority.

4.3.2 Corruption

Eight participants in Mbare residential cited corruption as the root cause of inadequate housing in Harare. These participants indicated that Harare city council was collecting revenue from residents through various taxes and charges including rentals from its housing stable, housing waiting list fees, rental for vending tables and monthly rates among many other charges. The 8

participants bemoaned that the revenue was not put to good use as reflected by the sharp decline and bad state of housing and sanitation provisions, especially in Mbare. One of these 8 participants was furious that the local authority was just interested in collecting money for their personal gain without providing the basic sanitation services or at least repairing the existing housing related facilities. Six out of the 11 participants from Mbare claimed that Mbare hostels, sewer and water reticulation were never repaired for a long time hence the bad conditions. These 6 participants pointed out lack of maintenance of the hostels, sewer and water services were a clear sign of neglect by the local authority. They also blamed corruption by the city authorities as the reason why the council was failing to construct more houses and flats as was the case during the colonial era. One participant summed up the extent of corruption within Harare local authority by saying;

Kanzuro yeHarare inongoita basa rekudya mari, ingazovaka dzimbasei iyo ichitadza kana kuchengetedza dzakavakwa kare nevarungu.” (Harare council just abuse money, how can they construct houses when they fail even to maintain the ones built by whites during colonial era)

Participant during FGD in Mbare, on 21 September 2018

The issue of corruption was also raised in Hopley FGDs, where participants implicated corruption in the corridors of Harare municipality, as the major driver of the housing challenges they faced in Hopley. All the 11 participants from Mbare claimed that local authority officials were wantonly allocating residential stands in Hopley through land barons. According to the 4 participants who were part of the Mbare FGD, the uncoordinated allocation of residential stands by land barons was causing disorderly settlement because the stands are allocated haphazardly. The varying amounts offered by prospective home seekers to corrupt officials were said to be varied. Three of the 11 respondents, further claimed that this disparity in amounts paid explains why residential stands in Hopley were varying in sizes from as small as 150 square meters to as large as 1000 square meters.

4.3.3 Overcrowding

All the 7 participants in the Mbare FGD thought inadequate housing in their area was caused by overcrowding. These participants elaborated that the large number of people living in Harare,

particularly Mbare, was putting too much pressure on existing housing stock resulting in people living desperate conditions. This claim was echoed by one participant who identified herself as Tino. She had this to say about overcrowding in Matapi hostel.

Vanhu vakawandisa muno muMbare, kunyanya muma Matapi hostle mandinogara, tirikugara kunge mbudzi dziri mudanga, apa vanhu vanongouya every day.” (There are too many people in Mbare, especially in Matapi hostel where I stay, yet new people continue to come every day)

Tino during a FGD in Mbare, on 21 September 2018

Matapi hostel is one of the most dilapidated hostel in Mbare residential area. Two participants in the Mbare FGD who resided in Matapi hostel claimed that authorities at town house were fully aware that hostel rooms were subdivided many times to accommodate as much as three families in a room previously meant for one person. This problem was also noted in an interview with one health professional who worked at a clinic located close to Mbare block of flats. This interviewee told the researcher that she had attended to several patients from Matapi hostel. The overcrowding claims were validated by the researcher during his observation tour at Matapi hostel. The 2 members of the Mbare FGD indicated that the city council was doing nothing about their bad living conditions in Matapi hostel. They further claimed that all the council cared for was to collect money from as many residents as possible, even if they were sleeping in corridors and verandas.

4.3.4 Markets

The location of two big markets within a residential area causes high demand of accommodation in the area. Pressure for the limited houses was contributing towards the accelerated deterioration of both the houses and sanitation services. In an interview with James, one of health official at Harare Infectious Disease Hospital, claimed that experience has shown him that Mbare *Musika* was producing too much waste. James claimed that farm produce was the source of the garbage problem in Mbare. He thought that the huge number of trucks which off-load farm produce at Mbare *Musika* end up dumping damaged and unsellable products in the area, thereby polluting the area. According to James, the high volumes of litter in Mbare was the source of many health problems for people living in this residential area. This informant also said the second hand

clothing market popularly referred to as *Mupedzanhamo*, was bringing too many people in Mbare. James was of the view that second hand clothes vendors created a lot of waste which they leave after completing their business in the area. Besides, the market was also said to have created housing problems. According to James, thousands of vendors who work in *Mupedzanhamo*, prefer to stay in Mbare, resulting in acute shortage of housing in the area.

4.3.5 Growth of the Informal Sector

The growth of the informal sector in Zimbabwe during the last two decades was cited as another contributing factor to the housing problems in Harare. During an interview, one respondent narrated how Harare has experienced an exponential growth of home industries, medium and small scale enterprises in the past two decades. The participant recounted how formal employment declined as companies closed and retrenched. The retrenched workers turned to self-help projects to sustain themselves. Many such home based industries emerged in areas in and around Mbare residential area. The informant indicated that the majority of self-employed people prefer to stay in Mbare, close to their areas of operations and customer rich Mbare. This has increased pressure on the limited housing stock in Mbare. The pressure has resulted in overcrowding as people are prepared to share the limited housing space. All the 7 members of Mbare FGD agreed that people were prepared to share the limited housing space because it entails reduced rentals through sharing.

