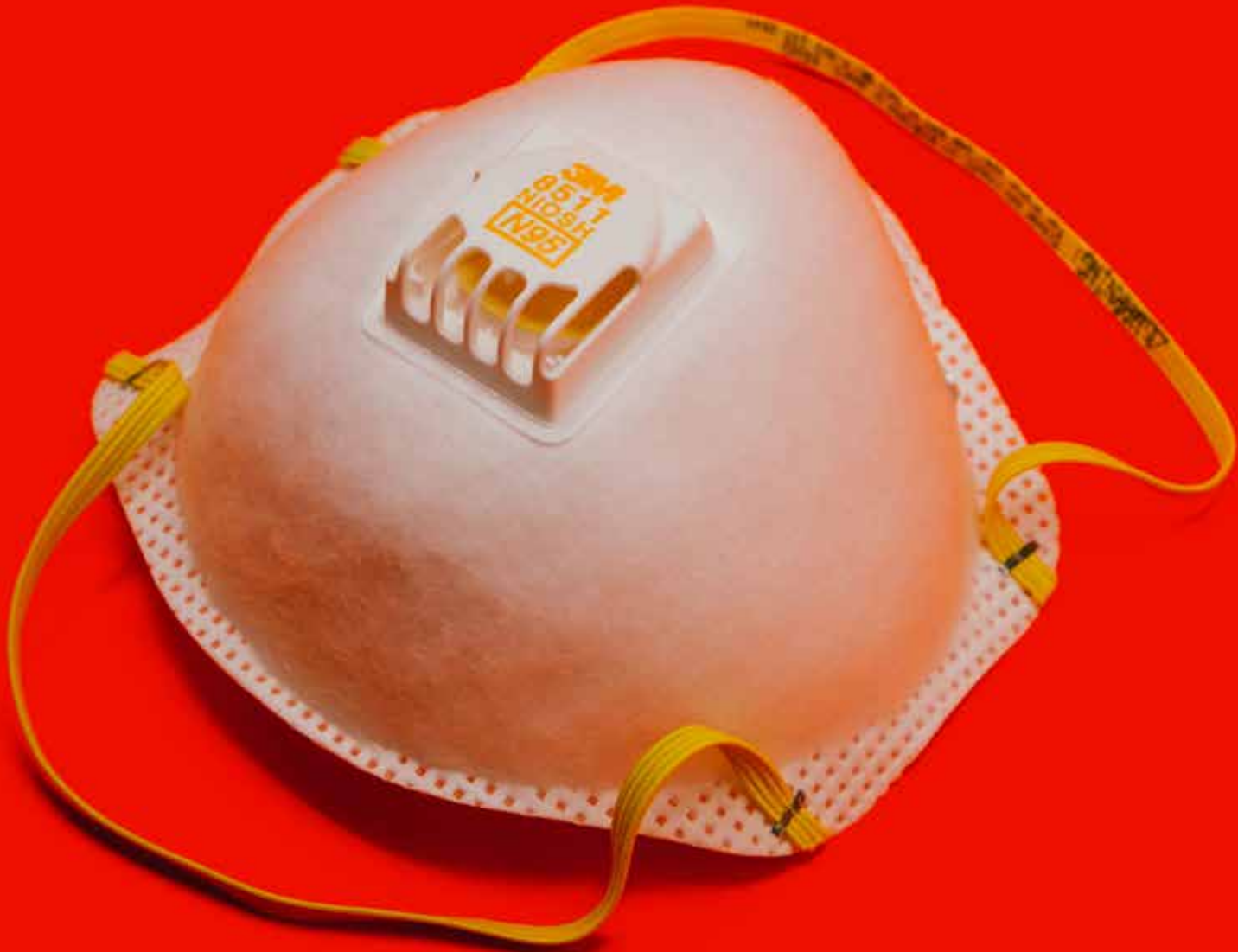




BuildPress

The Official Magazine of the Architectural Association of Kenya



COVID-19: CHALLENGES, INTERVENTIONS AND ROAD TO RECOVERY



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“Keep in mind, ‘every cloud has a silver lining’”

No one saw this coming. A global pandemic that would swoop in and quite literally change how we live, interact, work and do business. It is no doubt that the COVID-19 pandemic is going to be one of the most significant events of our generation. It has already changed us as individuals, as families and as communities. It is therefore without a doubt that it has changed the built environment industry. For good. So, just how much has it altered the sector? What challenges have been brought about by the pandemic? What are the interventions? Is there a road to recovery?

This issue of BuildPress will endeavour to answer these questions and will ultimately illuminate even more issues that we hadn't even thought of. We shall delve into emerging opportunities in Architectural practice as a result of the pandemic, contract management issues during this period, public health issues that have been brought to the fore within tenements in Nairobi, as well as alternative dispute resolution for disputes encountered during the pandemic period. Further, we shall consider innovation within teaching and practice in the industry going forward, in addition to the place of public open spaces in providing safe spaces for work, business and recreation. It is my hope that you will find these articles insightful, educative but more importantly, I hope they will inspire the much needed optimism we all crave for at the moment.

I take this opportunity to applaud all our contributors who consistently provide wholesome content for this publication, the editorial team, publication team, our sponsors, the AAK leadership and you, our member and reader who gives us the drive to deliver this publication.

We are living in challenging, unprecedented and uncertain times that are a source of fear and panic. Yet our true strength is measured by how we pick ourselves up after being tested to our limits. What you need to keep in mind is that 'every cloud has a silver lining'. This season is proving just how accurate that saying is.

Patricia K. Baariu

Editor, BuildPress Magazine

Council Member, Landscape Architects' Chapter

Message From the President



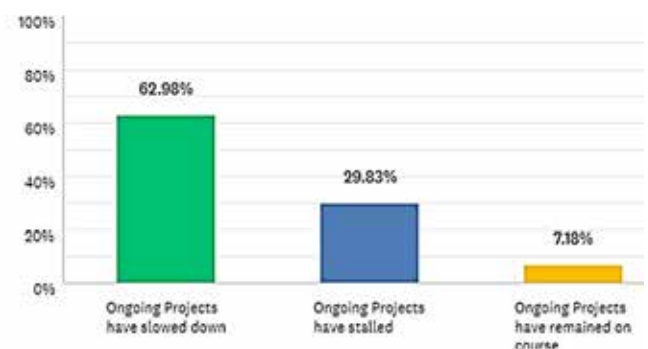
It is with great pleasure that we roll out Edition No. 2 of the BuildPress publication. One of our key mandates as an Association is to publish documents and publications for the benefit of the members of the Association as well as the general public in matters of the built and natural environment. This edition comes in the midst of a tumultuous time globally. Over 20 million people in the world have been diagnosed with COVID-19, and over 700,000 deaths reported. Kenya has recorded close to 30,000 cases and over 430 deaths.

We are living in unusual times; times when a global pandemic is amidst us. Our recent publication; Status of the Built Environment (SBE) report - January to June 2020 highlights certain trends and lessons that are being learnt from this crisis.

