



AAK/ UN-HABITAT

Urban Thinkers Campus 2022

Essentials of City Building: Managing Urban Development



Urban Thinkers Campus 7.0

19th, 25th, 27th October



Table of Contents

Urban Thinkers Campus Report 2022

01	INTRODUCTION	03
02	URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS DAY 1	06
	2.1 Opening Ceremony	07
	2.1.1 Opening and Welcoming Remarks	07
	2.1.2 Keynote speeches	07
	- Peter Oborn, President of the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)	07
	- Jose Corte Louis, President of the International Union of Architects (UIA)	08
	2.2 Session 1- Managing Urbanisation; Critical Analyses	09
	2.3 Session 2: The Silver Bullet in Urban Management	15
03	URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS DAY 2	20
	3.1 Session 3 - Resilient Urban Housing	21
	3.2 Session 4 Report - The Nexus Between Health and Homes	25
	3.3 AAK UTC Session 5 Report - Adaptive Planning in Upgrading Informal Settlements	31
	3.3.1 The Mukuru Experience at The University of Nairobi - Charity Mwangi-Projects Officer, Slum Dwellers International-Kenya	31
	3.3.2 Panel Discussion	32
04	URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS DAY 3	37
	4.1 Keynote Speech - Dr. Bruno Marques, President, International Federation of Architects (IFLA)	38
	4.2 Session 6: Management of Urban Mobility	39
	4.3 Session 7: Adaptation and Resilience in Urban Development	41
	4.4 Closing Ceremony	45
05	ANNEXES	46
	5.1 Speaker Presentations	47
	5.2 UTC Links	47
	5.3 UTC Programme	47

AUTHORS:

Michelle Ouma- Research Officer
Adhiambo Oloo- Advocacy Officer
Cynthia Nthenya- Research and Advocacy

REVIEWERS:

Florence Nyole
Jacob Mwangi

01 | INTRODUCTION

The Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) is an initiative of the World Urban Campaign driven by UN-Habitat. The UTC is conceived as an open space for critical exchange between urban researchers, professionals, and decision-makers who believe that urbanization is an opportunity and can lead to positive urban transformations. It is also a platform intended to build consensus between partners engaged in addressing urbanization challenges and proposing solutions to urban futures

The governance of cities and urban areas in Kenya has not been critically set out as had earlier been anticipated after devolved systems took over the planning and implementation of projects. These urban areas have faced a capacity challenge in human resources, thus affecting their efficiency, resulting in anomalies such as rogue constructions, informal settlements, and slum growth in urban areas. This also comes as a result of reluctant urban systems mandated with the processing of development permission applications to manage urban land, provision of infrastructure, and social and economic services.

The theme for the UTC was **Essentials of City Building: Managing Urban Development**. It envisions a more sustainable future through observance of standards and principles of planning to provide an environment where people have rights and access to the benefits and opportunities of inclusive cities.

The theme for the UTC was Essentials of City Building: Managing Urban Development

The objectives of the AAK UTC were:

- to establish the challenges facing the management of modern urban areas,
- examine the mechanisms and innovations that are necessary for sustainable urban management,
- establish the role of stakeholders and their contribution to the management of modern urban areas,
- and activate the relevant partnership to initiate and sustain necessary actions in urban management for sustainable development.



The UTC reflected on several SDGs:



The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a sustainable future, where if urbanization is well-planned and well-managed, it can be a powerful tool for sustainable development. Urban management is, therefore, very critical in ensuring that urbanization is matched by access to basic infrastructure, shelter, and employment through policies, plans, programs, and practices.

Looking at the **City We Need Now (CWNN)**, Urban management is captured in various aspects. The UTC theme was tackled within four key drivers of the City We Need Now! (**Governance and Partnerships, Planning and Design, Finance, and Monitoring and Evaluation**). All four key drivers are represented within all aspects of Urban Management; however, we find that other drivers mentioned in CWNN also correlate to various tasks/provisions related to Urban Management.

Some of these drivers were key areas of focus for our campus including: Governance and partnerships, Planning and design, finance, land, housing and services, health and safety, technology, and monitoring and evaluation.

The UTC included the following keynote speakers:



Wilson Mugambi
President, Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK)



Jose-Luis Cortes
President, International Union of Architects (UIA)



Peter Oborn
President, Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)



Dr. Bruno Marque
President, International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)



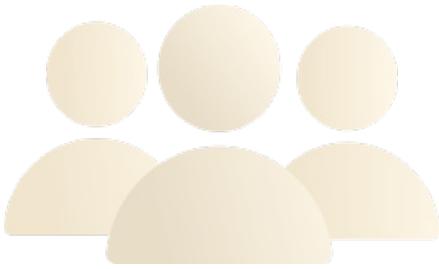
Emmanuel Ssinabulya
President, Uganda Society of Architects (USA)

Aside from this, the campus entailed seven sessions with 40 different speakers encompassing six virtual sessions and one hybrid session hosted in conjunction with the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Nairobi Confucius Institute.

7 Number of Sessions

40 Number of Speakers

The total number of attendance is as follows:



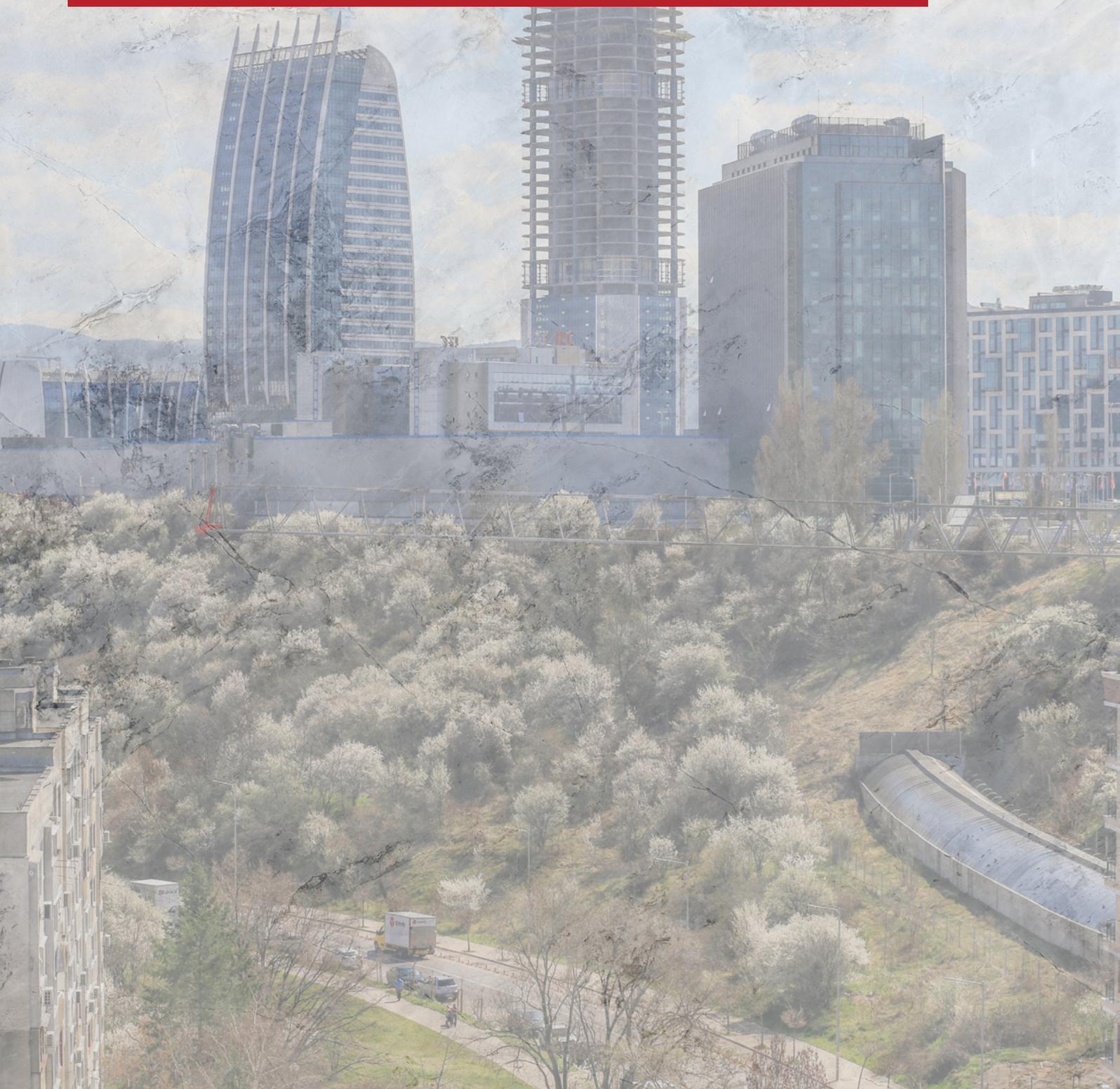
Day 1:	9th October 2022 206 Attendees
Day 2:	25th October 2022 138 Virtual and 30 physical attendees
Day 3:	27th October 2022 156 Attendees

In commemoration of World Cities day and the end of Urban October, the department held a Twitter Space on Monday, 31 October, 2022, to present the declaration from the UTC engagement. The UTC speakers focused on the following topics, which formed the basis of the different sessions across the three-day program. These will be used in our advocacy activities as we engage with the county and national governments.



- Session 1** — 19 October 2022: **Managing Urbanization- Critical Analyses**
- Session 2** — 19 October 2022: **The Silver Bullet in Urban Management**
- Session 3** — 25 October 2022: **Resilient Urban Housing**
- Session 4** — 25 October 2022: **Nexus Between Health and Homes**
- Session 5** — 25 October 2022: **Adaptive Planning in Upgrading Informal Settlements**
- Session 6** — 27 October 2022: **Management of Urban Mobility**
- Session 7** — 27 October 2022: **Adaptation and Resilience in Urban Development**
- Session 8** — 31 October 2022: **Urban Thinkers Campus Declaration**

02 | UTC DAY ONE



2.1. Opening Ceremony

Rapporteur: Cynthia Nthenya Musyoka
MC: Oloo Adhiambo

The session was introduced by AAK Advocacy Officer, Oloo Adhiambo, who gave a brief overview of the campus' objectives, program, and speakers.

2.1.1 Opening and Welcoming Remarks



Arch Wilson Mugambi, President of the Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK)

● — Opening Remarks and Agenda setting

Arch. Wilson Mugambi, gave welcoming remarks and highlighted the role of the campus in addressing the phenomenon of urbanization in our country. Arch. Wilson indicated that the New Urban Agenda should be a shared vision of urban management for all stakeholders. He highlighted that organizations such as AAK should be at the forefront to push for reforms in the industry to government agencies at the National and County levels.

In this regard, the AAK Urban Thinkers Campus through its theme sought to; establish the challenges and mechanisms of urban management for our modern cities, activate relevant partnerships, and provide a platform to promote sustainability and resilience by reflection on the Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11,13, 16 and 17.

Arch Wilson also indicated that the campus also looked into discussing and addressing the impact of devolution in urban management with cognizance of increased rates of population growth in our counties.

2.1.2 Keynote Speeches



Arch Peter Oborn, President of the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)

Arch. Peter indicated that the projected global urban population is estimated to be 2.5 billion by 2050 with Asia and Africa being the highest urbanizing continents. 50% of the urban growth is taking place in commonwealth countries, especially in intermediary and secondary cities.

Referring to a survey of the built environment professionals in the Commonwealth done in 2020, Arch Peter indicated that:

- There is a lack of educational, institutional, and technical capacity in the built industry profession, citing the example of Uganda which had 250 architects and 140 urban planners to serve a population of over 20 million people. He further stated that for the countries with adequate professional capacity there was a lack of mandatory Continuous Professional Development (CPD) training.
- Built environment policies put in place are not fit for purpose and neither were they implemented effectively.



Let's make this a
Decade of Action!
We are calling on
everyone all over the
world to achieve the
#GlobalGoals



He indicated that there is a need to harness present opportunities and potentials in building cities that: have reduced risks and vulnerabilities, promote health, reduce inequality, and address challenges of the already existing poorly-planned settlements. Additionally, he indicated that there is a gap that needs to be closed.

Recommendations:

- a. There is a need to plan for climate change and rapid urbanization with a focus on sustainable development. Rapid planning toolkits by Princes' Foundation would be relevant in achieving this**
- b. There is a need to use technology in addressing some of the challenges being faced. This can be achieved through machine learning and the application of GIS which would be vital in infrastructural planning.**
- c. Lastly, there is a need to incorporate lessons from the Global Future Cities which should include effective design and delivery of sustainable urban management.**

2.1.2 Keynote Speeches



José Luis Cortés, President of the International Union of Architects (UIA)

Arch. Luis took us down memory lane indicating that the need for professionals in the built environment rose after the second World War when many cities were destroyed and were not able to handle challenges in the best way. The main role of the professionals was to rebuild the urban areas. He highlighted that modern cities are faced with different challenges - the transformation of agricultural land to build-up areas, pollution of air, rivers, and on-ground drainage systems, and migration from rural to urban areas - which

have led to high rates of urbanization. These have led to climate change and the general destruction of the planet.

Recommendations:

- To solve the challenges faced, there is a need to face the situation at global, regional, national, and local levels. The political, social, and climatic conditions differ from one country to another hence the need to merge efforts.**
- There is also a need to find intelligent ways in the administration and implementation of plans in our urban areas. This can be achieved by recognizing that there are limited resources and identifying priority areas to spend the resources on.**

Some of the priority areas are Arch. Luis highlighted include:

- a. Health-** (standards of health, sanitation, drainage, water supply, and prevention of sickness)
- b. Safe cities-** "Cities belong to us all as a community". Planning of cities should include all stakeholders working together to promote safety
- c. Open spaces in urban areas-** Rural areas should be regarded as important as urban areas.
- d. Inclusive urban mobility**
- e. Beautiful cities -** Professionals need to find

Arch. Luis further indicated that there is a need to align the layout of cities with land uses and distribute access systems for all facilities in the city. Best cities have jobs, schools, facilities, and services close to the houses – the 15 Minute City concept. He also indicated that planning should be done as a whole and not in isolation, for the common good of the city, not personal interests. This would come in handy in addressing the challenges of equitable and inclusive cities. Finally, he indicated that there is a need to make cities more human and beautiful by doing away with cars and planning for cities that include Non-Motorized Transport.



2.2. Session 1- Managing Urbanisation; Critical Analyses



The main challenge facing planning in the public sector is the private land tenure.