4.3.6 Proximity to CBD and Industrial Areas

Five participants in Mbare FGD and 2 interviewees in the same area attributed the acute housing problems in Mbare to its closeness to the Central Business District (CBD), Southerton and Willowvale industrial areas. These 7 participants reasoned that this strategic location, makes Mbare residential area an attractive location to live for low income earners who work in the industrial areas. These people can walk to and from work to avoid prohibiting costs of transport. Closeness of Mbare residential area to the two markets, also makes it easy for residents to conduct their vending businesses from home. One member of the Mbare FGD, had this to say;

Mavendor ose anoda kugara muma flats because tinomuka husiku tichipedza husiku, uye munhu wose anotorara aka chengetedza zvinhu zvako, ukasiya unowana pasina chinhu.” (All vendors here prefer to stay

in Mbare hostel flats because we start very early and finish very late, after all everyone wants to take care of their own wares, otherwise you will find them stolen if you leave them)

Mhofela, during FGD in Mbare, on 21 September 2018

This was said to be the reason why it was difficult to get accommodation in Mbare. The same respondent also indicated that Mbare was very close to the CBD hence “*unofambe netsoka kupinda mu town*” (you can walk into town).

Failure by central and local government to provide social housing causes inadequate housing in Harare. Interviews and FGDs in Epworth and Hopley revealed that the majority of people in high density and informal settlements were poor and cannot afford to buy or build a house in formal residential areas. Informants indicated that the cost of serviced residential stands were beyond the reach of many ordinary residents. One informant had this to say.

Vazhinji vedu haitina mabasa saka tinorarama nekutengesa pamusika Mari yatinowana ishoma haikwane kutenga imba kana stand. Hurumende inofanira kuvakira vanoshaya dzimba, sezvinoitwa kuSouth Africa. Chero tikada kuzvivakira tega mastand anodhura, mamwe anotosvika \$8000, saka haiiwane. Kuno takangovaka murwizi pasina munhu, saka mari shoma iyoyo takavakisa ka 2 rooms wotogara pamba pako and hauna mari yaunozobudisa.

(Most of us we survive through vending. The little money we get is not enough to buy a house or a stand. The government must build houses for the poor as is the case in South Africa. Even if we want to buy stands, they cost around \$8000 and we cannot afford. Here we just built along the river bank where there was nobody, so with the little money we had, we managed to build a 2 roomed house where we are staying without wasting money on rentals)

Discussant during FGD in Epworth, on 25 August 2018

The above sentiments were also echoed by police officers and health professionals who were stationed in Epworth and Hopley. Three police officers and 4 health professionals indicated that most people living in Epworth and Hopley were low or no income earners hence they cannot

afford to buy serviced stands let alone a finished house in formal residential areas. These participants cited the high cost of residential stands as the reasons why many people end up opting to live in informal settlements.

Urbanisation and natural population growth were contributing towards increasing housing demand in Harare. During interviews with 2 councilors, they pointed to the growth of informal settlements in Epworth, Hopley and homelessness as ample evidence of population growth and urbanisation. The 2 ward councilors thought that in the absence of alternative housing programs, people end up building house along river banks, open spaces and un-serviced stands. One participants summed it that “there are no formal allocation of residential stands in informal settlements.” This free for all practice was cited as the main reason why informal settlements, particularly Epworth and Hopley, are as disorderly as they look. According to this respondent, anyone with an extra piece of land was literally at liberty to allocate it to prospective home seekers at very low costs and without a formal agreement of sale. This has caused multiple subdivisions which in turn was creating chaotic construction of substandard shelters.

4.4 Human Security Threats in Harare

Inadequate housing in Harare manifested itself in various forms. All the 20 participants in the FGD and 2 ward councilors expressed various problems which they encountered as a result of their living conditions. Most of the problems which dominated the interviews and FGDs centered on three critical aspects of human life. The above 22 participants were agreed that they were residents in these suburbs not by choice but by their socioeconomic circumstances. They were very much aware that the most of their houses were not as they would prefer. One interviewee explained that these houses were unfit for human habitation by reason of their design including lack of ventilation, dilapidation, poor workmanship, overcrowding, general neglect and widespread deficiencies in sanitation provision. The human threats which participants linked to inadequate housing were cross cutting. Participants’ responses to human security threats arising from inadequate housing are discussed under three themes which emerged

4.4.1 Health Security Threats

The 20 FGD members and 2 councilors from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley indicated that they were vulnerable to a number of life threatening diseases, many of them directly linked to their

bad housing conditions. These informants said the health security threats which they face as residents were not hidden phenomena. John, a resident and one of the informants from Epworth claimed that the threats were so dire to the extent that they can be smelled in the air. John's assertion was validated by the heavy stench of rotten waste characterizing dirty areas around Mbare hostels, some sections of Epworth and Hopley. Participants singled out substandard houses, dirty water, dysfunctional ablution facilities, heaps of uncollected waste and burst sewer pipes amongst other threats. These housing conditions falls short of adequate housing as defined by Un-Habitat. Furthermore, participants were overwhelmingly agreed that their health security was compromised as a result of these problems. The 22 participants told the researcher that they constantly feared for their lives because their housing conditions exposes them to diseases such as cholera and typhoid. The bad housing conditions claimed by participants were validated by the researcher during fieldwork and were captured. Figure 4.2 below shows dilapidated toilets, poorly built shelter, waste shrewd just outside toilet and a hostel room.

Figure 4.1 *Substandard House, Dilapidated Hostel and Toilets*



Figure 4.2 shows two dilapidated houses, labeled house 'A' and 'B' which are located in Epworth and Mbare respectively. House 'A' is home to an Epworth single mother of two young children. The structure is all what this family have for a home. All their household belongings fits in that small house cube. The door is removable and is placed back when the family is sleeping or when they are going away from home. During the night, the family said they were exposed to all kinds of criminal activities since their door is not lockable or secured. The respondent indicated that many families were residing in similar shelters as house 'A' in Figure

4.2 above. Some interviewees alleged that during rain seasons, families living in substandard houses as shown above, were prone to floods because most such houses were built along river banks and wetlands. Participants further revealed that winter seasons were bad time for them. They indicated that most of them were poor and cannot afford warm blankets, leaving them prone to pneumonia, flue and other cold induced illnesses.