The lockdown on international travel and closure of businesses caused a disruption in the construction industry supply chain particularly with supplies coming in from China. The SBE report highlights that the cost of construction inputs including labour and materials recorded a significant increase with the cost of materials for residential and non-residential buildings increasing by 6.5% and 1.8% respectively. Which begs the question: **What is this pandemic teaching us about the real estate sector?**

As an Association, we have also learnt our lessons. Faced with a global pandemic, we did an early survey among our membership to understand the impact on their business and projects. A total of 87.50% indicated that they had experienced significant decrease in client inquiries for new projects while another 70.11% reported a decrease in communication or follow up of ongoing leads. The COVID-19 pandemic is affecting schedules of active and planned projects with more than half of the respondents indicating that ongoing projects had slowed down.

Only 7.18% of the respondents indicated that the ongoing projects have remained on course with 29.83% of the total respondents reporting that several of the projects they were involved in had since stalled. 62.98% of the respondents noted a slowdown in progress of the active projects.



However, despite these concerning trends, AAK has proved resilient and innovative in ensuring value for its members. Within 2 weeks of the first case in Kenya, AAK was one of the first organisations to hold its first ever virtual AGM, which was very well intended. Perhaps a lesson that we were in fact ready for innovation, and needed to embrace it. Since then, we have held over 15 webinars ranging in topics including Business Continuity and Sustainability, Floods Management, Working from Home, BIM, Realigning Informal Settlements to address COVID-19 as well as topics covering contractual concerns.

Message From the President

With the pandemic accelerating, its far-reaching consequences continue to spread and catastrophically impact the interdependent global socio-economic sector. Given the scale and urgency of the pandemic, the way forward is to address it through collaborative efforts across all sectors: government, private sector and the civil society. Towards this, AAK felt that it was prudent that built environment professionals and consultants participate in this overall social responsibility as a means of responding to the crisis.

In the words of Kofi Annan, 'If our hopes of building a better and safer world are to become more than wishful thinking, we will need the engagement of volunteers more than ever.' It is in this spirit that in the early days of the pandemic, AAK galvanized and put together a technical advisory committee to give advice on repurposing and/or constructing quick and safe care and treatment centers for COVID-19. This action has culminated in the production of a document titled 'PROPOSED GUIDELINES ON PLANNING AND DESIGN OF COVID-19 QUARANTINE AND TREATMENT CENTRES, AND LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS FOR THE KENYAN CONTEXT'. In this handbook, healthcare providers have also given their input. Our thanks to Kenya Healthcare Federation for their support and guidance. Additionally, since it is evident that our urban spaces are not planned for social distancing, we intend to prepare long term urban management guidelines in the event there arises a similar pandemic in the future.

Africa is an extraordinary opportunity at the moment

AAK as a result has partnered with UN-Habitat towards development of these proposals in the next stages of the rapid response team.

In the midst of staying at home and avoiding large gatherings, the Association also innovated in its annual Je Una Mjengo campaign. The campaign was held virtually this year and attracted over 200 participants in the webinar. Additionally, AAK members participated on radio and tv interviews to educate the general public on the importance of engaging professionals in construction projects.

It is only August, yet as an Association, we have been through so much. Our ability to innovative and thrive within a difficult situation would not be possible without our vibrant members, and for that we thank each and every one of you. We have leaned on our partners, and we will continue to do so, as we offer value for all in the built environment.

Lastly, I wish to acknowledge and appreciate the work put in by the AAK COVID-19 Rapid Response team, the Leadership of AAK, the editorial team of this publication, and finally and which much thanks, the AAK Secretariat for their resilience in uncertain times.

A lesson from the ongoing pandemic is that there is value and security in developing and ensuring local capacity in our sector. In a challenging economy, never before have the words BUY KENYA, BUILD KENYA been more important than today. In parting, let's embrace resilience and change, and remember the words of Architect David Adjaye, 'Africa is an extraordinary opportunity at the moment.'

Mugure Njendu
President,
Architectural Association of Kenya

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COVID - 19: Road to Recovery, Step by Step

By Rachel Patience Mulondo

CHALLENGES

When the year 2020 began, most businesses had ambitious projections, some spanning the next decade, then just within the first quarter, boom! COVID-19 happened! While its full impact on businesses will take long to quantify, one sure thing is that most companies will need to re-engineer their models. The built environment was already starting to take a hit pre COVID-19 and following the outbreak, nearly everyone along the construction supply chain has been affected in one way or another.

Some of the effects include:

- Reduced employee productivity due to anxiety over possible jobs losses.
- Businesses now have to work for fewer hours to allow staff to get home in time because of the dusk to dawn curfew.
- Owners are currently unable to make long term plans owing to the uncertainty of the pandemic
- Delayed payments and cash flow problems.

So, is there hope? A saying goes that every cloud has a silver lining. What this means is that all is not lost. Practitioners in the built environment must quickly find new ways of doing business. Therefore, even as firms think of significant changes, here are simple actions that may make the difference between companies going out of business or re-bounding to new heights:

INTERVENTIONS AND ROAD TO RECOVERY

1. Re-Work Supply Chains

The modern customer has acquired an extremely refined taste, thanks to the internet. Today, customers want to use exotic raw materials for their high-end projects. Owing to the interruptions on international trade caused by COVID-19, there could be projects that are already experiencing cost overruns due to the increased cost of transporting cargo internationally, not to mention the long lead times.



Suppose practitioners sourced locally for most construction materials and equipment that could still achieve the same effect as imported materials? Just for an analogy, consider the rapid change that has occurred in Kenya's health sector following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hitherto, Kenya imported most surgical masks and ventilators with nobody giving thought to the fact that Kenya could produce these items. Today, thanks to adaptability and sheer ingenuity, Kitui Textiles (KICOTEC) is manufacturing surgical masks in bulk, Dedan Kimathi University is mass fabricating personal protective equipment (PPE) and JKUAT is producing ventilators in sizeable quantities!

2. Re-look at Force Majeure Clauses in Contracts

One of the worst nightmares for construction sector professionals, particularly project managers, is to be slapped with penalties due to delayed projects. Yet, in the case of COVID-19, nobody would have possibly foreseen the current situation where almost the whole world is on lockdown. While practically all contracts have a force majeure clause, it may be necessary to specify what exactly constitutes an unavoidable circumstance. Lack of clarity could lead to a barrage of legal suits and claims that could easily strangle construction sector businesses. So, how about engaging your legal counsel to re-look at the force majeure clauses in all your contracts and sub-contracts to help safeguard construction projects that could face similar emergencies in future?

3. Re-Think an Enhanced Insurance Package

In addition to the contractors' all risks (CAR) insurance and professional indemnity insurance covers, players in the construction industry value chain need to think of enhancing their insurance. Take, for instance, the Work Injury Benefits Insurance, popularly referred to as WIBA. Currently, employees are working from home, yet the majority of employers may have taken a plain WIBA cover that only caters for injuries at the workplace. What happens if, God forbid, an employee gets injured while working from home? Are they covered under WIBA?