Rapporteur: Cynthia Nthenya Musyoka
Moderator: Plan. Juliet Rita

Plan Cyrus Mbisi Chair, Town Planners Chapter- The Balance and Chaos of Global and Local Politics in Urban development



Pln. Cyrus Mbisi highlighted that as Kenya, we need to understand best practices on How to properly manage urban areas. Key points from the discussion included:

- One of the main challenges faced in Kenya regarding urban management is the lack of an effective and efficient decision-making space which has led to improper urban development, misappropriation of resources, and strained development approval processes. Currently in Kenya decisions are made informally leading to the implementation of projects in cities that are only favorable to a section of the community- the rich.
- The goal towards achieving the vision of the country should be guided by policies, plans, programs, and areas of impact which includes the implementation of projects in the plans. Unfortunately, this is not applied as our elected leaders jump into the implementation of projects without proper plans in place. Cyrus indicates that without planning, the need for projects cannot be justified.
- Urban sprawl is a key issue that needs to be looked into as it has led to challenges in urban areas especially in service delivery making it 6 times more expensive to supply basic infrastructure.

Recommendations:

- a. There is a need for a leveled decision-making system that should be applied in the justification of projects. This will be important in guiding what needs to be done and in avoiding wasting public resources due to the implementation of unplanned and personal projects.
- b. There is a need for an integrated framework to guide project implementation. Kenya is currently facing policy gaps that have ultimately led to challenges in the public financing of projects
- c. Project implementation should be guided by existing plans which come in handy by placing limitations on what can be done and also promoting equity and inclusivity.
- d. There is a need to build the capacity of urban areas in order to achieve sustainability and resilience. This has to be done by ensuring that educated and qualified individuals are placed in planning departments at all levels. It should also include putting in place basic infrastructure and systems as well proper implementation of the same.

Plan. Mary Ngundo- Urban Planner; Deputy Director, Land Use Planning, Directorate of Land Use Planning and Research, National Land Commission- Status of Urban Land Use Planning in Kenya: The Challenges & Opportunities for Urban Management



Working in the Public sector; National Lands Commission Mary discussed Urban Management in the public sector realm. Key points included:



Gikonyo Gitonga CEO, Axis Real Estate Limited- Role of Private Sector in Urban Management



Gikonyo Gitonga spoke on the role of the private sector in urbanization. Key Points from his topic include:

- The main challenge facing planning in the public sector is the private land tenure. This has limited what needs to be done as it is hard to dictate the use of land owned privately.
- The process of project implementation is a challenge faced in Kenya. This is seen in most counties where the muddling-through process is applied (identifying a challenge then going straight to the project).
- The uptake of planning in Kenya is a challenge at the national, county, municipality, and ward levels. Out of the 47 counties in Kenya, only 8 have implemented their spatial plans. Some counties need more plans which should be the basis of project implementation. For the counties with plans, most of them do not adhere to legal frameworks, the constitution, or the needs of the people.
- Kenya lacks effective public participation in planning processes

Recommendations:

- a. There is a need for monitoring of planning at all levels to ensure that the status of land use planning goal is achieved making urban areas liveable.**
- b. Public participation in the planning process should be incorporated and gazetted to ensure the needs of the people are met**
- c. Kenya should leverage the opportunities present for effective planning. These include:**
 - Presence of institutions for monitoring and evaluation of land use planning such as the NLC
 - Available planning authorities who should play a major role in the preparation and implementation of the plans prepared.
 - Presence of professional bodies who should play a vital role in advocacy and sensitization of planning workmanship.
 - Public Finance and Management Act which gives the planning authority the mandate to have a spatial framework as a guide for the implementation of projects. The spatial frameworks should be prepared and approved according to standards and also seek to meet the needs of the people.

- The private sector has taken time to fully be involved in the urban management process which has over time been perceived as a space for the public sector.
- The private sector is the main player in the economy and there is a need to be included in urban management. Planning affects what the private sector does and vice versa.
- The private sector plays a vital role in: Provision of developments, funding of infrastructure projects, funding for solutions in urban areas, and comes in as a critical actor in dealing with issues of climate change.
- Public participation in Kenya is not effective at all in comparison to the provisions provided in the Constitution.
- Kenya faces a challenge in the utilization of resources, especially human resources. Counties lack the best human resource capacity due to the presence of unqualified professionals, low wages for the personnel, lack of proper working equipment, and restrictions on who needs to be employed in the counties.

The private sector should be actively involved in the role of strengthening urban management.

Recommendations:

- a.**Inclusive participation, especially involving the private sector, is essential for effective urban management and development.
- b.**Areas the private sector would be best placed to per-take include: affordable housing and green housing since they have a better understanding of money vs housing
- c.**There is a need for advocacy for other private partners to jointly pressure the public sector on the implementation of plans. This would be an avenue to creating a voice to push for processes of implementation.
- d.**The private sector should be actively involved in the role of strengthening urban management in the public sector by:
 - Having private sector part of board members in relevant committees in urban areas
 - Development of policies and strategies for urban management
 - Cross-coordination with other actors
 - Implementation of plans and projects
 - Accountability of leaders

Plan. Miriam Maina Urban Planner; Co-founder, One City- The Past and Future of our Cities: Lessons from International and Local Contexts legal frameworks, the constitution, or the needs of the people.



Pln. Miriam focused her discussion on leveraging partnerships and multi-actor collaboration in built environment management. Key points that came up are as listed below.

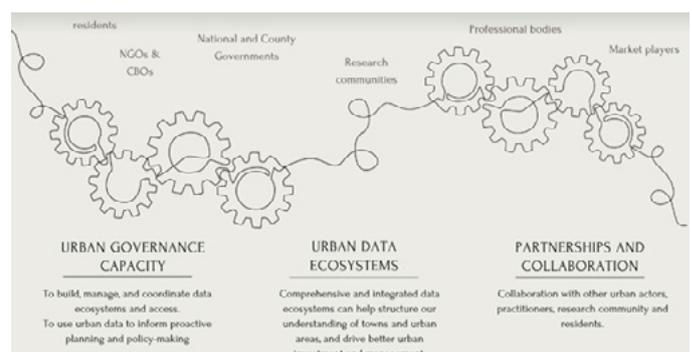
- According to the National Urban Development Policy 2016, Kenya aspires to have secure, well-governed, competitive, and sustainable urban areas that contribute to the realization of the

broader national development goals articulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030.

- Small towns and Urban Centres are the main drivers of urbanization in Kenya
- Kenya faces a big capacity gap, especially in the skilled manpower and legislations set aside for urban management
- Some of the key actors of urban management include: Residents, NGOs & CBOs, National and County governments, Research Communities, Professional bodies, and Market Players
- Data already exists, the challenge remains on how it can be used for informing integrated planning, decision-making, and investment.

Recommendations

- a.**There is a need for the expansion of planning capacities in our urban centers and counties.
- b.**Developers and investors should channel funds into priority sectors.
- c.**There is a need for policies that define our challenges of urbanization and clearly indicate a vision of what needs to be done and how it will be done.
- d.**Establish an urban observatory as a research center for Kenya's urban challenge, to inform its institutional responses.
- e.**Establish local town planning exhibitions in each county capital as a focal point for local research and urban civic education.
- f.**Promote research in urban development to provide insight into emerging urban issues and provide solutions to such issues.
- g.**Initiate periodic research on urban issues.
- h.**Make interventions for urban development based on research.
- i.**Institutionalize monitoring and evaluation of urban planning and development processes.
- j.**Institutionalize mandatory periodic auditing of urban development.



Wanjiru Kanyiha Executive Director, Kilimani Project Foundation- Role of neighborhood associations in Urban Management



Wanjiru discussed the role of neighborhood/resident associations in urban management, citing an example of the Kilimani Project Foundation. Key points included:

- Over 4 million people live in Nairobi city and the number is expected to grow to over 5.2 million people by 2050.
- The main challenges faced in urban areas include:
 - Losing of green environment for the build-up areas
 - Insecurity
 - Noise pollution
 - Uncontrolled and unsustainable development
 - Inadequate urban infrastructure due to uncontrolled mixed land uses
 - Lack of guidelines and outdated zoning ordinances. This has made approval of plans to be done without basis of justification.

Recommendations

- a.** Plans developed should seek to accommodate the needs of the whole community.
- b.** Create a feedback loop between providers and receivers of a project.
- c.** Include legal actions against defaulters.
- d.** Plan development barazas/ forums including all stakeholders involved in development in Kenya. This will promote an avenue for questioning agencies on issues affecting urban management.
- e.** Planning should be participatory in order to achieve sustainable development. This will give room for scrutiny of approval processes and ensure that neighborhoods are not strained.

f. Boards should incorporate Resident Associations to meet the needs of all developers as well as the residents.

Dan Claassen - Managing Director at Future Cities Africa - The future of African Cities: Drawing Lessons from Best Practices on the Continent



Through a pre-recorded video, Dan Claassen discussed The Future of African Cities, drawing lessons from best practices on the continent. The key issues discussed are as listed below.

- The future is determined by what we do today.
- Current emerging trends brought about by urbanization include: megacities, the rise of secondary cities, smarter cities, charter cities, private cities, and metaverse and digital twins
- People want cities that are: inclusive, safe, offer opportunities, are functional, resilient, citizen engaged and youth heard.
- Some of the challenges faced in our urban areas include:
 - Poor policy formulation & implementation
 - Poor governance and leadership
 - Siloed operations and thinking
 - Citizens lose faith in the government
 - Change is too slow

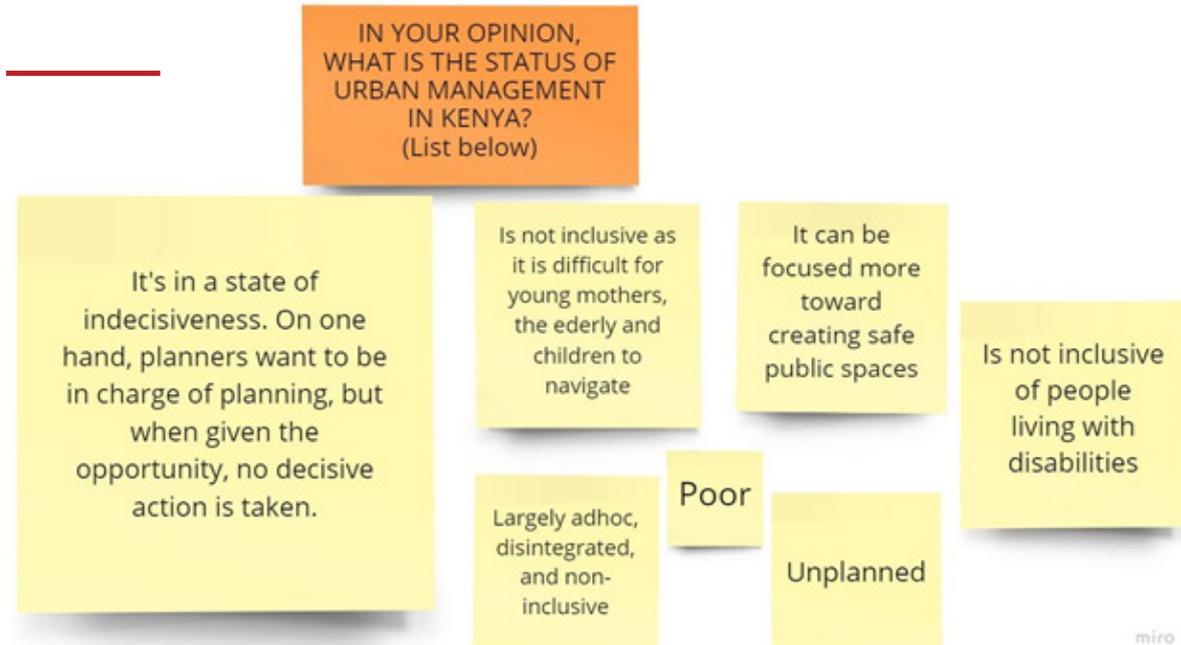
Recommendations

- a.** Visionary and responsible leadership
- b.** Long term planning and shared vision
- c.** Citizen centric approach
- d.** Rethink our institutions' role in future
- e.** Professionalization of the public sector
- f.** Visibility of local authorities in inter-governmental dialogues
- g.** Improve stakeholder collaboration

Session Activity

During the session, we also engaged the members in an exercise where we wanted to find out the attendees' ideas for critical analysis in urban management. The responses are as below:

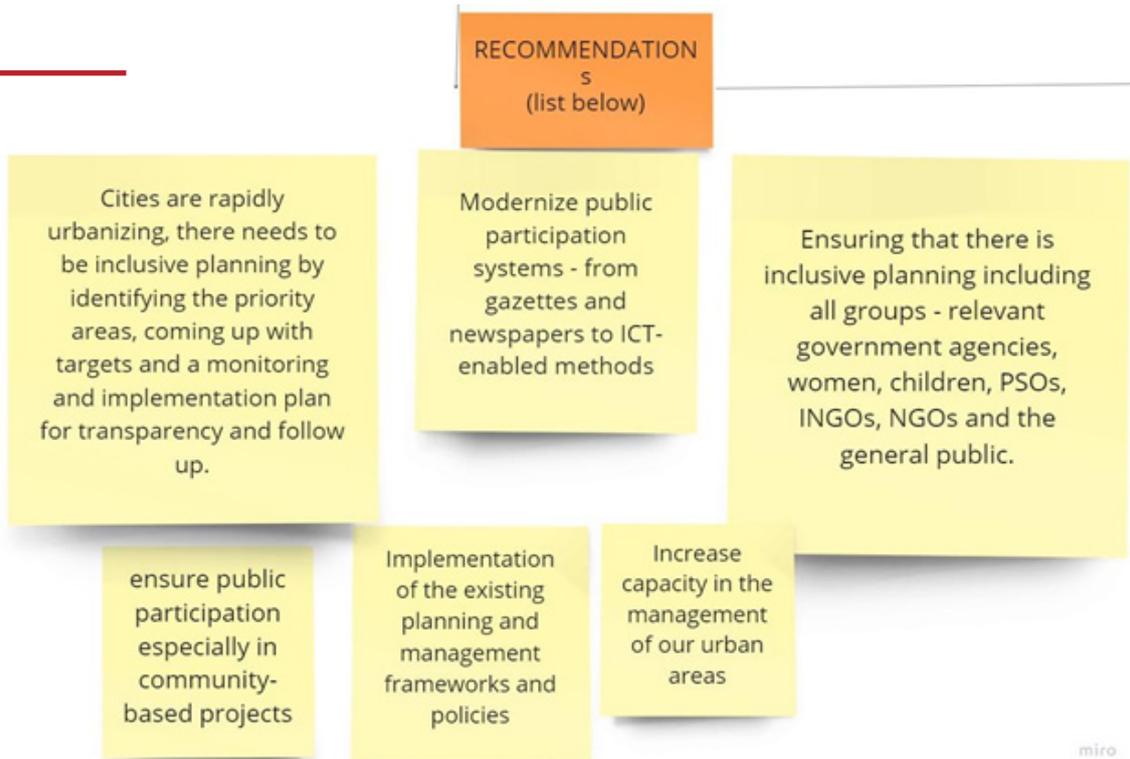
1



2



3



4



2.3. Session 2- The Silver Bullet in Urban Management

Rapporteur: Brenda Ngoya
MC: Arch Marylyn Musyimi

Simple and magical solution to urban management

- Private sector/Professional
- Digitization/Technology/Innovation (Smart Cities)
- Financing

Annabel Nyole- Program Coordinator, Public Space Network- Public Space Revitalization through effective participatory processes



Annabel Nyole spoke on the need for space revitalization through effective participation processes. The key points are highlighted below: Public spaces are all spaces that are accessible to everybody without condition. The Nairobi Placemaking Week is a collaborative process to shape public spaces. Placemaking converts spaces to places, from livable to loveable by involving the community. Public spaces define the city's character and influence how people interact in the city. Quality public space can help address the growing population in the city

Elements of a successful public space

- Designed for the users by the users.
- Freely accessible to everyone and promotes a vibrant social life.
- Reduces the impact of climate change and has a positive influence on the environment.
- Promotes economic benefits for users.
- Contributes to mental and physical wellness
- Improves safety and reduces insecurity

Placemaking converts spaces to places

The process of making public Spaces

- Site identification
- Community engagement
- Design Wish list
- Technical Support
- Design Support
- Resource Mobilization
- Story Telling
- Implementation Activations

Promoting revitalization through mobilizing youth groups within the communities is important. Public spaces should be free to the general public.