One member of Mbare FGD, lived in a hostel room pointed by an arrow on house labelled 'B' in Figure 4.2 above. This discussant indicated that her family members were at living in fear for their lives. The room had only one window, with its window panes broken. This family used plastics and cardboard boxes to shield themselves from dust, wind, rains, stones thrown during the night and dogs searching for food. The researcher observed that many hostel rooms were in the same state. Two participants living one of the Hostels in Mbare also said their rooms were at risk of catching fire anytime because of the plastics and card boxes they use as window panes. They feared for their safety and health because they knew that plastics and card boxes were highly prone to fire outbreaks.

The researcher observed heaps of waste which were dumped on open spaces in Mbare and Epworth. Participants confirmed that the waste had accumulated for a long time and that there were signs anyone would attempt to collect it. Participants expressed their fear for the cholera risks associated with this level of unhygienic conditions. They were frightened by the reports that the September 2018 cholera had already claimed more than 53 lives in less than 2 months of its outbreak. Some participants indicated that they had taken part in the various clean up campaigns which were carried out in Harare residential areas. An interviewee thought that the several clean up campaigns were indicative of the level of health threats arising from unmanaged waste in Harare. Figure 4.3 below shows some waste dumping areas in Harare.

Figure 4.2 *Waste dumping areas*



As shown on Figure 4.3 above, open waste dumping was common in Harare, as observed in Mbare, Epworth and Hopely. Image labelled dump site ‘A’ was one of the many dumping areas observed in Mbare. According to accounts given by participants, heaps of waste like this were indications of long periods of uncollected waste hence the accumulation. The story was told dump site ‘B’ on Figure 4.3 above. This one was located in Epworth residential area, just less than 50 meters from houses. Similar waste problems were encountered in Hopely, where waste was dumped on open spaces between houses. It was told that residents around these areas have learnt to live with the stench coming from such garbage heaps. However, the health professionals thought that these heaps of uncollected waste were breeding grounds for flies. The same flies would then carry diseases from waste dumps to homes around the vicinity. This was said to be some of the reasons why these areas were often epicenters of cholera outbreaks. It also came out that children play at these dump sites, retrieving plastics and other waste to use as toys or to make toys. In the same way, dogs were said to scavenge for food on same waste, and oftentimes take the waste back to their owners’ houses, dropping some along the roads.

Toilets were some of the major health challenges in the areas under study. These ablution facilities were in bad state and 8 respondents expressed their concern on the health risks they face by using unhygienic toilets. It came out that most households in Mbare used public toilets while communal toilets were common in Epworth and Hopely. Four out of the 6 health professionals who were interviewed thought that using public toilets and communal toilets was a big health problem, especially when many people share the same facilities. Their concerns were validated through observations which were made to ascertain their claims. Figure 4.4 below shows images of public toilets in Mbare.

Figure 4.3 *Public Toilets in Mbare Hostels*



The researcher observed that most public toilets in Mbare were in a pathetic condition. This was confirmed by participants who narrated that most of the time the toilets were full of filth and human excreta because there was no water to flush after use. Most of the participants confirmed that the toilets were like that most of the time. The public toilets had a bathing section which used a bucket system because the water pipes were broken. All the 7 members of Mbare FGD indicated that some people in their area were in the habit of using the bathing section to relieve themselves. An estimated 1000 people were said to be using this toilet. The huge number of users was cited as the cause of the constant blockages as depicted in Figure 4.5 below.

Figure 4.4 *Blocked Drainage and Sewer System*



The blocked drainage system above was just one among many which were observed around Mbare residential area. Green pools of flowing sewage were a common feature in this old suburb. All kinds of litter were also thrown in these pools, resulting in widespread urban blight.

Flowing sewage from top floors were causing the walls to turn green, indicating signs of decay. The researcher observed that living under such conditions would be detrimental to the health security of affected residents. All the six health professionals who were interviewed indicated that unhygienic conditions were the source of many diseases including the 2018 cholera outbreak which claimed more than 53 lives. The major diseases and their threats to residents were outlined by the health professional during interviews. Most of the participants agreed that most diseases in their areas were caused by inadequate housing conditions. The table below summarises the perception of participants on the link between certain diseases and inadequate housing.

Table 4.3 *Summarized health threats linked to inadequate housing*

| SER No | DISEASE | MAIN CAUSE | INTERVIEWS | FGDs |
|--------|--------------|--|------------|-------|
| 1 | Cholera | Unclean or no water, flowing sewage & uncollected waste. | 9/12 | 20/20 |
| 2 | Typhoid | Poor ventilation, polluted air & dump floors and walls. | 7/12 | 15/20 |
| 3 | STIs | Overcrowding, homelessness & promiscuous behavior. | 8/12 | 18/20 |
| 4 | Malaria | Stagnant water pools, blocked drainages systems & open waste dumping | 5/12 | 12/20 |
| 5 | Malnutrition | Poverty | 7/12 | 21/20 |
| 6 | Depression | Bad living conditions | 6/12 | 12/20 |

All 20 participants in FGDs, expressed their dreadful fear of cholera, with 2 participants claiming that they had lost relatives during the 2015 and 2018 cholera outbreaks. They claimed that hospital records indicated that their relative had contracted the disease through drinking contaminated water. They could not hide their obvious fear of the disease during the discussions. One participant in the FGD revealed that she was so scared of cholera and typhoid that she was contemplating moving from Mbare to other residential areas such as Westgate, Hatfield and Masasa Park among others. She claimed that these places were not exposed to cholera and typhoid because their general cleanliness and access to clean water. There were however,

variations in the perceptions of both interviewees and discussants on the link between disease and its causes. The variations are shown on Table 4.4 above.