Businesses may, therefore, need to quickly upgrade to WIBA plus to ensure that their employees are covered 24/7. That way, they avoid having to compensate employees using their own resources should an injury happen remotely. Additionally, as a sector, AAK can consider working with the insurance industry to develop a tailor-made product to cushion the construction sector in case of similar future eventualities. They can borrow a leaf from the agricultural sector that now has a crop failure cover or even the newly introduced anti-terrorism cover.

“Suppose what we sourced locally could achieve the same effect as imported materials?”



4. Re-Negotiate With Financiers and Customers

Rather than cross fingers hoping that financiers will not ask for loan repayment instalments when they fall due, it is prudent to begin official negotiations right away. Using their persuasion skills, contractors can talk with their bankers and other financiers for extensions. Likewise, similar negotiations with clients are necessary to agree on new completion timelines. Remember to document these negotiations. Additionally, the construction sector could consider presenting a memorandum to the government for a stimulus package to help cushion the industry from some of the effects of COVID-19.

5. Re-Assess Customer Experience Strategy

Customers are the lifeblood of any business. Due to a busy schedule, many companies may not have had time to undertake customer journey mapping to understand customer needs at each touch point, but with the lockdown, now is the opportunity. After mapping all the touch points, develop or strengthen your customer experience strategy to ensure that every employee exceeds customer expectations and creates memorable customer experiences. Another way to enhance customer experience is to engage in low-cost digital marketing. For instance, writing regular blog articles or sending e-newsletters to your customers will keep them connected with your business. Connection means more business during and post COVID-19 hence frequent communication with your stakeholders, employees, suppliers, creditors and government regulators. Ensure you are vibrant on many social media platforms - Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn and many such other platforms. You may also need to revamp your website to ensure that it communicates clearly.



6. Re-Organize Your Team

After COVID-19, it may not be possible for your business to operate as usual. You may have to re-organize your workforce or re-assign duties. Here collaborative communication will come in handy. Take the first few days after resuming full operations to engage openly with your employees and ask them for ideas. Explore future options together. Once agreed, get down to work. Such a consultative exercise will not only yield valuable information but will also ensure everyone's buy-in and support. You may also need to enlarge the team's skillset to help them cope with the new normal and prepare for future eventualities. Skills like negotiation skills, work ethic, emotional intelligence, communication skills and stress management are vital in helping the team start over again with renewed optimism.

“**Explore
future options
together with
your team**”



7. Change or Venture into Alternative Construction Related Business

This is already happening with people going into manufacturing of PPE. There is a lot of supply potential for quality construction materials in Kenya and there is enough research out there to link proposed suppliers to manufacturers or even enable stakeholders go into production. The government should also be encouraged to support local manufacturing as much as possible to create opportunities for the built environment to stay afloat. Practitioners need to explore new sources of raw materials and encourage their clients to consider alternative supply chain options that embrace locally available materials.

Conclusion

We can come out of this a stronger and reinvented sector so that in future our contribution is more appreciated, cutting across various industries and earning us an undisputed spot in the "essential providers' category".



Patience Mulondo

Associate Director, Amazon Consultants Limited
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Corporate Member of the Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK), Quantity Surveyors' Chapter Treasurer
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AAK Co-operative Sacco Ltd

Architects: Where are the Post COVID-19 Opportunities?

By Felix Lati and Tom Sitati

The world of business is about to change. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, some businesses are going to shut down, some are going to slow down, others shall experience tremendous growth while new ones shall sprout, as it were, from nowhere. This is just the way it is when there is a seismic shift in the macro environment.

Moody's, the global ratings agency, recently published a Global COVID-19 Impact-Heat Map. The document divides industries into three, based on the relative impact that the pandemic shall have on their performance. The green zone is for those facing low exposure, orange for moderate exposure and red for high exposure.

Construction sits in the low exposure zone. Architecture, while related to construction, is one of those disciplines that is involved in virtually all sectors. For purposes of this article, we shall focus on architectural design work.

Based on Moody's heat map, we decipher where the opportunities for architectural work shall emerge post COVID-19. Moody's takes a long term view, while in the developing world, the view is more likely to be no more than six to twelve months.

Medical and Pharmaceuticals:

We have always known that the medical field was critical. It is no wonder Moody's has this in the green zone of low exposure. After coming out of a situation where we shall have had a loss of life akin to a military war, we'll need to do everything to prevent this from happening again. Prior to that however, we need to deal with the immediate situation. This may require architects to be part of the solution by helping design and set up quick facilities or retrofit existing ones to act as quarantine centres or isolation wards.

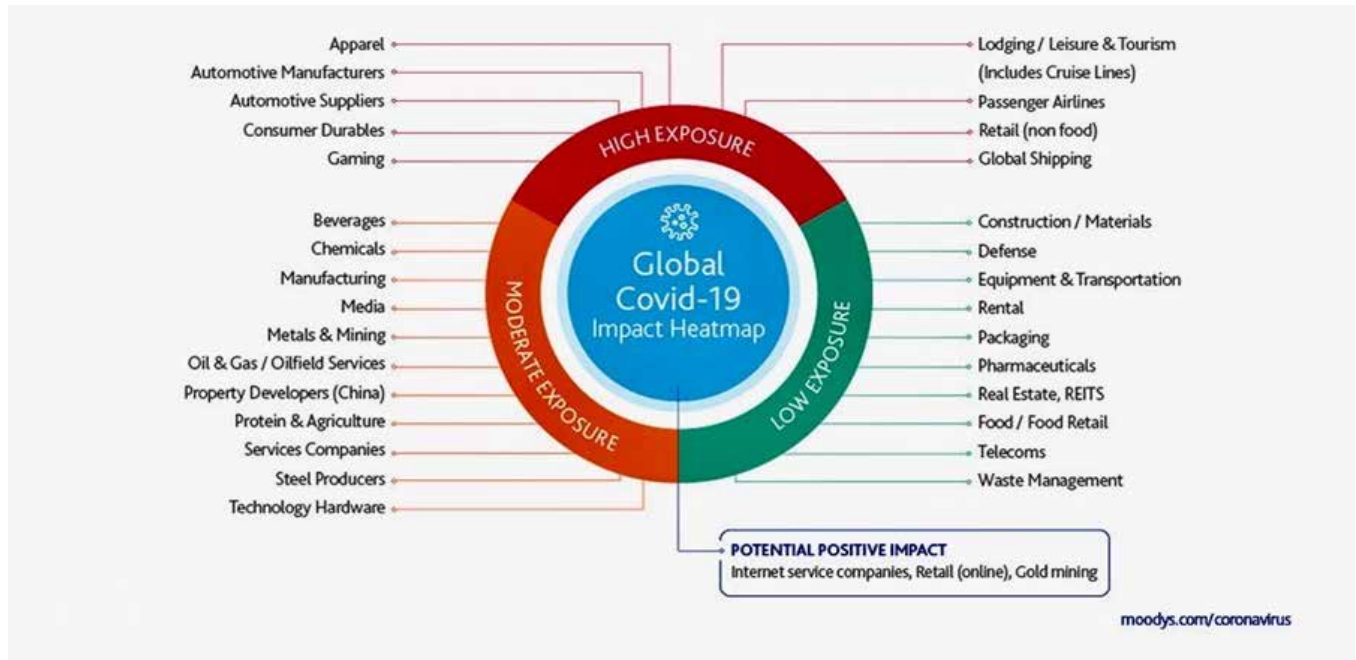
Going into the future, this pandemic shall teach governments and private investors to inject more funds into healthcare. For architects, that means more hospitals to design, existing hospitals to expand and retrofit to allow humanity to manage another pandemic without having to scamper around like we are doing with the current one. It also means coming up with innovative ways to build quickly. There is certainly plenty in this area and architects shall need to do some deep research and work with the healthcare industry to find solutions today, for the pandemic of tomorrow.