James Odongo- CEO-KNCCI, Nairobi Chapter- Funding Urban Development



James Odongo spoke about funding urban management. The key points are below: Funding and financing are tools for urban management. The current structure of urban management in Kenya where the county governments are the sole managers of urban areas has been unable to meet their potential.

Recommendations

- Implement innovative financing by encouraging Public and Private Partnerships.**
- Involve professionals like urban planners and architects in streamlining tax and financial policy models that support innovation to maximize sources of revenue.**
- Counties need to embrace innovative financing models like loans that are sustainable.**
- Public participation is important in the implementation of urban management initiatives; leaders should embrace this as an important element in urban management.**

Plan. David Gatimu Urban Planner, Urban Development Practitioner-Professionalizing urban management



Plan. David Gatimu spoke on the need to professionalize urban planning. The key points are below:

- Many urbanizing areas lack urban structures including the right skills and system to address the mounting challenges.
- Planning Identity has been shifting as urban areas are changing, history of planning involved in urban management includes 2 phases:
 - **Local Authority from 1963 to 2010**- Early 1960s was Social political in nature focused on provision of housing, this is where urban slums developed. 1991 first urban planning considerations, the voice of majority was becoming louder but the local authorities didn't manage the problems that came with the increase in population in urban areas.
 - **Devolution Phase from 2010 to present**
 - County governments as the sole urban managers still lack a proper system in urban structure.

Recommendations

- a. Political leadership; make sure professionals are involved in the decision-making process.**
- b. Develop policies and guidelines that ensure professionalism in urban management.**
- c. Evidence-based decision-making; bring experts on board for implementation to attain professionalism.**
- d. Community focus; ensure people are contributing to decision-making and come up with a professional mechanism to monitor this.**
- e. Continuous improvement by setting targets and rewarding performance.**



Community focus: Ensure people are contributing to decision-making and come up with a professional mechanism to monitor this.

Karanja Geche Partner, GreenUniverse Ventures Ltd- Stakeholder Engagement in Urban Management



Karanja Geche spoke on the need for stakeholder engagement in urban management. The key points are below:

Recommendations

- a. The quality of leadership at the top is very important, as getting the right people at the leadership level to be the drivers of urban management.**
- b. Engage the professional in every step of urban plans including the local plans.**
- c. Leaders need to trust the communities and involve them in urban governance.**

Steve Gome Director Urban Development, County Government of Kisumu- Digital solutions/Innovations in Urban Management



Steve Gome discussed digital solutions/innovations in urban management. The key points are below:

Recommendations

a.The country needs an integrated system that links the counties and the government with ease. We should consider digitizing our operations to inspire more opportunities. We need to have a digital model that will help us in urban development e.g. using GIS and E-commerce systems.

Richard Mareri Physical Planner, State Department of Housing and Urban Development- Enabling Policy Environment for Urban Management



Richard Mareri elaborated on the enabling policy environment for urban management. He recommended:

Recommendations

a.Employing enough urban planners and managers to create the right policies.

b.Financing: Set enough resources for policy making.

c.Stakeholder Engagement: Include the public in the process of policy-making.

d.Creating a good political environment.

e.Preparing policies based on the local context.

Dr. Konyango National Director of Urban Development (SDHUD)- City Futures: Global Predictions and Local Resurgence



Dr. Konyango spoke on the global predictions and local resurgence we can learn from to shape future cities. He recommended that:

Recommendations

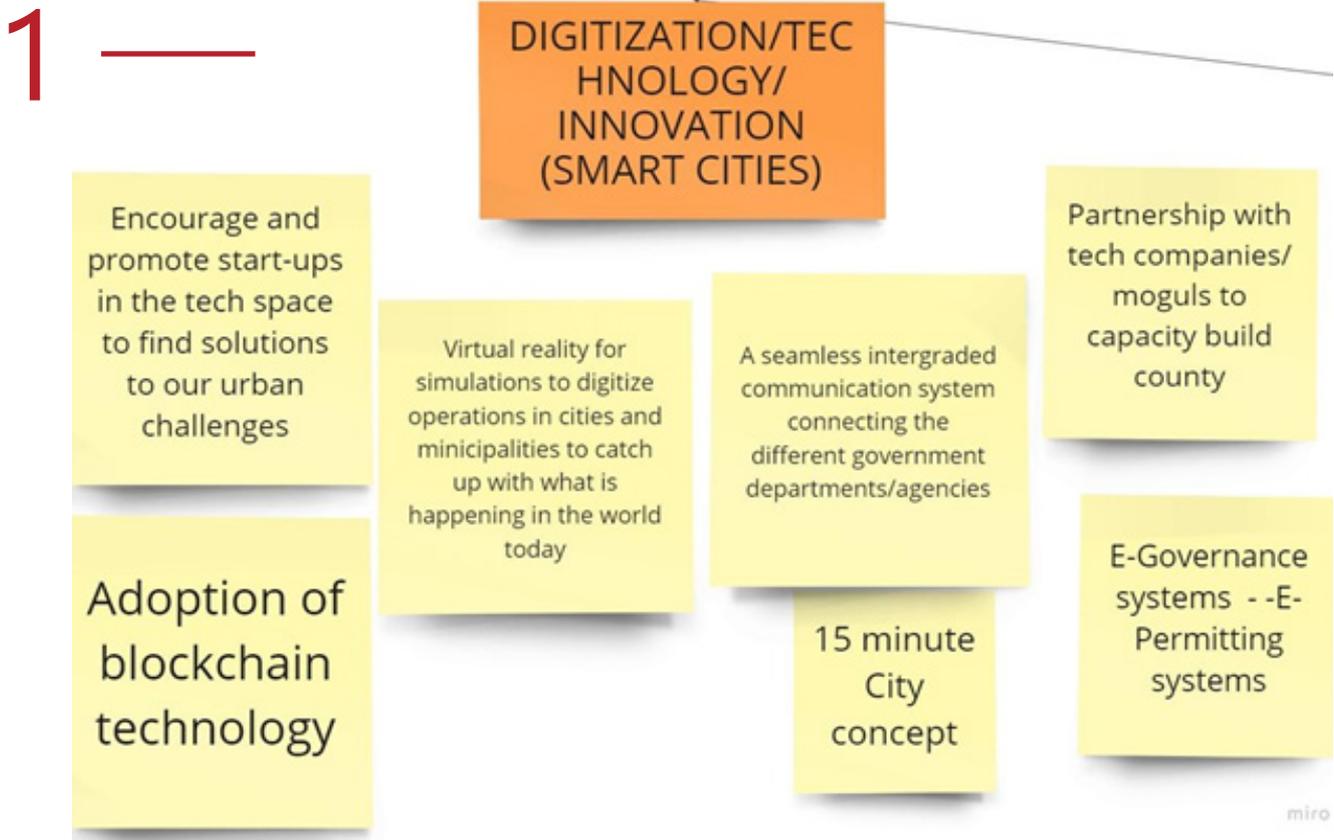
a.For the future of our urban growth, we need to ensure that we properly institutionalize urban management, and decentralize services to the municipal level as provided in the Urban Areas and Cities Act.

b.Our urban areas are engines of growth. We need to build resilient infrastructure, focusing on the livelihoods of the urban poor.

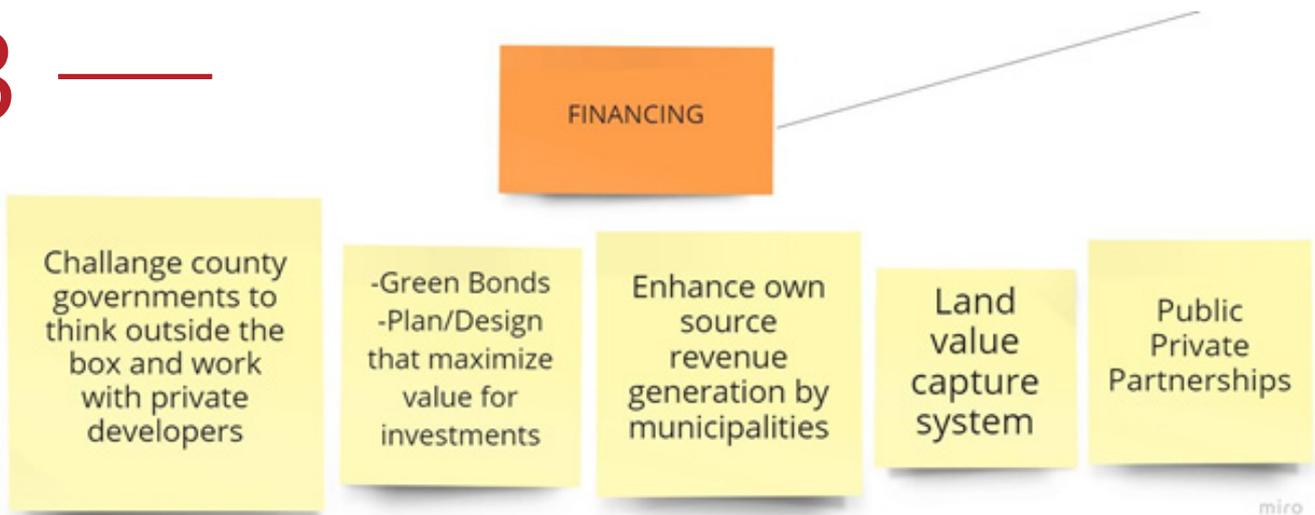


Session Activity

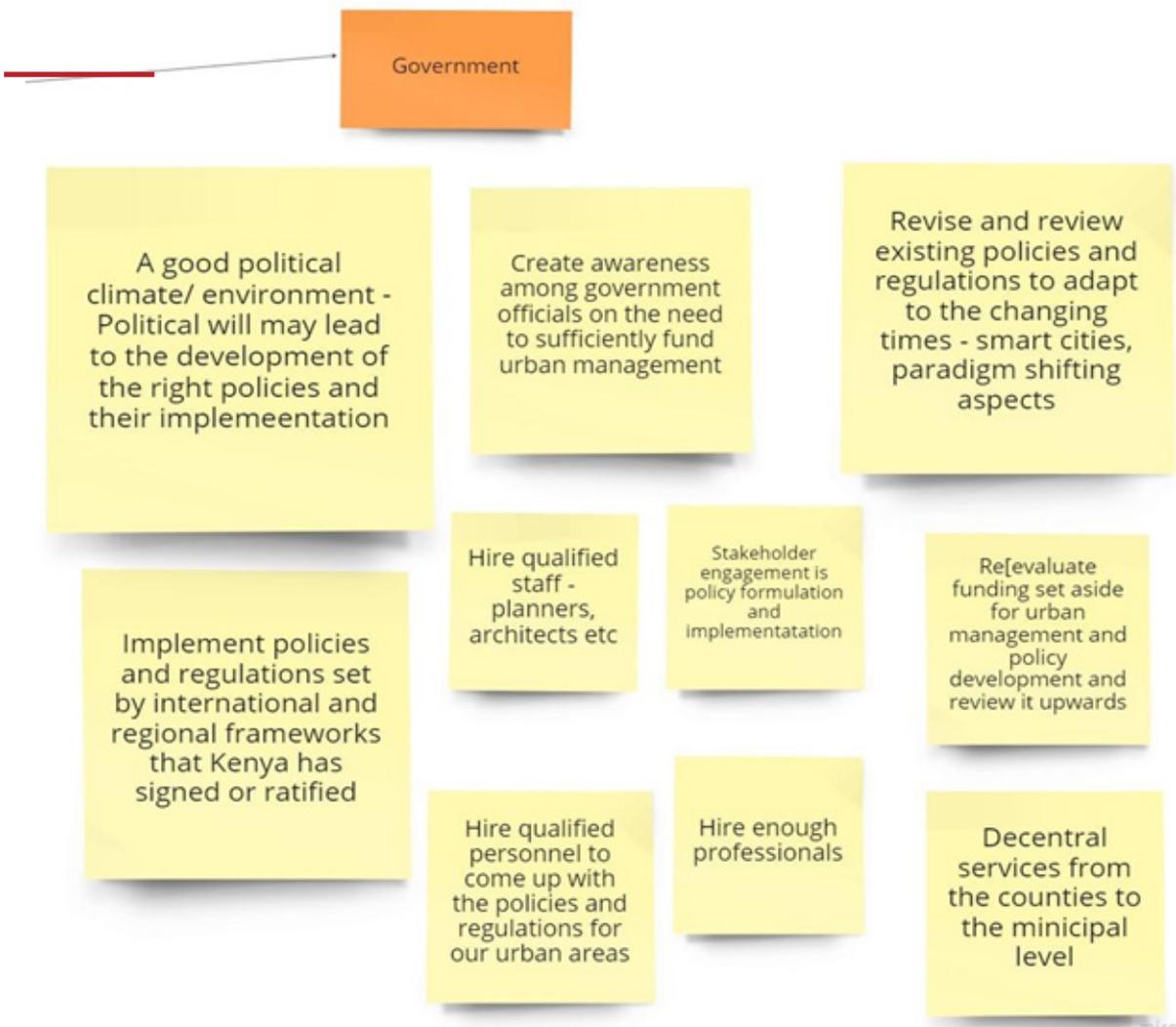
During the session, we also engaged the members in an exercise where we wanted to find out the attendees' ideas for critical analysis in urban management. The responses are as below:



3



4



03 | UTC DAY TWO



3.1. Session 3- Resilient Urban Housing

MC: Michelle Ouma

Rapporteur: Oloo Adhiambo

Moderator: Nakoli Maloba

Prof. Alfred Omenya- Sustainable Human Settlement Expert- Unpacking elements of an "affordable" house



Prof. Alfred Omenya unpacked the elements of an affordable house and shared recommendations on the same. See below:

Why is a House in Kenya Unaffordable? Why is building houses in Kenya and Africa generally expensive?