4.4.2 Personal Security Threats

Increased crime in Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas was a serious threat to the lives of residents. Most participants were convinced that old residential areas and emerging illegal settlements in Harare, were epicenters of crime. For example, Rutendo said;

The majority of thieves reside in old suburbs and informal settlements because they feel safe in the comfort of disorder prevailing in those areas. They can change houses whenever they commit crimes which they think may attract police investigations. They also find it easy to hide the things they steal without being detected by the police. Old residential areas are crowded and as many as 15 people can stay at the same house so it's difficult to know one's neighbors and what they do for a living. The police do not feel safe patrolling old residential areas. That's why criminals prefer to live in these areas.

Rutendo, during a FGD on 30 September 2018

Rutendo's claims were supported by another participant who claimed that so many known criminals reside in Epworth. These criminals were said to engage in muggings, assaults, theft and other crimes even in day light because they don't fear the police. Five participants narrated their ordeals with criminals and said the police have stopped protecting them from the marauding criminals. These five participants claimed that this sad development has left them living in perpetual fear for their properties and lives. A police officer indicated that crime was rife in informal settlements and they don't carry out frequent patrols or respond quickly to reported cases because they don't have the vehicles use. This respondent hinted that the responsibility for taking them to crime scenarios has since shifted to those reporting the case. The officer also narrated how criminals take advantage of the disorder of informal settlements and overcrowded areas to hide from the police. Figure 4.7 below shows the general disorder of shelters in some sections of Epworth.

Figure 4.5 *Shelters in Epworth.*



As shown on Figure 4.6 shows a view of unplanned residential area in Hopley. The police respondent claimed that the disordered manner in which houses are built makes it difficult to trace criminals. He said many unemployed youths in such areas have adopted crime as a way of living hence the police find it very difficult to make progress with investigations because wanted criminals will be well informed by their networks if they are being tracked by police. Another participant indicated that for fear of reprisals, residents no longer act or report even if crime is committed in their full view. Witnessing or reporting were tantamount to inviting unwarranted problems with criminals who tend to gang against informers. One police respondent concluded the interview by saying;

Mbare ndiko kubasa kwembavha, vanotobva kuma locations everyday vachienda kubasa. (Mbare is the work place for thieves, they come from other residential areas to work.) The safety of residents was always at high risk to the extent that no one living in Mbare or just passing through this residential area was safe, thieves are everywhere, and they steal even in police camps.

Police Officer during an interview, on 29 September 2018

The same sentiments were echoed by 7 members of the Epworth FGD. They discussed that thieves have become so daring in Epworth to the extent of stealing in police camps. One participant claimed that thieves could be working in conjunction with some serving policemen.

The respondent thought that could be the reasons why the thieves terrorise residents, knowing the police will not intervene.

4.4.3 Environmental Security Threats

Poor environmental management is a threat to human security. All 20 members of the three FGDs were concerned by the threats which they faced as a result of the pollution in their environments. During the discussions, participants indicated their concern on the widespread environmental pollution which they claimed was contributing towards contamination of river, dam and borehole water. One health official stated that “a dirty environment produces dirty water.” His claim was also supported by other participants who added that children are affected most as they have the habit of playing with litter on the environment. One of the participant, Mr Makusha, claimed that environmental pollution was bad for their own lives as well as ecosystem. The pollution which participants complained about was also observed by the researcher during field observations. Figure 4.8 below shows scattered waste, causing serious environmental pollution.

Figure 4.6 *Environmental Pollution*



Figure 4.7 depicts the state of environmental pollution in many open spaces around Mbare residential area. Plastics, cardboard boxes, empty bottles, broken furniture, broken electrical gadgets and rotten farm produce were thrown all over the place. Seven participants in Mbare FGD indicated that the situation was worsened by flowing raw sewage which mixes with the litter to create artificial swamps. This sentiment was echoed by 5 participants from Epworth

FGD, who said the level of environmental pollution in their residential areas was affecting urban agricultural activities. One of the 5 members from Epworth FGD, indicated that they required clean open spaces to grow their vegetable and some crops to supplement their diet hence environmental pollution was a threat to their efforts.

4.5 Strategies for Improving Housing Provision in Harare

Inadequate housing in Harare can be improved through various strategies. This study examined only five such strategies namely upgrading, redevelopment, formalization, enforcement and social assistance. The housing problems in Mbare, Epworth and Epworth are different hence they cannot be addressed adequately by one strategy hence each strategy was more inclined to area specific housing challenges.

4.5.1 Upgrading and Redevelopment

The researcher observed that upgrading of existing housing stock could be an effect strategy towards improving the state of housing in Mbare residential area. If a program of upgrading was to be initiated, this could result in changing the hostels from single to family units. A wholesome upgrade would include the partitioning of the hostel standalone family units with all the sanitation facilities. Replacement of old water and sewer pipes must be a part of such an upgrade so as to address the problem of old and constantly bursting pipes. A phased approach would be pragmatic bearing in mind that the age of the hostel may entail a big budget which may not be possible to fund at the same time. Upgrading one hostel at a time until all of them are completed may be a solution to funding challenges.