The Food Industry:

After nearing COVID-19 inflicted starvation, food shall have somehow moved to an even more prominent place on Maslow’s hierarchy. Inspired or misguided, more entrepreneurs and opportunists shall flock the food industry at all levels, right from primary production to consolidation, wholesaling and retailing.

The “discovery” of the farm to table model that is currently delivering so many food baskets to families shall mean the opportunity is in warehousing and processing facilities. As architects, we shall come in to design these facilities, working with the logistics experts to make sure they work efficiently and are flexible enough to be scaled.



Hospitality: The strange thing about hospitality is that, according to Moody’s, it sits quite high up among the industries hard hit by the pandemic. It is also one which offers most opportunity to architects after the pandemic. Let’s get back to that in a bit.

Physical distancing has made socializing, having meals together, corporate meetings and conventions impossible. What is left is the food and beverage delivery business. Countries closing borders means virtually no international travel and countries locking down means even no internal travel that grows demand for accommodation. “Stay at Home” also means “Don’t stay in hotels”. For these reasons, hospitality has virtually ground to a halt.

Getting back to our earlier point, the question is: what is the opportunity post- COVID-19 for architects? Well, the huge hospitality facilities are right there costing the owners money every day in rents, rates and maintenance costs. The fear of going through another expensive period like this one shall mean owners thinking twice about what they own and what it can do for them. Does this expensive real estate require repurposing? Does it require flexibility in-built into the design? Do hospitality industry players need to downscale to ensure a return on investment? Whichever way the respective owner decides to go, architectural intervention is required.



Residential Real Estate: Did you work from home during the lockdown period? Were the spaces in your home conducive? Home owners are asking themselves these questions during the crisis and shall want to take action as soon as the crisis is over.

Real estate sits in the green zone as it is usually fairly stable in nature, being a long term game that is not immediately affected by blips in the macro environment.

Where the opportunity lies for architects is in serving clients who may wish to go as far as moving away from cities as the reality of the old urbanity stops being appealing, to building in a new neighborhood, to just repurposing existing spaces ready for the next lockdown. Many live in spaces where they don't actually "live" due to their busy lifestyles. COVID-19 gave them the "opportunity" to actually live in and experience their homes. Some shall be "shocked" into the action of engaging an architect to help them make their spaces more suitable to work in.

Discerning developers may also now do more mixed use developments to ensure that where people can live, work, go to school and shop are within close proximity. This would make lockdowns less disruptive to existing lifestyles.

Commercial Real Estate: This sector is likely to suffer from the developer's point of view, but from the architect's point of view, opportunities shall abound. Working from home has become a new reality that shall be incorporated into how we work post COVID-19. That means offices may need to shrink or be repurposed. That is where the architect comes in, ensuring a return on investment for the space businesses occupy for their operations. Architects shall need new skills around auditing businesses and their optimized needs or partner with experts in the area so as to come up with the best solutions for clients. Commercial real estate may need to be convertible to other uses such as residential. That calls for different flexible architectural designs going forward.

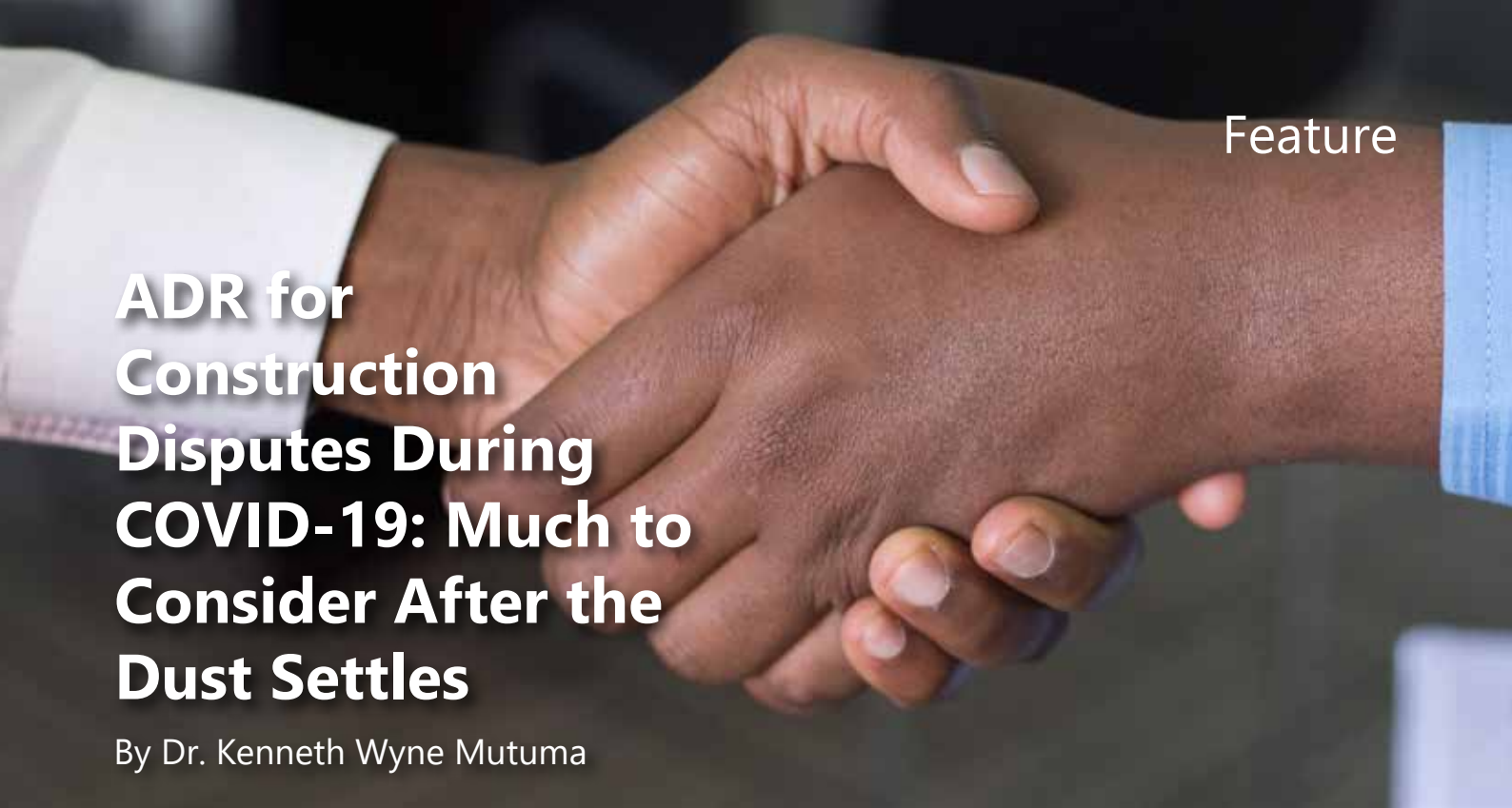
Retail Real Estate: The "amazonification" of retail space means brick and mortar shops are in danger. We don't think they shall go away but they shall have to shrink, they shall need to change, they shall need to be adaptable. So, enter the architect to reorganise space to enhance the retail experience while also shrinking or repurposing the space probably for more storage as more customers move to ordering online. With shopping going both online and to neighborhoods, malls are at risk. Existing ones may need architects to redesign them for purposes such as logistics hubs, so as to take advantage of their suitable locations.