-High cost of land in cities. The bone of contention here is the speculation. Using Nairobi as a case study, you find that although different areas have been zoned for particular purposes, speculative interest pushes up the cost of land. The change of use, as a central instrument has been abused extensively enabling particular developments considered to be a high return to be built in places zoned for low-cost housing.

-Professional fees are quite costly and might be intimidating to those building low-cost housing. Should professionals design, supervise & charge fees for "the affordable house"? (12%)

-Government fees: government extracts benefits instead of facilitating "the affordable house"(3%). County governments become an obstacle due to the high charges which keep being increased almost yearly in the county financial bill. Counties are charging uniformly regardless of the area and are not offering any services.

-Crowded value chain, with middlemen who add no value: Mark up on labor (20%) and mark up on material costs (20%).

-High materials costs: cement and steel.

-Unnecessary charges constitute more than 50% of the costs of an affordable house as a result of an inefficient value chain. Trying to build an affordable house in Kenya is almost suicidal. These are just but six factors among many such as policy, different government taxes, etc that hinder the construction of affordable houses in Kenya.



How can we achieve the Affordable House in Kenya?

a. Strict zoning for "Affordable housing areas" to ward off land speculators. No change of use should be allowed in these areas.

b. Mass design of low-income areas and use of type plans will be encouraged as opposed to commissioning individual consultants on a house-by-house basis. Such plans should have structural plans and standard BoQs. Linking this with accredited fundis and contractors will highly reduce costs enabling more people to build houses.

c. The government should waive approval fees for "affordable housing".

d. There is need to train and allow accredited "fundis" to build these homes" as opposed to "contractors".

e. Use local materials (regionally available materials) plus the government should subsidize key inputs into housing, especially cement and steel.

f. By eliminating unnecessary costs we can reduce the cost of the "affordable house" by 50%. A dramatic approach to eliminating them is by having One-Stop delivery of houses, in that you can actually go and buy a house from the shelf, meaning housing would be delivered largely by the contractor eliminating the middlemen and the extra cost.

Titus Kaloki Program Coordinator, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung - Critical resilient homes elements- housing infrastructure, adequate utilities for residential neighborhoods



Titus Kaloki highlighted the elements of a resilient house, what the critical things are and shared recommendations on making houses resilient. These are:

Affordable housing - How do we increase inclusivity and access to affordable housing plus the financing of it?

The World Bank says about resilient housing - they see value in investing in housing that protects the most vulnerable with the majority in the global south cities living in informalities and prone to disasters, climate change-induced disasters, and even human-induced disasters such as violence and eviction.

Resilient housing is broad and looks at a lot of things i.e.

- Quality of the building materials used
- If the sound housing structure has been followed - foundation, walls, windows, roofing e.t.c.
- Essential utilities - water, energy and waste management, adequate sanitation materials
- Source of materials
- Policy and regulatory framework
- Financial provides to provide resilient homes

The 3 critical things are

-Meet market demand - Most housing interventions aim at the poorer segments of society and do not factor in their needs. Private sector interventions provide expensive houses that remain empty as they are not affordable. There is also a need to be innovative and develop houses that can be co-produced by low-income earners, the options of the type of houses are limited to either a flat or a house.

- Its social benefits should improve health and well-being. A resilient home must be connected to other resources such as jobs, transportation, markets, health facilities, and recreational centers.
- Locally sourced - The building materials need to be locally available and integrate climate-resilient designs that adapt to the current climatic conditions.



Recommendations

- a.**There is a need to improve the planning and coordination between housing and the relevant infrastructure such as transport and the necessary utilities around it. The only way to do this is by engaging the various communities who are the target beneficiaries to design something that improves their quality of life, and socio-economic development and builds resilient livelihoods.
- b.**Support Community social structures to be able to integrate their economic livelihoods.
- c.**There is a need to reduce the vulnerability of residents to climatic risks and stressors. How do we design homes that reduce vulnerabilities? This can easily be achieved through retrofitting to make the houses resilient.
- d.**Resilient housing has to enhance the personal security of residents in the face of violence and in the threat of displacement.
- e.**Empower communities and build their capacities to effectively participate not only in the governance aspects but also to understand what a resilient home is and the benefits of investing in and building resilient homes.

Geoffrey Mosoti Nyakiongora- Graduate Architect and Graduate Candidate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology- Associate Professor, Environmental Planning and management - Planning for Housing in Urban Areas

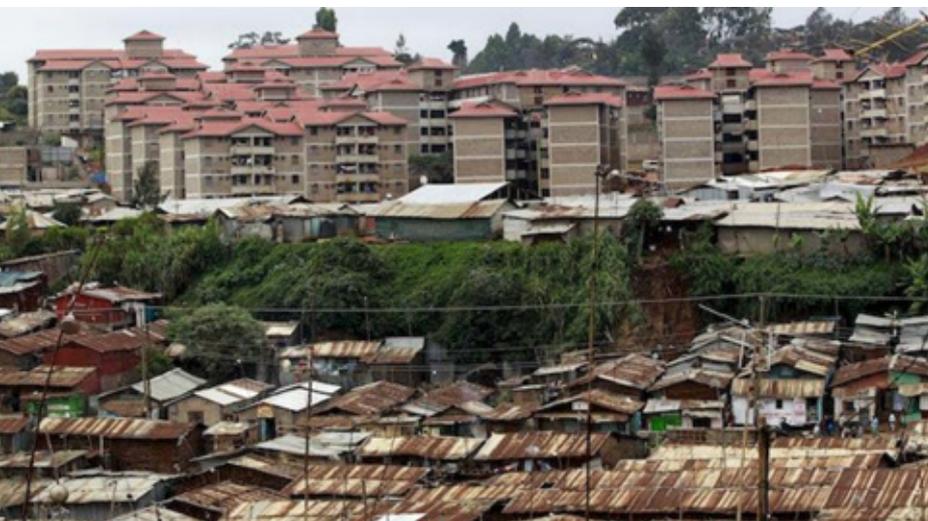


Geoffrey Mosoti shared ideas on how we can improve planning in urban areas. These include:

Factors to Consider

- a.** Variety in housing typologies
- b.** Establish affordable housing programmes that determine affordable housing needs and work to respond to them
- c.** Establish affordable infill housing development targets.
- d.** Remove barriers in the development of low and moderate prices of infill housing such as unjustified minimum parcel and unit sizes, limits on building height, restrictions on multi-family housing and secondary suites, setback requirements and unjustified fees and impact studies.
- e.** Increase allowable housing densities and heights. Entire neighborhoods or land use types can be upzoned, or changes can be more incremental

- f.** Significantly reduce or eliminate minimum parking requirements for lower-priced housing in walkable urban neighborhoods. Note, this does not mean that all new houses would have no parking, it simply lets developers decide the number of parking spaces to provide based on consumer demand.
- g.** Support and subsidize social housing development, including special housing to accommodate people with disabilities, and housing cooperatives that provide moderate-priced “workforce” housing.
- h.** In areas with affordable housing shortages and rapid housing development, apply inclusionary zoning, in which developers must sell or rent a portion of units (usually 5-15%) below market prices.
- i.** Expedite development approvals and reduce development fees for smaller and lower-priced projects. For example, reduce the number of public hearings, and eliminate traffic impact study requirements, for projects with fewer than 20 units, at least half of which are affordable to median-income households.
- j.** Improve sidewalks, crosswalks, paths, and bike lanes, and reduce traffic speeds are needed to ensure that walking and cycling are comfortable and safe. Improve public transit services, particularly in lower-income neighborhoods and other areas with many car-free households.
- k.** Establish complete streets policies, so all streets are designed to accommodate diverse uses and users.
- l.** Support Smart Growth development policies that support affordable housing development in walkable urban neighborhoods.



In areas with affordable housing shortages and rapid housing development, apply inclusionary zoning,

Arch. Emma Miloyo Co-Founder & Director, DesignSource-Costsofowningvsrentingahouse



Arch. Emma Miloyo introduced a different perspective to the conversation delving into the history of affordable housing in Kenya, the effect of capitalism and recommendations based on the past.

She mentioned that the topic was elaborately and simply explained by other speakers and it seems that it ultimately comes down to planning. It is no longer about resilient planning but resilient living and the whole ecosystem is absolutely fundamental in the conversation about affordable housing. It has to be affordable and resilient housing and affordable living and how do we achieve that?

Housing is so important as it is a determinant of socio-economic development; where you live has an impact on your health and happiness. Looking at the happiest cities and countries in the world, they are social democrats in a sense. A lot of the population does not own houses and there is a lot of government-sponsored social housing.

Looking at the history of our country, in the late sixties and early seventies, the government was playing a big role in facilitating not only in providing social housing but also big enterprises with a more socialist leaning. The wheels came off the affordable and resilient housing vehicle when we started leaning towards a capitalist agenda probably in the late eighties. Our informal settlements, none of them existed in the late seventies and sixties and those that did e.g. majengo they were in a context of a very well-planned community set up.

Therefore, there is an obsession with homeownership that we should rethink and focus more on how people are living. 80 percent of our urban population in cities are renters and if they are looking to own they are exploring different alternatives probably back at their rural homes and building for themselves. So the 80%, how do we facilitate them? How does the government, if they are the ones providing affordable housing or not, how is it facilitating the private sector to provide rental models for their staff and the like?

Again, going back to the golden age, a lot of the big corporations actually provided housing for their workers. This ensures that the employees lead comfortable lives and creates more disposable income for them enabling them to establish themselves well after retirement.

Recommendations

a. We cannot have affordable housing in a vacuum, it is a factor of income and the gap between the rich and the poor.

b. Government is key to the conversation on affordable housing.

c. If we provide affordable, predictable, and clean transport and transport infrastructure then that would free up land that is considered to be too far from economic centers. This would ease up pressure on the CBDs. We find that most informal settlements are close

to the CBDs so that the residents can walk to their places of work, provision of transport will go a long way in solving this. There needs to be a shift in government, from the highways and expressways that we are building to thought-out transport systems that actually speak out to the needs of the people.

d. The government should incentivize private companies to provide housing for their staff maybe through tax relief.

e. Increased political goodwill and the way we govern - reduction of greed and corruption.

There is an obsession with homeownership that we should rethink and focus more on how people are living

3.2. Session 4- The Nexus Between Health and Homes

Rapporteur: Oloo Adhiambo

Moderator: QS. Mary Odhiambo

Dr. Mohammed Gambo (Shelter Afrique) Manager Policy Research and Partnerships, Shelter Afrique- Impact of Housing Finance Policies on the Right to Adequate Housing for Low-Income Groups



Dr. Mohammed Gambo emphasized the importance of provision of housing and shared recommendations. These include:

Housing, housing delivery, and the built environment are key components of the SDGs and are not only domiciled in one SDG (11) but cut across all the 17 SDGs from no poverty to partnership for the goals. Suppose we can give housing that is important in terms of affordability, delivery, and accessibility that will enable nations largely to achieve their social and economic goals and objectives. This will prioritize and place housing at the top of achieving nations' sustainable goals.

We need to understand that housing itself is a right encapsulated in many constitutions across African countries. The challenges include:

- Availability of housing
- Affordability
- Accessibility
- Security of tenure



Possible solutions

a. Looking at housing as a whole housing finance value chain, it is not a stand-alone component. We need to understand what needs to be done in terms of availability of land, in terms of understanding affordability, in terms of attending to both the curative (slum upgrading) and preventive (affordable housing construction).

b. Land regulation

c. Access to infrastructure and basic services

d. Understand the role of subsidies - The government incentivizes affordable housing to entice different stakeholders to join in.

e. Improving access to mortgage finance

f. Rental housing

g. Sustainability - Adoption of regulation on green building standards and incentivizing green buildings.

h. More advocacy to localize affordable housing.

i. Need to start benchmarking other countries in Africa and learning lessons from them.

Arch. Florence Nyole Vice President, AAK- Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to healthy homes.



Arch. Florence Nyole spoke on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic to the sector, emergency response by AAK and recommendations to the sector as below:

AAK's Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

- Formed a Task Force for professionals in the Built Environment + Health Experts - HANDBOOK.
- Information dissemination with up to 20+ webinars.
- Worked with the Government to assist in the creation of spaces to manage the pandemic – hospital reorganization, setting up of field hospitals, innovation of handwashing stations etc.

-Prepared and made public a Safe Learning Post Covid-19 Handbook found here - <https://aak.or.ke/download/safelearning-post-covid-19/>.

The home became the first line of defense.

Homes are places for

- Living and other activities
- Functional private offices
- A self-contained section for isolation

Some of the areas of focus include:

- Proper natural ventilation and admission of daylight.
- Increase room sizes.
- Automated systems.
- Outdoor Activities.
- A redesign of the entrance lobby for sanitization
- Storage spaces for food will be more necessary.

-Insufficient public open spaces/ Dilapidated existing spaces.