While the researcher thought upgrading as a long term solution to the housing problems in Mbare, sustaining such an upgrade would require cooperation of the residents. In this regard, the authorities may promote a sense of community and responsibility for the upgraded hostels by way of dividing them into dura-walled and gated into clusters. Installation of modern day security features such as CCTVs, can be used to enhance the security of residents. The two security measures can be consolidated by regulating the number of occupants per each unit. Specific number of occupants per unit must be decide depending on the capacity of each upgraded unit. Such a measure can be enforced by putting in place water tight security controls

at cluster entry points. If such an upgrade is adopted in an integrated manner, it can be a panacea to inadequate housing and the human security issues bedeviling Mbare residential area.

However, the researcher observed that there could be several challenges involved in trying to upgrade Mbare hostels. The hostels were configured as accommodation for single persons who would ordinarily not require facilities demanded by a family. This implies that a huge scope of work is required to convert single rooms into family housing units. Additionally, the researcher observed that Mbare hostels were very old hence their strength to sustain an upgrade could be a big challenge. The researcher thought that such a problem could be avoided by adopting a redevelopment model. Redeveloping entails the demolition of old hostels and replace them with new structures all together. This strategy is more appropriate in that it will enable the construction of modern high rise flats which can change the face of Mbare. The model has the capacity to generate more housing units through maximizing on upward space. However, the costs of pursuing the upgrade and redevelopment strategies can be beyond the funding capacity of Harare city council alone. Therefore, there is need for adopting the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) funding model as a way to pull more resources together.

4.5.2 Formalisation

Formalization of informal sections of Epworth and Hopley was viewed as a useful approach towards improving the general wellbeing and human security for residents. The researcher observed that while this strategy could solve housing problems, it was to be done holistically. It must start from the granting of title deeds to home owners and stretch to designing of area plans, taking into consideration the need to minimise disruptions on the current set up. Observations revealed that houses were built haphazardly in sections of Epworth and Hopley hence a good layout plan could help to solve this problem. Giving title deeds to residents would give them security of tenure while the layout plan was to provide for the installation of service infrastructure. Such infrastructure should be aimed at improving basic requirements for an urban set up including sanitation services. In other words, the local authority must take steps to construct roads, sewer systems and water reticulation systems amongst other required facilities. It must however, be remembered that the process of formalisation is not an easy task because it implies displacement of some households to pave way for roads, sewer and water systems. However, the advantages of carrying out such a programme outweighs the inconveniences and

cost of relocating displaced households. During interviews and FGDs, 24 participants also saw the efficacy of formalisation towards improving their human security.

4.5.3 Provision of Social Housing

The provision of social housing for the poor and vulnerable groups have proved to be an effective strategy where it is implemented. Some developed and developing countries including China, America and South Africa have used the strategy successfully to provide their citizens with suitable accommodation. Provision of social housing will translate to the attainment of human security through access to services, security of tenure and improved quality of life among other human security factors. Fifteen participants expressed their wish to see central government spearheading social housing program which are meant to benefit the poor and vulnerable groups. To be successful, provision of social housing should done in the context of improving the lives of disadvantaged sections of the urban population by affording adequate housing. Such an inclusive approach has the effect of achieving UN-Habitat's right to adequate housing for all and the UNDP's human security framework, focusing on the role of housing as the core of quality of life and human security.

4.5.4 Enforcement of By-Laws

Three participants thought that housing provision strategies including upgrading of existing housing stock, redevelopment, formalisation and social housing provision could not be achieved in a jungle of lawlessness. These participants were of the view that there was that any strategies to improve housing conditions were to be buttressed by strong policies if they are to be effective. In this regard, the researcher observed evidence of lack of by-laws resulting in unplanned construction of houses. Such problems could be avoided by strict enforcement of existing city by-laws which have been violated without any redress. This is evidenced by the proliferation of illegal settlements in Epworth and Hopley among others areas in Harare. The illegal allocations of residential stands without council approval was a sign of lack of enforcement of by-laws, which do not permit for such. The municipality was required to take a leading role in formulating and enforcing by-laws which promote the provision of adequate housing by various players. The local authority should play its role of supervising private housing developers operating within its area of jurisdiction.

4.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented data collected from 32 participants drawn from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas. The analysed data indicated that living in some sections of Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas was associated with certain risks to human security. Among the major concerns were constant disease outbreaks including the latest 2018 cholera outbreak which claimed more than 53 lives. Inadequate housing in the three residential areas were manifesting through lack of sanitation, widespread environmental pollution and crime. These problems were arising from the general substandard housing conditions in these areas. Overcrowding, broken down sewer systems, uncollected waste and lack of running water were amongst the common problems associated with inadequate housing. In some cases, the threats emerged from nonexistent of basic sanitation and other requisite urban service provisions.

To avert the problem of inadequate housing, local government in conjunction with central government may engage in various strategies including upgrading the existing housing stock or redevelop the old residential areas and replace them with modern houses which are habitable. Informal settlements could be formalised by way of putting in place the required urban infrastructure. The process can be successfully completed by adopting an all stakeholder approach.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is made up of the summary, conclusions and recommendations of this study. The three elements are based on data analysis conducted in previous chapters. The first part of the chapter is a summarisation of critical points raised throughout the whole study. The second part present conclusions which were drawn from mass of data which was collected. Recommendations of this study forms the last part of this chapter. Areas of further research are also given at the end of this chapter.

5.1 Summary of the project

The study was informed by the human security conceptual framework. This framework focuses on the individual as the referent point of security. This security framework assumes that real peal security goes beyond physical violence. It considers positive peace as constituting the seven dimensions of security including food, health, personal, environmental, economic, social and political security. The study explored inadequate housing in Harare, as one of the factors which negatively impact on human security of residents.