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ADR for Construction Disputes During COVID-19: Much to Consider After the Dust Settles

By Dr. Kenneth Wyne Mutuma

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has unleashed a plethora of effects across the construction industry. While the immediate attention of the pandemic has focused on the dire health consequences, more and more countries are becoming aware of its impact on the economy – both at a macro and micro level. Many of the measures taken by governments, including imposing lockdowns, social distancing etc., have had a direct impact on the welfare of sectors across the world. The construction industry is not immune and has hence not been spared. Travel restrictions have impacted global supply chains and markets. More specifically at a domestic level, government directives outlining strict health measures such as requirements for PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and restraining the movement of persons have directly impacted the operational costs of individual projects, leading to or potentially threatening their closure. Amidst this uncertainty and turmoil, the stage has been set for the rise of many disputes within the industry.

COVID-19 and Construction Disputes

Disputes are likely to be as numerous as the dilemmas imposed upon parties as a result of the crisis. For example, many disputes will emanate from decisions to lockdown sites and the impact that this might have on the contract, workforce and supply chain. In such situations, a party will have to prepare for claims that may arise thereafter.

Claims are likely to emerge in view of the increased attention on health and safety measures, and the need for contractors to pay paramount attention by reorganising how sites are managed and adequate equipment provided. This in itself is likely to become a ground for disputes among parties, and between local regulatory authorities and contractors. Furthermore, we are likely to see disputes in connection with insurance contracts.

Claims are likely to emerge in view of attention on health



Indeed, across all contract, a major question around which disputes will revolve is the question of whether the cumulative impact of all these disruptions could potentially amount to a 'force majeure'. Here the wording of the contract will be crucial as there is no established meaning under the law for the term. However, in the context of many construction agreements, a force majeure arises where an unforeseeable event – one beyond the control of a party – arises and makes it impossible for that party to perform its obligation. Each of these elements is the subject of interpretation, and thus a fertile ground for disputes.

Rethinking Dispute Resolution

Clearly, the pandemic has paved the way for a multiplicity of disputes. To this end, and foremost for the industry, is the question of whether existing traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are suitable to address this escalation of disputes. During this period, parties will be looking for effective and expeditious dispute resolution platforms. It has long been established that courts are not ideal for these purposes for various reasons such as: their costs, timelines and general adversarial character (which in contrast to mediation, results in a winner takes it all approach). This has seen a greater shift towards alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms such as mediation, adjudication, conciliation and arbitration.

However, it is likely that in the present context, even these mechanisms may have to adapt to the unique pressures brought to bear by the present crisis. Many of the conventional face-face platforms through which such disputes are held have been disrupted by government directives such as travel restrictions, limitations on gatherings, curfews etc.

In these circumstances, parties and their representatives find it difficult to physically meet to address disputes requiring urgent attention. It is therefore important to develop, in the present conditions, new processes and platforms that can serve disputants appropriately.

For example, disputants may need to rely upon document-only processes e.g. in the context of arbitration, where the need for a hearing is waived. While this may not be appropriate for complex arbitrations where inherent need for cross-examination is key, a documents-only procedure will go a long way towards resolving many claims that are industry specific and relate to issues such as specification of products, intellectual property and small claims in general. Indeed, if one borrows a leaf from the large number of construction dispute adjudications concluded by documents only, it is clear that many arbitrations can be addressed through a documents-only procedure.





Disputes that do not lend themselves to a documents-only procedure can still be handled feasibly by employing some innovation. Much of this innovation is pegged upon developments in the ICT industry and their bearing upon how business is done generally. Much discussion is already taking cognisance of how to employ such technology in the overall operations of a project to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

Equally, technology has been acknowledged as a critical add on to the world of dispute resolution from the earliest days of globalisation that saw Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) systems gain currency amidst the new paradigm of a borderless world of finance and capital. It is worth noting that the restrictions of the present times are already seeing an accelerated reliance on technologically aided dispute resolution platforms. Using virtual platforms and online processes, parties need not be constrained any longer by physical proximity. They can proceed to initiate, hear and conclude a dispute – and as some may argue – faster and cheaper than previously. Needless to say, the ability to do this will depend on the existence of rules within institutions under which disputes are brought (such as the Architectural Association of Kenya, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators etc.), and the extent that they are able to accommodate this kind of innovation.

Furthermore, given that such processes are grounded upon party autonomy,

an agreement amongst disputants should be sought, where the necessary consent to the use of virtual platforms has been granted. Even in the absence of such consent by a party (e.g. in the context of arbitration) and bearing in mind the uncertainty surrounding the end of this crisis, an adjudicating tribunal may opt to rule in favour of such mechanisms in line with its overall objective to ensure expeditious proceedings. As one observes the recent willingness of courts to incorporate technology in their procedures in the face of this new reality, there is no doubt that its incorporation is likely to be even more pervasive in the circles of ADR.

Conclusion

Some have suggested that while the COVID-19 pandemic may disappear in the near future, its impact is likely to remain with us for several decades. This calls for careful reflection by the construction industry as it moves forward both in the present and into a post-COVID future. Several experts are urging practitioners to increasingly modify their business operations by relying on technology at different points of their systems, procedures and structures. Similarly, the emerging field of dispute resolution will require the industry to recalibrate itself in line with the emerging technological advancements. As with all change, adapting may be fraught with initial challenges, but the costs of failing to do so is likely to exceed attempts to preserve the status quo. A new norm has been established upon which dispute resolution process must now fall in line.