- Lack of community participation in their design
- High urban population densities – Congestion
- Poor Public Transport systems

Healthy Public Spaces

Appreciation of the outdoors and nature greatly increased due to the pandemic and the stay at home order. For well functioning public spaces, there should be:

a.Short term:

- Increase hygiene in the public spaces.
- Street pedestrianization.

b.Long term:

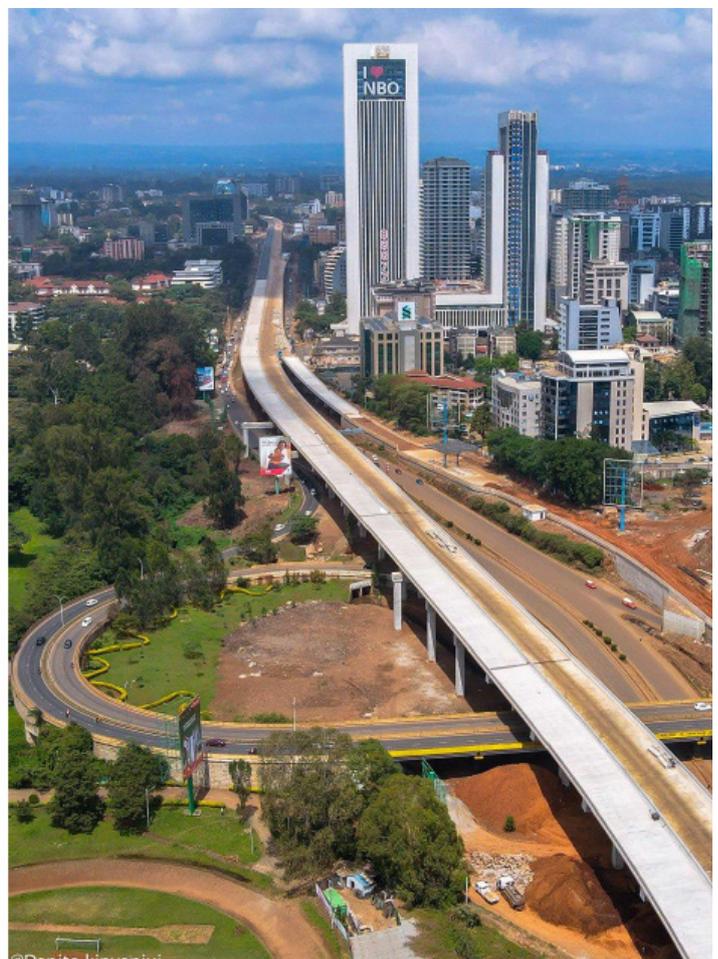
- Revitalize existing parks (open and safe).
- Guidelines for adaptive use of open spaces for emergencies.

3 Healthy Cities

- Cities are vulnerable to various stressors
- Make cities resilient
- Improve air quality
- Designed and Built for cars not people



Nairobi



Heena Khan Programme Officer,
Joint Building and Construction
Company- Healthy housing designs



Heena Khan spoke more about the Healthy Homes Guidelines and Checklist that AAK is currently working on and the need for healthy homes. She said: :

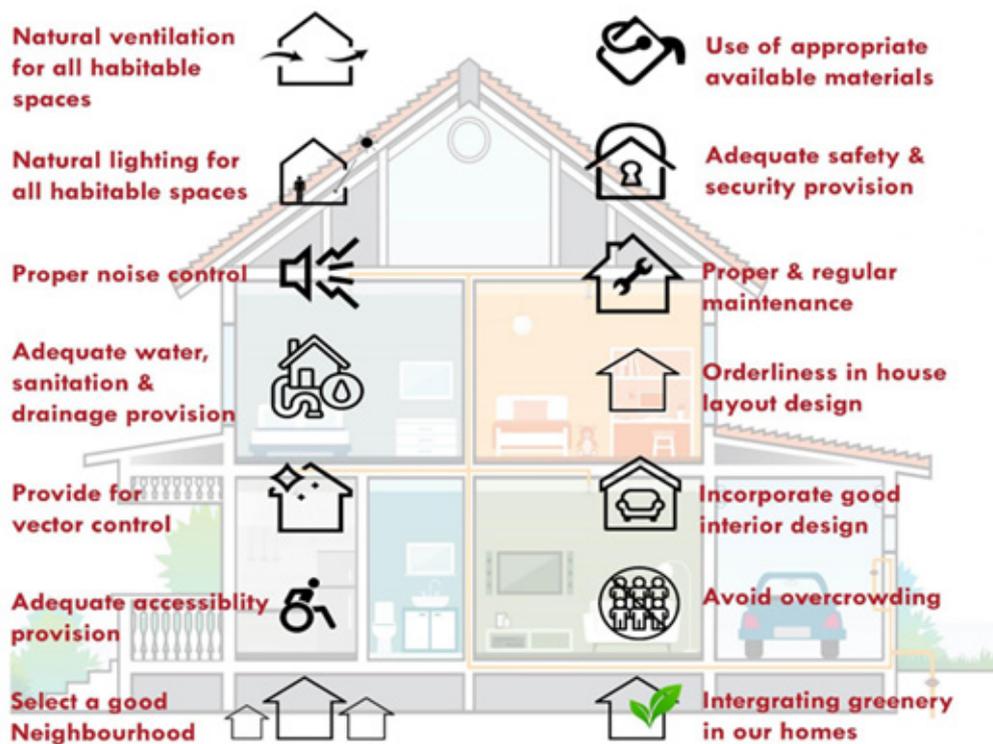
The Healthy Homes: Guidelines and Checklist has been prepared by the Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK) in collaboration with Habitat for Humanity International. It provides a framework and demonstrates a pathway for achieving healthy

housing at a household and community level in a simplified form. It can be applied when building, improving, or looking to rent a house as well as at a higher level for making policy and investment decisions.

The Guidelines highlight fifteen major components, their benefits, and ideal conditions that a house should adopt to ensure safety and health. These include ventilation, lighting, noise control, vector control, water and sanitation, accessibility, materials, safety and security, maintenance, house layout, interior design, household occupancy, green spaces, and neighborhoods.

The Guidelines are consistent with the other building standards under laws of authority and professional practice. It targets different stakeholders in the built environment including but not limited to policymakers, professionals, financial institutions, developers, contractors, artisans, and individual households.

PILLARS OF A HEALTHY HOME THAT PROMOTE PHYSICAL & MENTAL WELLBEING



Arch. Etta Madette Affordable Housing Lead, BuildX Studio- Inclusive designs and buildings



Arch. Etta Madette, spoke on the need for inclusive designs and building. She said:

Activity - If you were to look around the room you are in right now, where you are seated right now, is it possible to get where you are if you are a disabled person, partially disabled person, or have any kind of ailment of any kind?

The main issue we have with the inclusive design is that we think it means how can somebody with a wheelchair access this space, which is false. Inclusivity covers the whole spectrum of human existence and how we access spaces physically, emotionally, and spiritually, a sense of inclusion in the community, the aesthetics, and access to financing to access the space as open spaces are currently being commercialized.

At the macro level, inclusivity entails:

- The location of the home - can it be accessed with public transport that is close proximity to the house with a safe and accessible walkway to the house?
- An inclusive community and the neighborhood: We must create diverse neighborhoods that allow everyone to join in.
- Spiritual access: availability of religious institutions
- Inclusive city planning that includes schools and bus stops, that is safe and accessible, and close to work. Coherent mixed urban neighborhoods that are inclusive.

At the micro, inclusivity entails:

- Physical access and how one moves in the space
- Inclusive design
 - *Gender inclusivity
 - * Inclusivity of marginalized groups
 - * Designing and building with a gender lens including stakeholder engagement and asking the right questions
 - *Safe and inclusive construction sites with gender-inclusive utilities.
- Hard skills and recruitment in development
- Community and common spaces

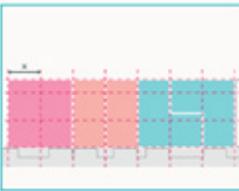
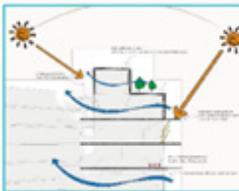
DESIGN PRINCIPLES



Zima Homes will be Edge certified.



Zima Homes will follow WGBC health & Well being Framework

 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 5px 0;">Efficient Structures Modular layouts are designed using a 2.8 x 7.5m grid, ensuring an easy-to-build, replicable model for future developments.</p>	 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 5px 0;">Less Materials, More Design We are using intelligent design to enhance user wellbeing, drive down costs and create local employment opportunities.</p>	 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 5px 0;">Low-Carbon Using local, natural materials and through EDGE analysis, we ensure our development upholds high standards of environmental sustainability.</p>
 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 5px 0;">Social Vibrancy We create communities, not just homes, promoting vibrant social support networks through the enhancement of communal areas.</p>	 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 5px 0;">Surrounded by Nature Zima Homes integrates nature into the projects, promoting the existing biodiversity as well as healthy, dignified spaces.</p>	 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 5px 0;">Access for All Ground floor access ensures units are available and comfortable for disabled residents.</p>

The cost of sustainable design might be high but the long-term benefits are worth it.

Arch. George Arabbu Chapter Chair, Architects Chapter AAK - The role of professionals in achieving decent homes



Arch. George Arabbu highlighted the importance of professionals in achieving decent homes as below:

- There is very minimal involvement by professionals in projects, estimated at 20%
- Many times when we look at affordable housing projects, we start with materials, then the labor then government levies and finally the professionals making this a cost. Instead of the other way around where professionals are very important in making good home designs. The impact of this is felt later on when the house fails to meet the changing needs of the users.
- There is enough affordable housing in Kenya at the moment because everyone we see and interact with lives somewhere. This is somewhere they can afford despite it being in the informal settlements either a shack or a paper polythene structure under a tree. The main question is whether the house is healthy, adequate, and decent. Is the house adequate to raise a newborn child, is it vector-proofed, and well-ventilated?
- We have enough space in the city for adequate housing for everyone, the question is whether the houses are well designed and built to be healthy and cater to the changing needs of the occupants.
- When we talk about affordable housing, we always assume that the target community is not housed, and then we think the solution is to build for them modern houses made of cement and tiles but this is not it. We need to find ways to improve the current housing stock by retrofitting it to make it adequate, healthy, and decent.

- Everyone should get professional input regardless of the type, size, or location of the house.
- Planning for livable neighborhoods cannot be overemphasized. Open spaces are important for our everyday physical and mental growth.

Kariuki Kiragu Managing Director, BomaKazi Systems LTD Kenya- Holistic Programmes for Mass Shelter



Kariuki Kiragu informed the session on the holistic Programmes for Mass shelter as highlighted below:

Holistic mass affordable housing, arose in 2011 while advising a small housing cooperative that had bought and subdivided 5 acres into eighths off Pipeline Road towards Isinya. Then they discovered their wages were inadequate to legally service mortgages for the three-bedroom houses they wanted. We analyzed the land on how it could generate income to top up this deficit and one answer was merging appropriate technology and intense agriculture. The housing department and BORAQS got involved, resulting in a continental-scope multi-faceted program with lessons and results.

Therefore, Bomakazi Systems Ltd, a Kenyan project management firm, was formed to actualize homesteads for the 70 % of Kenyans omitted from current decent housing programs. The plan is that after the necessary design, construction apprentices are educated, organized, and managed into consistent growth in numbers, skills, and delivery. Construction then begins in one county, and spills over into neighboring counties and nations.



Development is on FOUR levels – Homestead, village, cluster, and national levels - One of the presented models, a 3-bedroom residence and its agribusinesses on 1 /8-acre, provides about sh. 50,000 surplus revenue after monthly tenant purchases and other cost deductions.

-At the village level - 100-150 homesteads are built in villages aiming at economies of scale needed for appropriate technology application, market presence, shared revenue-generating agro-resource, and 3 other facilities.

-At the cluster level - 10-20 villages are built in a cluster for required labor and other thresholds. The cluster center contains sophisticated manufacturing and agro-processing industries.

-At the national level are 8 group-owned heavy industries supplying steel, cement, timber and robotics.

The poorest of our families get a homestead through cooperativetenantpurchase agreements. With at least 6 million likely customers, economic demand is high because ownership only needs knowledge and hard work which immediately and sustainably employs an owner-manager and 1.64 other people. 2018 figures show that the complete Kenya program will deliver 6.1 million homesteads, a minimum of 83,000 industries, equivalent to 184 m tons of food annually, and 25 m jobs, exceeding the 24 m who would be otherwise unemployed. It will house 47 % of the projected 72 m Kenya population and raise national per capita income by US \$ 2,000 from raw agro-produce, which pays back on capital in less than 5 years.

It is funded by development banks at sh 62 trillion or 46 % of GDP annually on 5,000 sq. km which is less than one percent of Kenya's land. This cost seems fair for the restoration of values and settling shelter, employment, food, health, and industrialization aspirations. Homeowners benefit from a residence, 2 family agribusinesses, 5 group-owned concerns, and shares in 4 national heavy industries.

They also gain dignity, improved living environment, child nurture, education and opportunity, stronger families and communities plus diaspora return. All citizens get boosted identity, freed minds, increased income, holistic security, and equity. By year 12, AAK will have 4,000 architects and matching numbers of other design team members needed. Program principles are a sound footing for African applied technical education with endless spinoffs as our civilization resumes.

Government gains in core policy support, savings in 14 ministries, improved tax-base, rural-urban balance, economic growth, stability, and prestige. The program also backs 57% of the Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship Projects, ALL UN-SDGs, NEPAD Goals, and Sectoral Priorities. The Bomakazi proposal needs 2 things:

a. Partnerships for program design development with individuals, civil society, and the private sector.

b. Discussed syndication in program strategic development involving governments, AAK, Bomakazi, and other willing and relevant players.