In order to understand the human insecurities arising from inadequate housing in Harare, three residential areas namely, Mbare, Epworth and Hopley were selected for their acute housing deficiencies. The study used qualitative research methods to collect data from these residential areas using three data collection methods. These methods were in-depth interviews, FGDs and in situ observations. A total of 37 participants were involved in the study. These participants comprised of 13, 12 and 12 participants drawn from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley respectively.

A review of literature indicated that millions of the world's urban population were living in slums, informal settlements and other housing conditions which are deemed to be unsuitable for human habitation. Harare, with its estimated population of 1.5 million residents, has the same housing predicament for its growing population. To get to the bottom of this matter, lived experiences were sort from affected from Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas. Data was also collected from professionals working in these three areas.

Mbare is one of the oldest residential areas in Harare. It is characterised by an acute shortage of accommodation as manifested through high rates of room occupancy. The area is dominated by hostel type of accommodation which were built as single quarter's accommodation, for industrial workers and civil servants during the colonial era. During that period, workers were not allowed to stay with their families in town as dictated by the colonial laws hence the hostels served as single accommodation. At their inception, Mbare hostels were suitable for human habitation, with an acceptable measure of urban housing comfort, services and amenities. Although the hostels used a public system type of sanitation infrastructure, there was an efficient provision of clean running water, functional sewer systems and electricity. Waste was deposited in waste bins which were collected timeously, presenting no opportunity for disease breeding and resultant disease outbreaks. Abundant open spaces and recreational areas were provided and were well managed hence they remained clean. These spaces have since been occupied by vendors selling all sorts of food stuffs and wares while the same are used as open waste dumping areas. At their inception, allocation of single hostel accommodation was based on one's working status hence it was systematic. Strict controls on the number of residents living in the hostels were upheld, paving way for easy planning and efficient service provision.

The repeal of colonial laws at independence in 1980, was a welcome development in regard to the fulfilment of equal rights and human rights, especially the rights of all individuals to choose where they want to live. However, this development brought about rapid urbanisation, with little expansion on Harare's existing housing stock. Previously banned families joined their working husbands and settled in Mbare hostels without any renovations from single quarters to family housing units. The strict controls in terms of who resides where, collapsed simultaneously with the colonial administration. Movement into the hostels became free for all and families began to subdivide the single hostel rooms into several partitions, accommodating multiple families in housing space meant for one person. This resulted in overcrowding, accelerated dilapidation of the hostels, crime and widespread urban blight. Services and amenities became overwhelmed and brought about many problems especially in the area of health, environmental and personal security. Such problems bear negatively on human security hence the need to address the bad housing situation. There is need to address inadequate housing in Mbare through strategies such as redevelopment, renovation, conversions and face lifting of existing hostels.

Epworth residential area is situated 12 kilometers from Harare city center. It was initially established as a Methodist Mission Station Farm at the early stages of colonisation. However, the area experienced rapid influx of people due to urbanisation. The area transformed itself into an unplanned and informal residential area. The suburb is devoid of basic urban infrastructure including roads, treated water supply and sewage reticulation system amongst other essential services. While some sections of the suburb are formalised, most of the areas including Solani, Jacha, Domboramwari and Green Valley are characterised by slum shelters. The houses are built with substandard farm bricks, wood, metal sheets and plastics among other poor materials. Most of the shelters are not suitable for human habitation. The haphazard nature of the settlements make the above mentioned sections of Epworth fertile grounds for criminal activities. Crime in this area was motivated by lack of street lights, no clear cut roads and houses which are not marked for identification purposes. Absence of structured roads make it difficult for law enforcement agents to patrol or follow criminals to effect arrests. Participants indicated that some certain areas in the sprawling suburb are no go areas for police because they are considered free zones for criminal activities.

A combination of poverty, overcrowding, poor housing conditions and haphazard nature of most sections of Epworth promotes prostitution and participants indicated that huge numbers of young girls and boys have been treated for sexually related diseases. Observations established that young girls freely move around under the cover of darkness, soliciting for sex for payment. Lack of street lights provide easy and secluded places for such sexual activities. Inadequate housing in this area forces parents to turn blind eyes on their children's promiscuous behaviours. Such behaviour exposes these youths to the risk of HIV and AIDs. Provision of adequate housing could go a long way in helping parents to retain full control over their children. Street lighting could also eliminate the darkness in which such destructive behavior thrives. The lighting of homes and streets would also go a long way in eliminating the problem of used condoms which are thrown all over under the cover of darkness. Eventually such used condoms end up in water sources, putting the health of residents at stake. Besides polluting the water sources, the used condoms litter the environment, resulting in infants playing with such waste. The health of many children were at risk due to such practices. Such problems could be solved by formalizing the settlement through different policies, strategies and programs that are aimed at addressing inadequate housing in Epworth.

Like Epworth, Hopley was previously an agricultural community. It later developed into an informal settlement as a result of housing demand that Harare city council could not meet. High demand of housing in Harare, driven by rapid urbanisation gave birth to this informal residential area. Residents established Hopley informal settlement in response to inadequate housing provision in Harare. However, the haphazard settlements are not supported by urban infrastructure. The housing stands are not serviced hence there are no roads, water and waste reticulation services. As such, residents resorted to digging their own water sources and communal toilets in a disorderly manner. In the process, underground water is shared between the communal toilets and boreholes. This problem was revealed during September 2018 cholera outbreak. The Ministry of Health and Childcare has blamed contaminated borehole water as the major cause of this particular cholera outbreak. While the creation of this informal settlement relieved housing pressure on housing demand in Harare, it lacked the basic service provision. This has caused deaths and serious threats to human security for residents of this informal settlement.