“**Technology has been acknowledged as a critical add**”





Babu Sunday

Architects' Chapter - Corporate Member

How have I been spending time this COVID-19 period?

Adaptation - Utilizing technology more(BIM, Zoom Communication)
Spend more time refining designs and more time solo inspection.



Brian Lukorito

Architects Chapter - Technician (MAAK 4863)

During this Covid-19 pandemic, it's not been a smooth journey as it was expected. I have had a break from my work for about 2 months at the start of March due to client developing cold feet over the pandemic.



Caleb Ambwaya

Engineers' Chapter - Technician

COVID-19 Experience:
Mask, social distancing cures
Always stay safe. The situation has been rougher and tougher, we are straining and the condition is worsening. Let's pray for betterment of tomorrow



David Kamau

Architects' Chapter -Technician

COVID-19 Experience:
During this difficult Covid-19 uncertain times, I have learned to adapt to virtual working with the employees through Technology.



Geoffrey Kimutai

Quantity Surveyors' Chapter - Corporate Member

I am adopting to covid challenges by trying to employ paperless practice and virtually working away from public.



Gerald Gachau

Architects' Chapter - Licentiate Architect

With Revit, Microsoft Teams and go to meeting, transition from office to home setup was smooth. The company I work for, Triad Architects, as Architectural Assistant has been in collaboration for long and setting up workflow sharing wasn't bumpy. The Challenge was setting up high spec computer at home to handle the software and also ensuring comfortable workstation and internet throughout.



Gideon Musau

Architects' Chapter - Technician
(MAAK 4842)

How you are adapting to the current situation (Presented by the Covid-19 pandemic)

- .Adapting to new challenges
- .Think and work differently
- .Remain positive



Irene Keino

Town Planners' Chapter -
Corporate

Adaption to Covid-19:

At the business level we have revised our business strategies, revised the budget, and devised a contingency plan to ensure we stay afloat. The staff are working remotely still and only those that are doing essential services come to the office. On a personal level, I make effort to walk at least 5 days in a week, train in doors, eat healthy and ensure that I and family observe the health guidelines.



John Jeff Munyi

Architects' Chapter - Technician

Current pandemic has made me approach designing of residential houses in a different angle. Incorporating Office spaces and study areas is an essential. One can work, home-school his/her kids in the same living space and experience comfortable lifestyle



Kimani Mburu

Architects' Chapter - Graduate

The pandemic has also provoked creativity in design and as an architect, I am able to use simple solutions as effective way to washing hands and foodstuffs, external open doors in public spaces dwelling units as well as improvising ventilation in small spaces as some of solutions to address, mitigate and facilities effective adaption of possible approaches to prevent spread of Corona



Murtaza Akberali

Architects' - Graduate

A new normal which has brought a change to my mindset and allowed me to have a different perspective to walk through all challenges I come across.



Mwalyo Ndulu

Architects' Chapter - Corporate

With the new normal, technology has made the design and collaborative work practices continue unhindered. The use of BIM software technologies, now more than never before has become indispensable. This has made it possible to work remotely at the comfort of our home offices as we adhere to Covid-19 preventive measures.



Patrick Mwani

Construction Project Managers' Chapter - Student

Throughout the free space, I got to practise alot on my archichad designing

I got used to attend several webinars of the construction world especially The Big 5 construct concerts.



Peter Kabuuru

Landscape Architects' Chapter - Graduate

As a Junior Landscape Architect, I have been doing the following to adapt:

1. I have focused much on working from home and avoiding unnecessary movements unless necessary.
2. I reworked on my expenditure budget since most of the few projects that I had have stopped.



Poulet Waruguru

Quantity Surveyors' Chapter - Student

At first it was hard, having to stay indoors doing nothing - because studying from home is not as easy as it sounds. But, there are so many things I've always wished to do if I had time. That is, doing short courses, learning how to use quantity surveying softwares like planSwift, keeping fit and bonding with family. Successfully, I have managed to achieve 90%, which feels good.



Valentine Nyanchama

Quantity Surveyors' Chapter - Student

Crises often bring out the best in humans, and the coronavirus pandemic is no exception. This period has given a shot in me to use my mind, think beyond the box and come up with ideas both innovative and creative. Online learning has been part of me, and with this been able to understand the importance of remote working. This is how Covid-19 has affected me.



Wambi Kevin

Architects' Chapter - Student


As the world is slowly reopening, easing lockdown measures, I'm adapting to new realities. Imposing drastic adjustments to my life, the coronavirus has introduced a new "normal", changing my perceptions and altering my priorities.



Wekesa George

Architects' Chapter - Graduate
MAAK 4950

I am reading a lot of content on how the future of architecture will be shaped by the current pandemic. This has helped me embrace the capabilities of technology in boosting collaboration as well as solve tasks more efficiently by the click of the mouse. I am looking forward to pushing the boundaries of technology in innovation and bringing teams even closer for better work flow.



Revitalizing our public spaces post COVID - 19

By Fiona Penina Nyadero

It would be at least a year before the first vaccine against the novel SARS-Corona Virus is released. A government official warns that even if the vaccine was to be produced by 2021, Kenya, a developing country, still has a long way before actually getting our hands on it. Where am I going with this? COVID-19 will be with us for some time to come.

I am walking down a path at Uhuru gardens in Mombasa. A thought crossed my mind; how will this city park cope if we were to live with COVID-19 over an extended period? What about the beaches, and many other similar parks, playgrounds among other social public places scattered all over the country? As we make plans to re-open the economy, schools and religious places, how will public parks and gardens fare?

Granted, some of these spaces were not shut down per se, but most of the public shied away from public spaces in a desperate bid to practice social distancing and avoid crowds.

Most of the neighborhood playgrounds remained empty as responsible parents forbade their children from leaving the safety of their compounds or flats. Even the most basic public spaces; the streets, remain relatively empty as people opt to stay safe behind closed gates and doors, only heading out when it is necessary.

Since the dawn of civilization, people have gathered in what was considered a public space to trade and barter, discuss important issues affecting their communities, meet friends and even forge new relationships. Public spaces not only create spaces for rest and relaxation but also socialization. The social networks created from such interactions generate social capital. Communities with sufficient social capital are stable and often thrive.

“**How do we react to this?**”



While Landscape Architects strive to encourage bio-diversity to flourish within our public spaces, the main purpose remains serving human needs. Human beings are a crucial part of the public space landscape. Thus, we need to see how our public spaces can spring back to life during and most especially, after this pandemic.

Below are some ideas on how these vital spaces can remain social, despite the pandemic, and more importantly, post COVID-19:

Let Us Have a Seat.



With numbers rising, we are told to assume that the person next to you has fallen victim to the virus. Paranoia is the new normal. Consequently, people shy away from sharing benches fearing infection. As Landscape Architects and designers, how do we react to this? Provide more than adequate seating facilities. The good news is this can take any form. As a lecturer used to tell us, "I don't want to see four-legged seats in your designs!" Take this and run with it! Ledges, planters, walls, steps, grassed slopes and the list goes on.