3.3. Session 5- Adaptive Planning in Upgrading Informal Settlements

3.3.1. The Mukuru Experience at the The University of Nairobi - Charity Mwangi- Projects Officer, Slum Dwellers International-Kenya



Charity Mwangi shared more information about the Mukuru Spatial Planning area as below:

The Mukuru Spatial Planning Area (Mukuru S.P.A) is a large informal settlement of 672 acres. Mukuru SPA is comprised of 3 informal settlements

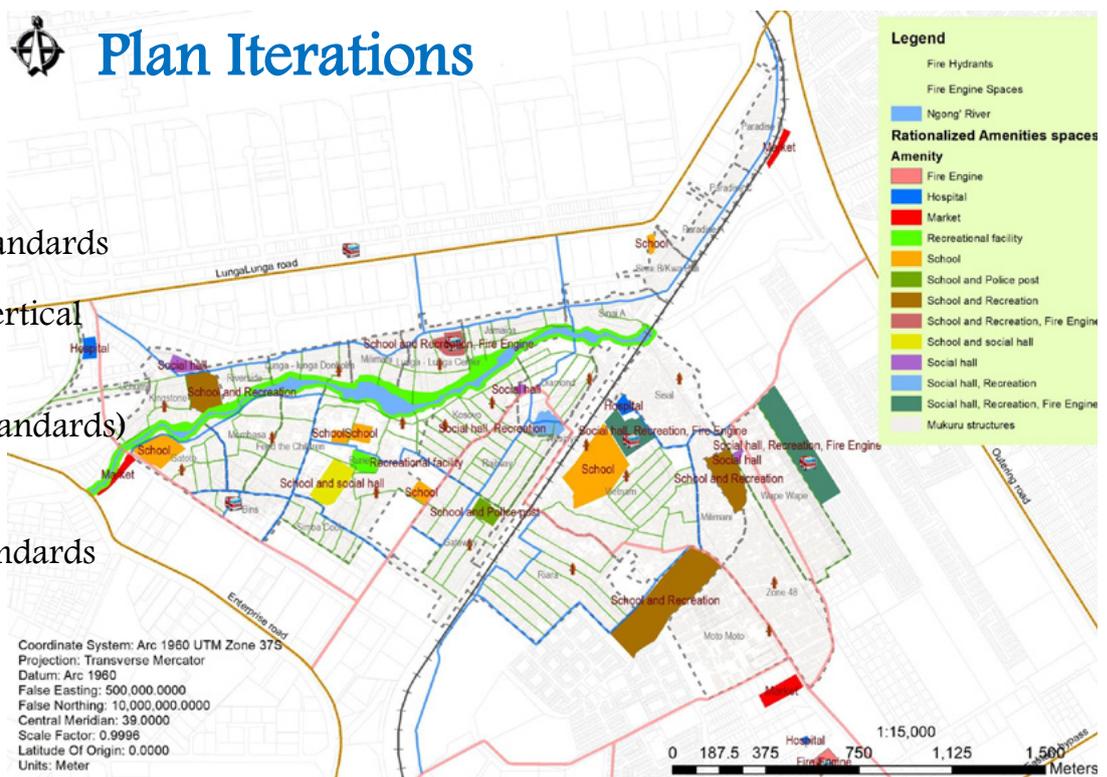
- Mukuru Viwandani
- Mukuru Kwa Njenga
- Mukuru Kwa Reuben

The Mukuru slums cover almost 650 acres and are home to at least 300,000 people. The challenges facing Mukuru are among the most severe in the city;

- The area faces severe flooding, and because of its location in an industrial area has elevated levels of air, water, and soil pollution.
- Contaminated water and poor waste management lead to a high level of gastrointestinal health complications. Insufficient access to water and sanitation places an extremely high safety and dignity burden on women and children.
- Poor air quality exposes Mukuru residents to hazardous levels of particulate matter exceeding the WHO guidelines.

There is a high poverty penalty exacted on residents, whose access to basic services is controlled by people taking advantage of the poor. For instance

- They pay for every toilet visit.
- Pay 45 - 142 percent more for their electricity.
- Pay 172 percent more per cubic meter of water.



- Iteration one:
Conventional standards
- Iteration two: Vertical development
(conventional standards)
- Iteration three:
Rationalized standards

Virtually all of Mukuru's land is privately owned, by around 230 landowners. And 94 percent of residents are tenants, meaning there are many layers of complexity in the Mukuru housing and land economy, and many actors compete for the benefits of regularization.

Declaration of the Mukuru SPA

Mukuru was declared a Special Planning Area by Nairobi City County. The declaration took effect from the 1st August 2017 under Kenya Gazette Notice Number 7654. This declaration provides for a 2 - year timeframe, within which Mukuru residents and Nairobi City County have to develop a plan for Mukuru. This provided an opportunity for effective, active Community Participation in the planning process.

Reform coalitions

- Sectoral Planning was adopted in this project.
- The county government of Nairobi mobilized different partners within the project: Academia, private sectors, CSO's.
- A total of 46 organizations were brought on board.
- These organizations were then clustered into 8 consortia, to represent 8 sectors of the S.P.A. Each consortium was led by a corresponding department from Nairobi's County Government. The Muungano Alliance worked closely with the consortia.

Each consortium contributed to the inclusive integrated development plan by: collecting and analyzing situational data, consulting the community and seeking feedback on draft proposals and developing solutions that integrated community knowledge and aspirations with finance, legal and spatial realities.

Benefits to the community

- Negotiated Planning Standards (according to local realities).
- Community contracting.
- Inclusivity
- Ownership and ease of implementation.
- Overall improvement of the settlement condition (schools, health, roads, sewer, water, security etc).

The Mukuru slums cover almost 650 acres and are home to at least 300,000 people. The challenges facing Mukuru are among the most severe in the city;

- The area faces severe flooding, and because of its location in an industrial area has elevated levels of air, water, and soil pollution.

- Contaminated water and poor waste management lead to a high level of gastrointestinal health complications. Insufficient access to water and sanitation places an extremely high safety and dignity burden on women and children.

- Poor air quality exposes Mukuru residents to hazardous levels of particulate matter exceeding the WHO guidelines.

There is a high poverty penalty exacted on residents, whose access to basic services is controlled by people taking advantage of the poor. For instance

- They pay for every toilet visit.
- Pay 45 - 142 percent more for their electricity.
- Pay 172 percent more per cubic meter of water.

3.3.2. Panel Discussion

The panel discussion which consisted of both community activists and professionals from the academia side delved into the Mukuru SPA, looking at what worked, what did not work and lessons from the SPA.

Christine Mwelu- Community organizer and a federation leader in Muungano Wa Wanavijiji



- What was the process of community organizing and engagement? What role did you play as a community in the planning process?

- Mobilizing the community
- Divided Mukuru into areas and picked champions from community members in the areas to be in charge of specific areas called villages.
- Trained the champions and community members
- Information dissemination through the champions
- Creating awareness among the village elders and government officials on the ground such as chiefs To create buy-in and security.
- Exchange and learning program for members to visit and learn from other informal settlements.

The SPA afforded the community members an opportunity to participate and let their voices be heard in the changes made in their community. This fostered a sense of ownership as all were included and no one left behind.

Do you think the community consultation process and community needs were implemented by the government (NMS)?

Yes. The SPA gave the community a voice and they understood their rights. Through this, the community benefited as below:

- From speaking about what the community needs, they now have roads and a simplified sewer system. The sewer was a way to avoid crowding the already congested Mukuru informal settlement. The idea was from the community, as it was a win-win solution that also avoided evictions.
- The roads constructed have improved security and enabled community members to go about their business at night.
- Security lights were introduced in the community by the government.
- Discrimination at the level 2 hospital ended after a discussion with the government.
- The community was trained on their rights and freedoms and they had the courage to demand what they were owed.
- Schools e.g. Viwandani was revamped to meet the community needs.

However, now everything went according to plan e.g. the size of the road was not as proposed by NMS. Gradually, they stopped consulting the community and things started happening without the community.

Dr. Arthur Mwaura, Lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, the University of Nairobi - What was the role of academia (University of Nairobi) in Mukuru S.P.A development?



The outputs of the students that participated in the SPA have enabled them to link the university with the community and/or with the industry.

- UoN participated in the initial research process - the initial work that looked at the issue of access to justice and services in informal settlements.
- Came up with the methodology of participatory research led by the community who were involved in the plan-making process.
- Collaborative approach to the whole process and bringing together a set of diverse stakeholders from the county government, and universities, (Barkley, California, UoN, Strathmore)
- Prepared the initial concept papers enabling the funders such as IDRC.
- Linking the community to the county government.
- Participated in empirical work such as data collection by students.
- Brought on board registered physical planners who acted as advisors for the whole process.



Dr. Musyimi Mbathi, lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, the University of Nairobi



What role can academia play to complement the urban transformation agenda further?

- Taken deliberate steps as a university faculty to engage one on one with a.Engaged communities in specific urban spaces and outside b.Organizations that work with the communities
- Planning and training planners for the future - moving from thinking about the formal planned areas and instead ensuring there is no place/space left behind: ensuring inclusion and environmental justice.
- Not only dead with prescriptive or statutory-oriented development control standards and actually come up with performance-oriented standards.

What is your take on Physical planning standards alteration? Is there a need for policy alterations to fit the informal settlement needs?

- Communities can initiate formal planning processes and it does not need professionals from the built environment to do that.
- Citizen signs and citizen planning.
- Data and information generation driven by communities.

What lessons (positive and negative) can we borrow from Mukuru SPA, and for upscaling to Nairobi city and its environs?

- a. **Negative**
 - Isolating the community at certain parts of the process
- b. **Positive**
 - The upgrading of an informal settlement and coming up with words such as affordable housing, the house itself is not only the 4 walls. We need to understand the entirety of the process and what

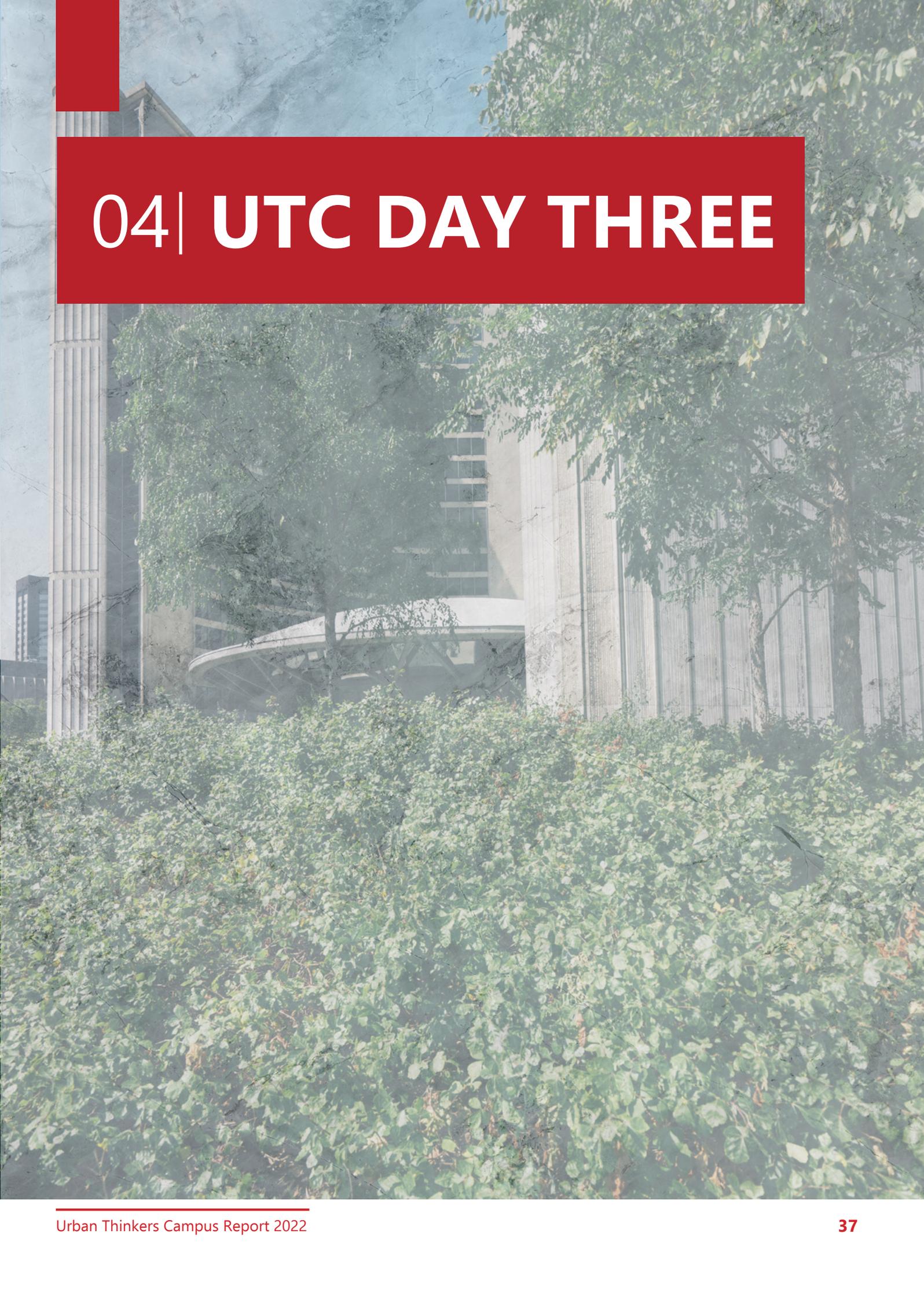
- else can be achieved by this and not only a house.
- The community has learned how to plan
- The knowledge has diffused from the professional to the non-professionals.
- The community benefits from other forms of training such as savings enabling the process to use community money for the upgrading process rather than relying on community money.
- Planning is not always top-down meaning having professionals involved, but more like a social movement ongoing bringing the government to attention on the plight of those living in informal settlements.
- The community needs to be taught how to do construction - train the community on actual building enabling them to do incremental building by themselves an example is Huruma Kambi Moto where they came up with the physical model of the house and train the community on what goes where, how to prepare slabs for the different floors and how to build the house to achieve a livable and dignified house.
- Poverty alleviation for those involved as they are able to acquire knowledge and skills which they can utilize in the formal economy such as planning, construction e.t.c.
- Affordable housing is not just the unit but the environment around it. Land use is recognized as mixed-use and noting that informal settlements are not just places to live but also earn a living. The home is not only a place to live but also work.
- The formal urban can learn a lot from the informal.
- Planning and politics - courtesy of the SPA, the poverty penalty came to light leading to a deeper understanding of what it entails to access basic services in informal settlements.
- Do not take the communities/ informal settlements at face value, there is a lot to be understood and appreciated
- Adaptive planning - community and stakeholder engagement is important. But also allow space for policymakers and academia to also be part of the process and provide input.
- We cannot stop development as planners but what planners and decision-makers can do is try and adapt to dynamic environments. The world is ever-changing fast and we must also be fast.

Session 5 Photos (Hybrid Session)



Session 5 Photos (Hybrid Session)





04 | UTC DAY THREE

4.1 Keynote Speech



Dr. Bruno Marques, President, International Federation of Architects (IFLA)

The keynote speech addressed what more Landscape Architects can do post pandemic to make cities better. The speech is as below:

Global issues that Landscape Architects should address in the post-pandemic world include:

a.Climate Action- Landscape Architecture is key in taking on climate change with sustainable design solutions. It's important to provide quality multi-functional spaces while enhancing the ecology of our cities.

b.Food security- Cities should be more resourceful- Let us design our cities to grow food and feed the urban community while developing solutions that secure access to food.

c.Community participation- Involving the people can facilitate strategic design outcomes that enhance our built environment. This will also require intergenerational connection-bringing together children and the elderly together with those living with disabilities.

d.Health and Wellbeing- Exposure to nature has been proven to reduce stress and increase life expectancy. This greatly contributes to a healthier community.

e.Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous communities- Designing with indigenous values can develop holistic nature-centric strategies that empower everyone who uses the spaces.