Adequate housing in this area can be achieved by pursuing various approaches. Programs such as public housing for poor residents and vulnerable groups are useful in this regard. Additionally, the problem can also be solved through formalizing the unplanned sections by putting in place the required housing infrastructure. Such programs may help towards improving human security for Hopley residents in particular and Harare in general. This study envisaged that by adopting a combination of the foregoing housing strategies, threats to human security such as cholera, typhoid, HIV and AIDS, crime and overcrowding can be dealt with effectively.

The study established that human security for Harare residents was compromised as a result of living in dilapidated and old houses, slums and informal settlements without sanitation and essential amenities which are necessary for their wellbeing. To solve this problem, corrective measures must be initiated to avert further loss of human lives. Harare needs to adopt policies and strategies aimed at bringing about efficient provision of adequate housing to its residents. The security of residents, especially in regard to housing, must be mainstreamed at all stages of housing programs. Proactive planning should be initiated to increase the existing housing stock, complete with essential housing support. This must be done in anticipation of Harare's growing population.

5.2 Conclusions

Harare is the capital city of Zimbabwe hence it is affected by rapid urbanisation which has accelerated its population growth. This has happened without significant increase in the housing stock to cater for the increased population. Housing demand has outstripped the supply side, resulting in pressure on the limited housing stock. The acute housing shortages in Harare manifest through overcrowding, hidden households, proliferation of informal settlements and increased vice amongst other dimensions. Many factors were identified as causes for such inadequate houses in Harare. Some of the root causes of inadequate housing in Harare include rapid population growth, corruption and rapid growth of the informal sector amongst others.

The study concluded that, inadequate housing in Harare, specifically Mbare, Epworth and Hopley negatively impact on human security of the residents. The major challenges faced by Harare residents as a result of inadequate housing include health, environmental and personal insecurities. The residential areas which have acute housing problems are the epicenters of disease outbreaks in Harare and they export these threats to the rest of the city. For example, accumulated waste and human stool in open spaces are carried and deposited into sources where Harare draws its water, putting all the residents at risk. Furthermore, the study concluded that diseases such as HIV and AIDS, cholera and typhoid are difficult to restrict to a particular group of residents because they are transported to other residential areas and affect residents who are adequately housed. Similarly, personal security for Harare residents is under threat as a result of high level of criminal activities. Criminals hide in slums and crowded residential areas where they thrive in the comfort of disorder.

The study concluded that inadequate housing in Harare can be addressed by adopting various housing provision strategies. Some of the strategies include upgrading and redevelopment for old houses. Formalisation of informal settlements could also initiate the installation of adequate sanitation infrastructure which are needed in such residential areas. Adequate housing for all residents can be achieved if central and local government partner each other in the provision of social housing programs for the poor and vulnerable groups. Lastly but not least, strict enforcement of housing by-laws can go a long way in addressing some of the problems affecting the provision of adequate housing in Harare. This study put it that adequate housing is the face of humanity. Lack of this basic human need is a serious compromise to human security.

5.3 Recommendations

The study recommends that:

- Government should come up with housing policies with strong bias towards the construction of high rise flats to save land for future housing needs.
- Government should effectively deal with corrupt land barons who are only interested in selling land with no intention or capacity to develop it. Housing development must be left to property developers.
- Central and local government should work together to provide social housing programs for the poor and vulnerable groups.
- Government assist in the development of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) investment in waste recycling plants to improve urban sanitation.
- Harare City Council embark on housing programs aimed at regeneration, redevelopment and upgrading of Mbare hostels.
- Harare City Council should consider formalizing and regularizing informal settlements in sections of Epworth and Hopley. Strict enforcement of housing by-laws must be observed in old and new residential areas.
- Harare City Council should engage in proactive housing development programs in anticipation of its growing population.
- Residents should actively engage central and local government to provide them with adequate housing as a right.

5.4 Areas for further research

‘Hidden households’ are a common feature in Mbare, Epworth and Hopley residential areas. These households utilise the already overwhelmed amenities without contributing towards the cost of such services. This could be contributing towards the rapid deterioration of houses, persistent sewer blockages, litter and voluminous waste in urban areas including Harare. Further research is required to establish the impact of hidden households on service provision.

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CONSENT FORM

Consent for voluntary participation on a study conducted by Mr Christopher Zishiri, from Bindura University of Science Education. The research study is on the human insecurities posed by inadequate housing in Harare urban, focusing on period 2012-2017. Information gathered from this interview is for academic purpose.

1. I volunteer to participate on this study as an informant, without any kind of payment in cash or kind. I understand that by participating in this research, I retain my right to withdraw my participation at any time without any penalty. In the same vein, I have the right to decline to respond to questions that I might not be comfortable with.
2. I understand that my participation in this study involves providing information through an interview lasting approximately 45 minutes to one hour. I am therefore agreeable to the taking down of notes by the interviewer.
3. While my responses could be taken down as notes, I don't wish to be identified by name on the subsequent reports or documents using information generated from this interview. My confidentiality must remain secure throughout the study.
4. I understand that the information that I will provide in this interview will be used for the purpose of this study as described in this consent form.
5. My participation on this study will not inconvenience me materially, financially or in any way that might compromise my personal integrity.
6. I understand that this research study was approved by Bindura University of Science Education.
7. I have read and understood the explanation provided to me. I have received satisfactory answers and assurances hence I append my signature on this form to show my consent to participate in this study.
8. I will retain a signed copy of this consent form as proof of my voluntary participation in this study.

Interviewee Signature.....Date.....

Interviewer Signature.....Date.....

Interviewer Conduct Details.....

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR POLICE OFFICERS WORKING IN MBARE/ EPWORTH /HOPLEY POLICE STATIONS

I am Christopher Zishiri, a Masters student at Bindura University of Science Education, Faculty of Social Sciences. This interview was designed to collect data for a study on the human insecurities posed by inadequate housing in Harare urban focusing on period 2012-2017.