Visual Access.

Public spaces need to have visual connectivity within and with their immediate surroundings. This not only creates passive surveillance within the spaces but also creates the feeling of belonging.

The feeling of belonging is very important for people who might not be ready to immerse themselves fully into such a setting. Visual access into the sub-spaces encourages a feeling of connectedness even if we are not physically together.

Pocket Public Spaces

We need to revisit our spatial planning policies. In addition to the major public spaces such as city parks, beaches and state-owned lavish theme parks, which we only visit during vacations and holidays, there is need for smaller pocket parks or plazas. These intimate spaces will go a long way as we try to repair our torn social fabric. Imagine a centrally located plaza or square with houses or storefronts looking on to it. People who will use this space will identify themselves as a community. Building communities around places instead of the other way around is a good strategy as we restore our public places. Additionally, these can also be multifunctional destinations.

Aesthetic and Functional Attraction:

We are revitalizing our public spaces and restoring their glory as social spaces. What better way to achieve this than to provide a variety of attractions to bring in the numbers. Human beings need stimulation. A number of aesthetics such as waterworks, or ingenious native or exotic planting, stimulating artworks and murals will create this. Providing activities to undertake in such areas would also go a long way into ensuring that people engage. Since public gatherings are currently banned, introduce solo but social activities such as bike riding, art making or even mobile libraries fully equipped with short-term loan-books and a proper surveillance strategy. Throw in a subsidized or even free Wi-Fi spot and these spaces would never lack in youth audience.



Exposure to the Elements

With months or even years of the restrictions, lockdowns and cessation of movement, curfews, isolation and quarantine, there will be an appreciation of the freedom that public spaces represent and so willingly provide. Let us get people to enjoy the great outdoors. Provide spaces for basking in the sun or feeling the breeze through one's hair. Imagine someone in the iconic titanic pose, enjoying what your designed spaces have to offer. They immediately get the sense of freedom in 'I am the King of the World' kind of way. The weather contributes significantly to people's enjoyment of a space. Nonetheless, remember that balance is key.

Inject Life into the Streets

Now more than ever, our streets need to be safe and secure complete streets. Imagine the next time you feel the stress levels rising; you don your facemask and go for a walk, stroll or run. While on it, you pick up your groceries from your local vendor who is not selling them from a gunnysack on the ground but a decent stall dedicated for that purpose. Traffic and cars do not mingle but people do. Let our streets not be only traffic-minded, but also for the children and the elderly, the exhausted teacher or laborer coming home from work, the hawker trying to make ends meet and the athletes training for their 10K marathon.

The Proper Sanitation Agenda

So far, proper sanitation has been the only effective way of prevention. Long before the outbreak, UN-Habitat recommended adding a public health agenda into every public space. It is time we heed this call. We are nothing if we do not learn from history. If adding sanitation services is not plausible then at the least, educate the public on the proper hygiene and sanitation. The human race is resilient. We shall move past this pandemic just like countless others before it. We shall go back to our friendly, social selves. Even so, our public spaces need to come alive once more. Social distancing does not have to be the end of social connectivity. This is a challenge to think outside the box as we breathe life into these neglected but vital spaces.

Well thought out spaces have the power to attract people and make them stay, consequently encouraging spontaneous interaction. It is up to us to come up with ingenious ways of bringing people together as we stay apart. Think away, you may surprise yourself with the exceptional ideas you'll come up with. More importantly, let us build a discussion around this.

Additional information has been sourced from Shafer, C & Jacob, J. (2006). Urban Parks: The Value of Small Urban Parks, Plazas and Other Outdoor Spaces. and Project for Public Spaces (2012). Placemaking and the Future of Cities.

“**Let our streets not be only traffic-minded**”



Fiona Penina Nyadero

Holds a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, and is a registered graduate member of the Architectural Association of Kenya

Fighting the COVID-19 Pandemic in Nairobi's Tenements: An Uphill Task

By Edwin Oyaro

Public health authorities have given guidelines for the control of the spread of the COVID-19, which include regular washing of hands with soap and running water and wearing facemasks to cover the nose and mouth as well as avoiding touching the eyes, nose and mouth. In addition, they have recommended social distancing, staying at home and regular disinfection of areas that are prone to contamination.

Pipeline is the most densely populated area in Kenya

According to the 2019 Census

Nairobi is loosely described as a tenement city. And this definition is not far-fetched when it comes to the many low and middle-income settlements dotted with tenements that fall below acceptable standards for human occupation. The highest concentration of tenement is in Mathare North and Huruma, Kayole, Dandora, Kahawa, Mwiki, Pipeline, Tassia and sections of Kawangware and Kangemi, among others. These are the most populous places in Nairobi.

The public health status of these settlements have been put to question and the interventions have been lukewarm and at best, feeble. The outbreak of the novel coronavirus has brought to fore the folly of mismanaging urban settlements over time. The country is likely to pay dearly for this mismanagement. It will be a daunting task to control and manage the virus in these settlements because the morphology of the tenements and lifestyle of residents is highly receptive to the spread of infectious vectors.



Morphology of tenements

Tenements are multi-storey residential blocks, some as high as nine floors. The dwelling rooms are arranged in two rows along the length of the plot and face inwards to a corridor and sometimes light-wells, depending on the width of the plot. Room windows face inwards too because the tenements' outer wall abuts the plot boundary. Room sizes average about 10 square metres. The floor layout does not allow natural light and cross ventilation except for the rooms on the top floor and those fronting the road, which is along the narrow side of the plot. Vertical movement is via staircases with a metal balustrade or stone wall barrier. Toilet facilities are located at different places and occupy space equivalent to one room. The provision is usually one or two water closets and one shower on each floor, which are shared among the households on that floor.

Tenements bear certain common characteristics. The tenements have an overall built plinth area that far exceeds provisions of planning law and are therefore overdeveloped. They maximize on room provisions per floor, thus accommodating many households that create high levels of crowding. From the estimates of the 2019 national census, average household size for these single rooms is three persons. This puts the tenements at high risk of contamination.

They maximize on room provisions per floor, thus accommodating many households that create high levels of crowding. From the estimates of the 2019 national census, average household size for these single rooms is three persons. This puts the tenements at high risk of contamination. In Pipeline estate for example, each floor in a typical tenement has 14 rooms accommodating 14 households. Taking an average of three persons per household, each floor could accommodate about 42 persons.

The entire tenement with nine floors would accommodate 126 households with 378 persons occupying a plot that measures 247 square metres on the ground.

It is no wonder that Pipeline is the most densely populated area in Kenya according to the 2019 census. The movement of such a big number of people within the tenement and settlement will defeat the social distancing requirement.