Landscape architects understand the interface between the built and the natural environment to provide open spaces while reducing the carbon footprint of the industry. Landscape architects of the future will design diverse outdoor environments and sustainable open spaces in increasingly dense urban environments. The pandemic has changed the way we interact with our outdoor spaces, and this will change forever.



Health and Wellbeing

Our landscapes can be therapeutic and rehabilitative. Exposure to nature, greenspaces and active mobility improve life expectancy and reduce stress.

Greener Grangtown, Cardiff, Wales
Te Ara i Whiri - the Lightpath, Auckland, New Zealand

4.2. Session 6- Management of Urban Mobility

Rapporteur: Michelle Ouma
Moderator: Mark Ojal

Jack Campbell, Senior Design Principal, Kounkuey Design Initiative, inc. - How sustainable infrastructure needs to include the urban majority



Jack Campbell spoke on the importance of sustainable infrastructure including the urban majority. The key points were:

Historically, the provision of infrastructure in Nairobi has deepened injustices and are not future ready. This happens at the expense of the people by increasing their vulnerabilities. Implementation of infrastructure using a singular and narrow view, is just problem-solving physically. Additionally, this undermines other services, increases public health risks, and causes loss of public spaces and access.

People living with disabilities are usually ignored at bus terminus due to the amount of time it takes to assist them in getting into public transport. This raises the need to enforce equity law and make public transport an equal access for all.

Recommendations

- a.** Infrastructure provision should be thought of differently and considered part of a complex city.
- b.** Integrated approaches consider that there are several outcomes needed to add up to a net positive impact.
- c.** Integrate disciplines all expertise from all professions, the government, private sector and Civil society
- d.** The excluded and the end users should be included in the development in infrastructure services

e. Sustainable infrastructure should be inclusive and respect human rights, meet the needs of the poor, mitigate carbon emissions, be resilient to climate change, positively impact growth and jobs and be regenerative and context-specific.

Chris Kost, Africa Programme Director, Institute for Transport & Development Policy- Smart Urban Mobility

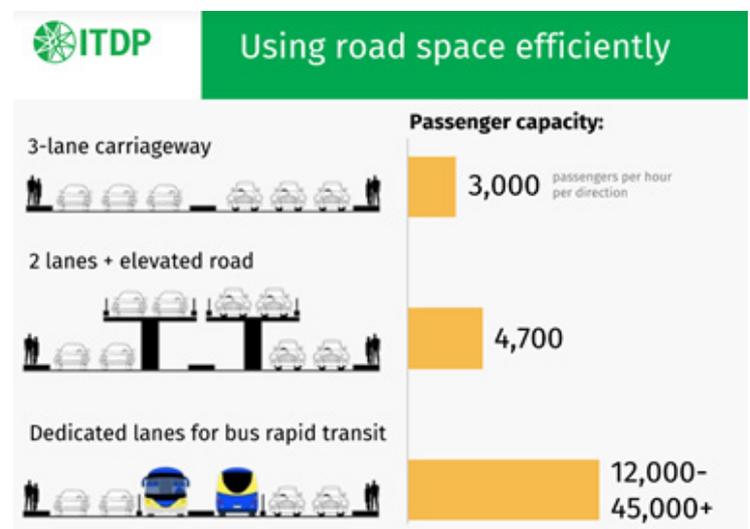


Chris Kost focused on smart urban mobility and recommendations for this as below:

Most people in Kenyan cities walk and cycle for their daily journeys, yet infrastructure investments made by the government target cars, mostly personal cars. This means that roads don't really serve the masses.

Recommendations

a. Implementing BRT requires a high-quality system that combines multiple features such as clean high capacity buses, pre-board payment with smart cards, enclosed and secure stations, rapid boarding, dedicated bus lanes, and pedestrian and cycle access. This has been implemented in Dar-Es-Salaam.



Carbon emissions affect all living organisms and this needs to change.

b.We also need to consider how mobility interacts with other land uses. The urban form affects the choice of the mode of transport.
c.We should ensure that higher-density areas are along the BRT network. Densification of informal settlements should be accompanied by increased infrastructure.
d.Urban design plays a fundamental role in encouraging active mobility- walking and cycling.
e.The implementation of the BRT system should be implemented as a matter of urgency- Nairobi urgently needs a high-quality mass rapid transport system.
f.As the first phase is being implemented along the Thika Superhighway, the BRT system needs to be integrated to include the necessary design features- passing lanes, adequate buses to serve the people, and dedicated lanes within the CBD. We have enough data to facilitate this design.

Dennis Wakaba Urban Planner,
E-mobility expert- Roam Electric-
The Future of Urban Mobility



The city of Nairobi needs to go green- implement electric buses and motorbikes. Every kilometer an electric bus travels abets 1-3 Kg of carbon emissions and particulate matter. Carbon emissions affect all living organisms and this needs to change.

Recommendations

a.Public transport should be inclusive- meet the needs of all users including children, the elderly and people living with disabilities.
b.It is important to plan based on the different modes which the people use.

Juliet Rita Network Coordinator, African Network for Walking and Cycling-
Strategies influencing the shift from motorized to non-motorized modes of transport



Juliet Rita gave recommendations on strategies influencing the shift from motorized to non-motorized modes of transport. The key points are below:

Africa does not have roads that can provide an acceptable level of service in terms of public transport and non motorized transport, safety, accessibility and inclusivity. The city is not working for us- high fatality rates on our roads. We are losing numerous development opportunities as a country.

There are the tools- laws, policies, and institutions that can improve mobility including The Integrated National Transport Policy, Nairobi Non-motorized Transport Policy, Nairobi Integrated Urban Plan (NIUPLAN), the Physical Planning Handbook, and Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA).

Recommendations

a.We should implement all the policies and start by making simple adjustments.
b.We need to change our culture, perceptions and attitudes by acknowledging that walking or cycling does not mean poverty or joblessness
c.We cannot develop as a country if there are people who are limited in the way they travel and cannot access opportunities.
d.Safety- Putting barriers and well-lit streets, mixed with police patrol.
e.Security- allowing businesses to open into the streets creates a sense of safety.

Cyprine Odada- Executive Director, Critical Mass Nairobi Inclusivity & gender lens in infrastructure design and construction



Cyprine Odada spoke on the need for inclusivity and a gender lens in infrastructure design and construction.

Each demographic experiences transport facilities differently, and vulnerable road users such as women, mothers and cyclists' interactions vary. People like being on the road but they cannot because of the lack of safety.

Recommendations

- a.**We need culture and attitude change- get more people on bicycles
- b.**Changing the existing laws to require that all roads in Kenya have NMT infrastructure
- c.**We need to change the culture we have as citizens and appreciate that walking and cycling are sustainable modes of transport.

4.3. Session 7- Adaptation and Resilience in Urban Development

Rapporteur: Emmah Onsembe
Moderator: L. Arch. Ruth Wanjiku

Humphrey Otieno, Coordinator of the Safer Nairobi Initiative - What lessons can be drawn from place making week?



Humphrey Otieno shared information on the Safer Cities Initiative and lessons that can be drawn from Placemaking Week 2022. The information is below:

The Safer Nairobi Initiative which commenced in 2002 after a "crime victimization survey" was undertaken. The findings from the survey led to formulation and adoption of a Crime Prevention Strategy. The strategy was guided by four key pillars: Governance; Social Issues; Political Goodwill; and Finance. Interventions done were centered on how to deal with at-risk groups; public spaces; mobility, and housing. At-risk groups include the youth, children, PWDs and the elderly and these interventions targeted Kibera and Korogocho.

Recommendations

- a.**Crime prevention through environmental design. In Kenya crime prevention has always been looked at as a police officers' job. However, that shouldn't be the case as the main role of police officers is enforcement and crime prevention should be an urban planning aspect. To showcase this, he gave a case study on Uhuru Park.
- b.**Crime prevention should be looked at from a community perspective -On mobility, there is a need for pedestrianization. Mama Ngina Street was the first street to undergo that. At first, businesses along there did not appreciate what was being done. The corridor was transformed to make walkability easy and it also led to businesses flourishing. Other streets around Nairobi CBD took note of the changes and followed suit.
- c.**Private sector is also a key player in transformations
- d.**Key roles of placemaking or tactical urbanism include: It helps with research, there is buy-in from the community and other stakeholders and it shortens the process of transformation.
- e.**Policy is key. More informed policies should be put in place. The policies should be people centric
- f.**Low cost high impact interventions adaptation

Dr. Romanus Opiyo Lecturer- Urban Regeneration and its role in climate action and communities' resilience



Dr. Opiyo highlighted that urban planners should focus on two things, namely: Process and Output or Expected Outcome. Key Points:

- Urban regeneration process should focus on different inclusivity dynamics such as interactions, gender dynamics, at-risk groups i.e. youths, the elderly etc.
- How to enhance policy through institutionalization, whereby research meets policy and implementation.
- Using a case study of a project previously done on Zambia and Uganda, there is a data gap in Africa.

Recommendations

- a. Participatory involvement. Look at the right people, the end users.**
- b. Appreciation of historical data.**
- c. Importance of data in giving solutions. Need to be creative when getting data. The methodology should not be too scientific.**

Plan Christine Muchiri, vice chair, AAK Town Planners Chapter- Grassroots Initiatives for Climate adaptation and Mitigation



Plan Christine highlighted the upcoming CoP27 conference and how it has excluded the young

activists from Africa who are mostly affected by the climate crisis due to financial and accreditation difficulties. CoP27, which has been termed “the African Cop” threatens to take place without African activists advocating for communities devastated by drought, floods, and fossil fuel projects. She also highlighted the fact that the conference set to take place in Egypt, does not even have Egyptian activists participating.

Why focus on the young people?

Africa is the continent most affected by climate breakdown. So far this year 2022, hundreds of people have died from floods and landslides in Nigeria and Uganda, while as many as 37 million face starvation after four consecutive droughts in horn of Africa. Africa is also the least contributor to the climate crisis. According to UN 2019 statistics on population, there were about 1.2 Billion youth (age 15-24 persons) in the world and children constituted 1.98 Billion of the total population. Africa has the youngest population in the world, with 70% of sub-Saharan being below age 30. Kenya is also youthful with 75% of its 47.6 million people being below 35 years. Plan. Christine gave a case study on Korogocho and a section of Nairobi River was the main focus.

Key points from the case study focusing on climate change impacts:

- Environmental issues are intertwined with climate change
- Respiratory diseases.
- Loss of lives
- Destruction of property

Grassroots Initiatives looked at:

a) KombGreen Solutions- a youth group whose main objective is to provide a sustainable livelihood for the youth, clean water and curbing air pollution in Korogocho. They have been able to clear dumpsites near Nairobi River and created space/recreational park, The Korogocho People’s Park, helped move structures away from the riparian reserve and Sustainable Urban farming practices for food security through drip irrigation and vertical farming.

b) Hope Raisers Initiative- another youth group whose main objective is to counter environmental degradation and climate related threats. They have been able to achieve: Climate awareness through digital

storytelling and multimedia campaigns; built the communities' digital literacy; Established a carbon sink pocket park in a primary school and at the same built the school's pupils capacity on climate change.

Recommendations

- a.**Climate agenda ought to simultaneously promote environmental benefits and socio-economic wellbeing of people
- b.**Clarion call for more youth to champion climate change agenda through community driven solutions
- c.**Children play a significant role in transformative climate resilience
- d.**Smart approaches to climate literacy
- e.**Need for collaboration and active dialogue between the governing and government.

Arthur Adeya Board Member, Kounkuey Design Initiative, inc. - One Sketch Book at a Time



Arch. Arthur, through sketches, spoke on finding the city one sketch book at a time. Through sketches he illustrated how Nairobi City has changed over time. Key take away points:

- Advance equity and create spaces to contribute to unrealized potentials in some areas of the city such as informal settlements. Informal settlements are under resourced areas.
- Urban spaces should not just be green or public spaces rather spaces that could also be economical. KDI has done a lot of productive urban spaces that are not only green, but also bring people together and have an economical value to the community
- Seeing the city and understanding it. Need to understand the economics of the city.

Recommendations

- a.**Define the minimum viable product and work from there. The original base should be well defined to avoid cases like the 50 to 100
- b.**Shifting perception to all these other areas, other than Nairobi, growing faster using the 50 to 100.

Robyn T. Emerson, Africa Housing Forum Manager, Habitat for Humanity- How do we develop Real Estate perspective that is human driven?



Robyn talked about how the most vulnerable people are the ones hit most by climate change impacts. Africa contributes only 4% of CO2 and only receives 3% of global climate financing and yet it's the hardest hit by impacts of climate change. Key actions local governments in Africa need to take immediate and impactful measures to build resilience to climate change:

- The key actions should be undertaken under these key action areas: Energy, Water, Materials, Finance and Infrastructure.

Key take away points:

- The greatest asset of any household is the home. The flood impacts on the most vulnerable in Africa is devastating and getting worse due to climate change. This calls for focus on decent housing for all at Cop27.
- More than 70 countries where Habitat for Humanity works are currently experiencing climate challenges. What can be done to increase or reduce shocks as a result of climate challenges such as flooding?

Some of the key actions include:

1. Prioritize building resilience with the urban poor:

The sector needs to respond to climate change impacts threatening low-income residents living in informal settlements. Residents of informal settlements often live in makeshift housing structures in hazard-prone areas, increasing their risk from climate change impacts.

2. Build local partnerships for resilience:

The sector needs to build relationships with the local government, residents' associations, community-based organizations (CBOs) and other key stakeholders.

3. Prioritize inclusive climate action:

Adaptation and resilience projects must recognise local diversity, gendered inequalities and the vulnerabilities that youth, people with disabilities and other minorities face.

4. Encourage and support low-cost and locally led innovations

This can boost local resilience while supporting city-wide planning and action.

5. Strengthening knowledge on climate-related hazards.

Key Action Areas

1. Energy
2. Water
3. Materials
4. Finance
5. Infrastructure



Recommendations

- a. There is a need for feasibility in social housing.
- b. There is a need to get down to net zero carbon when doing housing provision.
- c. We need to develop monitoring and assessment mechanisms to ensure that we continue to engage in information sharing past UTC.
- d. There is a need for more evaluation of proposals and picking on lessons learnt to be able to move on.