You are kindly invited to participate in this study as an informant. Your participation is voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any stage if you so wish. You shall not suffer any penalty if you choose to withdraw your participation. All information gathered from you will be held in utmost confidentiality. Your identity will remain anonymous in order to secure your privacy and personal integrity during and after the study. Your participation is greatly appreciated and I hope the information you will provide will help in making this study a success.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1: How long have you worked in the police force and in this area in particular?
2. What are the peculiar challenges you encounter working in this area?
3. Which common threats to human security do you normally attend to or are reported in this area?
4. Do you consider crime and other illegal activities to thrive in this area, if yes, how is it so?
5. How do you deal with criminal elements in sections where there are no access roads, unplanned houses, street lights for night patrols among other amenities?
6. What are the key drivers to human insecurity in this residential area?
7. How many evictions of illegal settlers have taken place between 2012 and 2017?
8. How were these evictions conducted?
9. What are the human security challenges faced by residents before, during and after such evictions?
10. In your own view, what can be done to improve human security for everyone living in this area?
11. Which services do you consider important to enhance human security but which are lacking in this area?
12. How is inadequate housing in this area pose human insecurity to members of the police force stationed here?
13. Is there anything in relation to inadequate housing and human insecurity in this area, which you feel important and you would want to add before we conclude the interview?
14. Thank for you for sparing your time for this interview.

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN MBARE/EPWORTH/HOPLEY HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES.

I am Christopher Zishiri, a Masters student at Bindura University of Science Education, Faculty of Social Sciences. This interview was designed to collect data for a study on the human insecurities posed by inadequate housing in Harare urban focusing on period 2012-2017.

You are kindly invited to participate in this study as an informant. Your participation is voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any stage if you so wish. You shall not suffer any penalty if you choose to withdraw your participation. All information gathered from you will be held in utmost confidentiality. Your identity will remain anonymous in order to secure your privacy and personal integrity during and after the study. Your participation is greatly appreciated. I hope the information you will provide will contribute towards the successful completion of this study.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1: How long have you worked at this health-care facility?
2. What are the common diseases reported and or treated at this facility?
3. Which among these diseases would you attribute to poor living conditions?
4. What is the link between living conditions in this area and exposure to health problems?
5. What is the impact of living conditions in this area on people's wellbeing?
6. What are the health concerns associated with the types of shelters in this area?
7. How do you rate the quality of service provision such as waste management and water reticulation in this area, in relation to human security threats?
8. In your own view, what were the root causes of cholera and typhoid outbreaks in this area between 2012 and 2017?
9. In relation to housing and its related challenges, what do you think could be done to safeguard the lives of residents of this area?
10. Which services do you consider important to enhance the wellbeing of residents but which are lacking in this area?
11. Is there anything in relation to inadequate housing and human insecurity in this area, which you feel important and you would want to add before we conclude the interview?
12. Thank for you for sparing your time for this interview.

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR MBARE/ EPWORTH /HOPLEY WARD COUNCILORS

I am Christopher Zishiri, a Masters student at Bindura University of Science Education, Faculty of Social Sciences. This interview was designed to collect data for a study on the human insecurities posed by inadequate housing in Harare urban focusing on period 2012-2017.

You are kindly invited to participate in this study as an informant. Your participation is voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any stage if you so wish. You shall not suffer any penalty if you choose to withdraw your participation. All information gathered from you will be held in utmost confidentiality. Your identity will remain anonymous in order to secure your privacy and personal integrity during and after the study. Your participation is greatly appreciated and I hope the information you will provide will help in making this study a success.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1: How long have you been a Councilor for this Ward?
2. What are the housing challenges faced by residents in your area of jurisdiction?
3. In your view, what are the root causes of inadequate housing in this area?
4. What is the procedure/cost for accessing a house/residential stand in your Ward?
4. What has been done or currently being done by the city council to address the problem of inadequate housing in this area?
5. How is this problem (inadequate housing) affecting the lives of residents in your Ward?
6. Which services do you consider important but which are lacking in this Ward?
7. How are residents here affected by lack of such basic services?
8. Do you think inadequate housing has direct effect on the security of the residents of this Ward (if so), how?
9. Is it safe to live in this Ward?
10. In your own view, what are the lasting solutions to address inadequate housing in this area?
11. Thank for you for sparing your time for this interview.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR RESIDENTS OF MBARE/EPWORTH /HOPLEY

I am Christopher Zishiri, a Masters student at Bindura University of Science Education, Faculty of Social Sciences. The purpose of this interview is to collect data for a study on the human insecurities posed by inadequate housing in Harare urban focusing on period 2012-2017.

You are kindly invited to participate in this focus group discussion. Your participation is voluntary and everyone is free to withdraw from this group at any stage of the discussion if you so wish. No one will be suffered by those who may choose to withdraw their participation. All points raised during the discussion will be considered confidential. Your identity will remain anonymous outside this group, in order to secure your privacy and personal integrity. Your individual and collective participation is greatly appreciated and will help in making this study a success.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How long have you lived in this area?
2. How is living in this area different from living in other areas you have lived before?
3. Given a choice, would you prefer living here (if no), what are your reasons for that choice?
4. How is your life affected as a result of living in this residential area?
5. Do you feel secure living in this residential area (if not), what are the reasons?
6. What problems do you encounter in this area, which makes you insecure?
7. Which services do you consider important but which are lacking in this area?
8. What do you think should be done in this area to improve your human security?
9. Is there anyone who have anything that he/she feel important and would want to add before we conclude our discussion?
10. Thank you all for participating in this discussion.