M.Arch. Roy Githaiga, Board Member, Kenya Green Building Society, Sustainability Lead, Mambo Heritage - Use of locally available construction materials for affordable housing/ Climate action



M.Arch. Roy talked about the role architecture plays in climate action. Key points:

-Use of locally available construction materials has a direct effect on the affordability of housing. The use of locally available materials in a given locality

limits on transportation, consequently reducing costs, hence promoting sustainability. -The most important aspect of a sustainable building is material efficiency. -We need to use the three R's rule, Re-use, Repurpose and Recycle. This model can be used to utilize a materials lifecycle and limit new production of materials which would reduce carbon emissions. -Key factors influencing the housing crisis in Kenya include: Housing deficit and proliferation of slums, limited access to land and affordability. This can be solved through sustainable affordable housing that can be defined as a form of affordable housing that incorporates environmentally friendly and community-based practices through choosing better building materials and environment-based designs.

Recommendations

- a. Policy and standardization- the Kenyan building code directly affects material specification and cost.
- b. Zoning is necessary in affordable housing and using a general code across impedes on affordable housing. Different areas each have own climatic conditions that would require different building codes
- c. Affordable housing should also look at people, as the end users.

4.4. Closing Ceremony



Dr. Emmanuel Amin Ssinabulya- President Uganda Society of Architects (USA)

Dr. Emmanuel talked about best practices that can be drawn from Uganda based on previous works and conversations indicating:

- Culture plays a big role when it comes to creating public spaces.
- People centric urban initiatives.
- Policies can either make or break public spaces.

-Policies and culture go a long way in determining the direction a city takes.
 -We should all have a voice when it comes to policy making.

Official Closing of the UTC - Plan Cyrus Mbisi, UTC Convener and AAK Town Planners Chapter Chair

The Urban Thinkers Campus was officially closed by Plan. Cyrus Mbisi who thanked all for attending the UTC for the three days including the speakers and the panelists who took time of their busy schedule to attend the UTC.

Session Activity

WHAT, WHERE, WHEN?

AAK URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS 7.0

INSTRUCTIONS

Hello climate and public space enthusiasts- this section is for you! Are you tired of the status quo and feel like things need to change? Maybe you have more in common with other participants than you realize!

1. Add a sticky note below each question with their answer, or even drag and drop images to bring the space to life!
2. If you uncover any common answers, you've found a kindred spirit!
3. The board section is pinned to prevent unwanted changes.
4. Interact here as we listen in to our UTC.

What can you do as a person to reduce climate change?

- Walk and cycle more
- Plant more trees and reduce GHG emissions
- Reuse and recycle
- Walk, Recycle
- By less / not at all
- mindful of how food is consumed in my house to reduce wastage. Live nearer to essential services to enable my household walk more. Only use motorized modes when necessary. Plant more trees.
- more green spaces, better active mobility
- Re-use, Re-purpose & Re-cycle more.
- Walk and cycle more
- Demand more action from those who represent me.
- Consume locally made food to reduce food miles (organic)
- Plant indigenous trees.
- Work Remotely
- Planting more trees
- Encourage everyone in my network to plant atleast one tree.
- Walk and cycle
- Eating more organic food and planting some in urban agriculture (balcony and vertical gardens).
- Plant trees in your farms, gardens, parks, sensitize your neighbors on climate change
- Deploying electric buses and electric motorcycles for use in the city.

Where did you last go and what transport mode did you use?

- To the office using Matatu & Walking
- To work through Matatu and Walking
- To the office, matatu and rufuho
- To work, riging road, used matatu and rufuho
- motorbike to kibera & then to office
- Personal Car to the office.
- Meeting personal car
- Went to a meeting using a bicycle
- Cycled to the office
- Meeting in a personal car.
- Campus- Walked and Matatu
- personal car to a site
- Walked to work
- To work this morning: Matatu and then walked from the station to the office
- Used A Matatu

When did you last visit a public space? Which one?

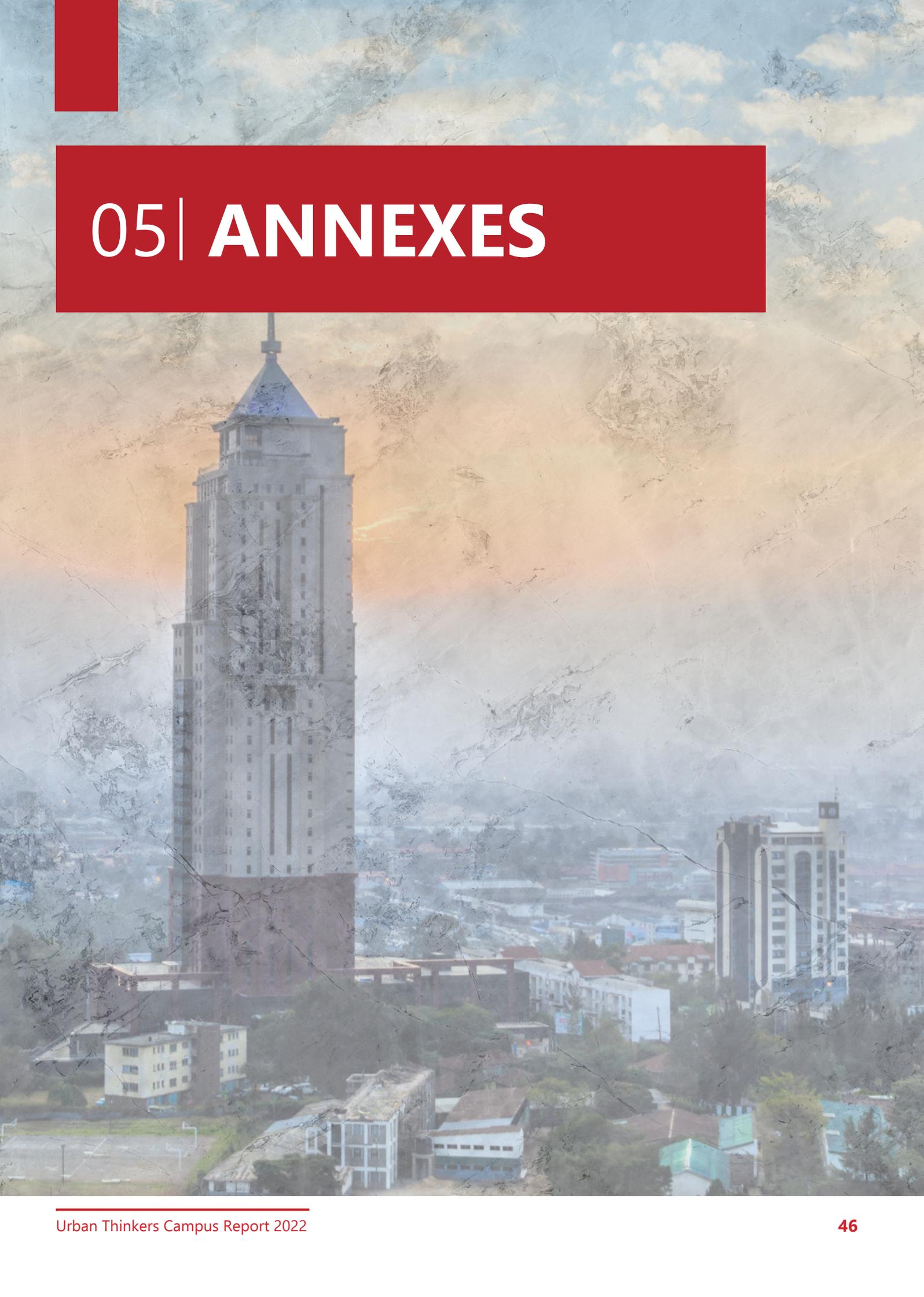
- Three weeks ago-Hilton Square
- I have not visited a public space in a while
- I pass Karura everyday
- 2 days ago, I'm Galloway dog park in Westridge, NJ
- It has been a minute. Last visited Aboretum
- City Park, last week
- Last week, Ngong Road Forest
- A month ago, Aboretum
- Karura last month (September 2022)
- Last Saturday at Jemere Gardens in Nairobi CBD.
- Everyday I walk through streets
- Last week: Agha Khan Walk
- Nairobi August 7 Memorial Yesterday.
- City park Karura forest. Michau park all of them in the last 2weeks

Where is your dream destination?

- Bali
- locally- Diani & Zanzibar
- International Maldives
- Zanzibar
- Greece
- japan
- Auckland
- Italy and Greece
- Labon
- The Netherlands
- In Ireland to see the Northern Lights

What is a sustainable city in your opinion?

- A city that is inclusive, meets the needs of all
- a city that is resilient, inclusive and adaptive
- One that is inclusive and accessible
- where society and nature thrive together
- cities with a strong green and blue infrastructure, sustainable resource management, efficient public transit, food production, socially inclusive
- A city where a communities social and economic needs are met without compromising with environment
- One that allows the natural environment to thrive within the normal human activities. It is also one that is constantly adapting to change but also allows the evolution of peoples movement.
- Inclusive that enables all residents regardless of age, social status, ability to be able to live, work and play with ease
- A city with mixed uses that allows people to live in dignity and earn a livelihood regardless of economic and social status
- A city where children, mothers, pregnant women, people with disabilities or the elderly have access to safe, affordable and convenient mobility options
- A city where we as professionals don't solve a problem today which we're aware will create a problem to be solved by others in the future. I feel like we do a lot of that, with the attitude being, let's deal with this now, the future will take care of itself. I don't know if anyone else has experienced this or maybe this has just been my experience.
- A city where easy industrial has equitable access to affordable housing, a way that promotes and protects the environment
- A city that coexists positively with nature and the people and the biodiversity, one where the needs of the people are met, there are sustainable economic opportunities, integrated and cohesive social systems, problems are tackled as they arise, where innovation drives forward the city and conserves and protects the environment.

The background of the page is a photograph of a cityscape, featuring a prominent tall building with a pointed top. The image has a textured, painterly quality with visible brushstrokes and a color palette of blues, yellows, and greys. A solid red banner is positioned at the top, containing the section title. A smaller red rectangle is located in the top-left corner.

05 | ANNEXES

5.1. Speaker Presentations

Submitted speaker presentations can be found [HERE](#).

5.2. UTC Links

- Day 1 [Recording](#)
- Day 2 [Recording](#)
- Day 3 [Recording](#)

5.3. UTC Programme



THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF KENYA INVITES YOU TO
AAK/UN-HABITAT
Urban Thinkers Campus 2022
Theme: Essentials of City Building: Managing Urban Development

PROGRAM	
WEDNESDAY 19/10	TUESDAY 25/10
<p>1200-1205 Speaker Welcome, Introduction, and Context Setting Wilson Mugambi, President AAK</p> <p>1205-1215 Speaker Official Opening of the UTC H.E. Prof Anyang Nyong'o, Governor, Kisumu County</p> <p>1215-1250 Speakers Keynote Speech Peter Oborn, CAA President</p> <p>1250-1340 Speaker Panelists SESSION 1: MANAGING URBANIZATION- CRITICAL ANALYSES Daniel Claassen Mary Ngundo Cyrus Mbisi Wanjiru Kanyiha Gikonyo Gitonga Juliet Rita</p> <p>Moderator</p> <p>1340-1350 Q&A</p> <p>1350-1400 Bio break</p> <p>1400-1500 Speaker Panelists SESSION 2: THE SILVER BULLET IN URBAN MANAGEMENT Dr. Konyango Otieno David Gatimu Steve Gome Karanja Geche Marylyn Musyimi</p> <p>Moderator</p> <p>1500-1515 Q&A</p> <p>1515-1530 Speaker Closing remarks UTC convener, Chair, Town Planners Chapter - Cyrus Mbisi</p>	<p>1200 - 1210 Speaker SESSION 3: RESILIENT URBAN HOUSING Recap of Day 1 Michelle Ouma Keynote Speech</p> <p>1210 - 1220 Speaker</p> <p>1220 - 1320 Panelists Prof. Alfred Omenya Emma Miloyo Titus Kaloki Prof. Caleb Mireri Nakoli Maloba</p> <p>Moderator</p> <p>1335 - 1435 Speaker Panelists SESSION 4: NEXUS BETWEEN HEALTH AND HOMES Florence Nyole Jacob Simwero George Arabbu Etta Madette Dr. Mohammed Gambo Kariuki Kiragu Mary Odhiambo</p> <p>Moderator</p> <p>1435- 1450 Q&A</p> <p>1450-1500 Break</p> <p>1500-1700 Speaker SESSION 5: ADAPTIVE PLANNING IN UPGRADING INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS Hybrid - UoN, ADD Building Muungano wa Wanavijiji, Slum Dwellers Initiative (SDI) Charity Mwangi & Kilion Nyambuga</p> <p>Panelists</p> <p>Doris Moseti Charity Mwangi Dr. Musyimi Mbathi Dr. Arthur Mwaura Kilion Nyambuga</p> <p>Moderator</p>
THURSDAY 27/10	
<p>1200-1220 Speaker SESSION 6: MANAGEMENT OF URBAN MOBILITY Recap of Day 2 Oloo Adhiambo</p> <p>1220 - 1230 Speaker Keynote Speech Emmanuel Ssinabulya, USA President Dr. Bruno Marques, IFLA President</p> <p>1230-1330 Speaker Panelists Jack Campbell Chris Kost Dennis Wakaba Cyprine Odada Juliet Rita Mark Ojal</p> <p>Moderator</p> <p>1350-1520 Speaker Panelists SESSION 7: ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT Gideon Olawo Nasra Nanda Constant Cap Roy Githaiga Robyn T. Emerson Dr. Romanus Opiyo Christine Muchiri Jack Campbell Ruth Wanjiku</p> <p>Moderator</p> <p>1520-1540 Plenary Session</p> <p>1540-1600 Call to Action Moderator, UTC convener - Cyrus Mbisi Closing remarks, Vote of thanks & Closure - CEO AAK Jacob Mwangi</p>	

Urban Thinkers Campus 7.0 *All timings given in EAT








Email: aak@aak.or.ke Phone: 0721 691337 [f](#) @ArchKE [t](#) @arch_ke [i](#) @arch_ke



**URBAN
THINKERS
CAMPUS**
THE CITY WE NEED NOW!



HEAD OFFICE

Architectural Association of Kenya,
Blue Violets Plaza, Kamburu Drive, off Ngong Road.
P.O. Box 44258 Nairobi, 00100
Telephone: +254-020-2420806, 2420582
Mobile: +254 721 691 337
Email: aak@aak.or.ke • Website: www.aak.or.ke
Nairobi Kenya.

 ArchKE  @arch_KE  @arch_KE