The overcrowding that finds expression in the tenements extends to the streets of the settlements. These settlements are more than residential areas; they are also major commercial centres with many economic activities, which are a means of livelihood to many families in and outside the settlement. Some of these businesses are carried out in the evening until late at night. This explains the enhanced business activity and congestion in the evenings when most residents are returning home from work. Formal businesses are mostly carried out in premises located on the ground floor of tenements while informal ones are carried out on the sides of the street in makeshift structures and from the ground where merchandise is spread out on pedestrian walkways. These force pedestrians to jostle for space not only among themselves but also with cars, handcarts and motorcyclists on the street. Thus, along these streets, the idea of social distance is unworkable. The streets therefore present the greatest challenge in the control of the spread of the new coronavirus in the settlements.



Infrastructure and social amenities are poor; there are no formal markets and open spaces are non-existent, garbage collection is irregular, the drainage systems clogged by dumping, roads are in a poor state of maintenance and water supply is unreliable. The standards of hygiene in tenement settlements is very poor and it is even worse during the rainy season. These conditions highlight the characteristics that an infectious disease such as the coronavirus would readily proliferate. Washing hands under running water therefore is a mirage for these tenants.

The main provider of water in Nairobi is the Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company (NWSC). It supplies water through a rationing schedule because it does not have sufficient water for continuous supply across the city. Water supply in the settlements is insufficient and its rationing schedule unreliable. According to some landlords, the scheduling of supply has been politicized and favours certain areas perceived as more important, to the disadvantage of low-income settlements. There is also interference of water supply by the water vendor cartels that profit from water sales, hence compounding the water supply challenge. As a result, residents regularly purchase water from vendors whose water quality cannot be guaranteed.



Residents' lifestyle

Rental income for single rooms in a tenement in Nairobi averages sh. 3500. In Pipeline for example, the median wage was sh. 10,000-15,000. Thus, the rent paid by households is less than 30% of their gross income, which falls within acceptable limits for sustainable living. However, when incomes are low, like in Kenya, this guideline loses meaning because 30% of household income is too little to afford housing with adequate space and amenities.

Accordingly, living in a tenement entails acceptance of communal living, for which sharing of limited space and amenities is a prerequisite. A number of domestic activities are carried out in the corridor and balconies and sometimes on the roof terrace. These activities include; airing of clothes, some cooking-especially with a 'jiko', laundry washing, informal meetings and a play area for children. Accordingly, the use of common spaces in the tenement is intense and cross contact cannot be avoided.

The demographics of tenement settlement indicate that households are of young people mostly engaged in gainful employment and small business. Tenements, unlike the low-rise slums, have more adults than children in the ratio of about 70:30. Most children are toddlers and school going. Very few households have teenage children. The care of toddlers is a weighty issue. Medical research has shown that young children are most susceptible to diseases when living in poor quality built environments. Mothers of toddlers spend a lot of time indoors and their young ones rarely sunbathe. The options that they have is the common frontage verandas that face the street or on upper floors, when the sun direction is right. A few leave the tenement to search for spaces where they sit and sunbathe. In all these places, the mothers congregate closely because space is limited thus exposing themselves and their toddlers to contamination and in the case of Covid-19, infection.



Further, children play alone along the corridors, balcony and stairs. The balustrading is made of metal and plain concrete surfaces, which can keep the coronavirus for days. Since parents hardly watch over them, the older children play with and guide the younger ones, but they occasionally abandon them for more intense activities. There is no way any household would keep children indoors. Children will always be in contact and if one contracts a virus, all the others in the tenement block will be infected.

Preparation, cooking and selling of food is a common phenomenon along the main roads of settlements. Most food vendors use charcoal braziers (jiko) and firewood stoves in makeshift kitchens either covered with umbrellas or just open. Much of the food is sold as take-away service because there is limited sitting space. Many households rely on this food, which they say is much cheaper than when they prepare their own.

The risk of contamination of food sold by vendors is very high. They operate on the roadside under unhygienic conditions. Dust generated from vehicles and pedestrian movement is sometimes overwhelming. The food gets contaminated and reports of frequency of related medical conditions like amoeba, supports this observation. Water used for preparation and cooking is purchased from water vendors whose sources and handling is doubtful. The manner in which the food is handled is likely to escalate the spread of disease, including the COVID-19 pandemic. To control such spread, households must be encouraged to prepare their own food while enforcing closure of these makeshift kitchens irrespective of its socioeconomic impact.

As noted earlier, a household occupies a room that is averagely 10 square meters.

From a physiological position, occupancy of such a room by more than one person, especially when all other household activities are carried out in it, is considered unhealthy. However, the conditions of domestic life in the tenements is different and such a room can be occupied by a household of seven as observed in one of the dwellings. Such a room could be very hot and suffocating at night mainly because the openings are closed. It is a common practice to close the windows in the tenements to prevent opportunistic thefts, as well as being a measure to prevent neighbours and passers-by from listening in on private conversations and activities.

Privacy and security takes precedence over comfort. This kind of living increases incidences of respiratory diseases and the hence coronavirus will propagate under such conditions. The remedy would be to reduce household size and increase ventilation but this can only be a mid-term measure. In the short term, households that have alternative accommodation, mainly in the rural areas can be encouraged to move some of the members out and only those in gainful employment to stay behind.

Hygiene and health of households

Households in tenements are supplied water by the caretaker on a pre-arranged schedule and on a floor-by-floor basis. After they fetch water, households store it in their dwellings and next to their doors in the corridors. They use all sorts of containers but the most common are the 20 litre plastic jerricans. While the responsibility of cleaning the common areas is the caretaker's, the tenants clean their dwellings and the areas that they use when doing laundry. The procedures of water handling, storage and cleaning do not meet the protocol of hygiene and are susceptible to contamination.



From the observation of tenement layouts in various settlements, those with less than 15 households per floor generally provide one shower cubicle, which is an under provision. It is standard across tenements not to have plumbing fixture in the showers mainly because they are shared and landlords cannot equitably apportion water charges to households, they also have experience that tenants waste water when they do not directly pay for it. Tenants bring in water in basins to take a bath and because they are always conscious about scarcity, they use very little water. This means that once the shower is cleaned by the caretaker, the first few tenants that use it, gradually leave it dirty and all the others use it in that condition until the following day. One is supposed to leave a shower clean and rejuvenated but in the tenements, you might leave the shower contaminated.

There is usually one or two eastern squatting type water closets per floor, all without flushing cisterns. Tenants use a five-litre bucket (modified cooking oil plastic container) to splash the water closet once they have used it. There are 100-litre water drums placed in the toilet lobby for this specific purpose and caretakers refill them. Handling of water during the splashing process can easily lead to contamination of tenants because the water closet is intensely used.

Toilet facilities require running water to maintain high levels of hygiene. Without water, installation of plumbing fixtures such as cisterns, showerheads, sinks and hand washbasins or the use of the splash tops will remain a mirage and continue to expose households in tenements to infectious diseases.

There is usually one or two eastern squatting Settlements cannot expect to have sufficient water supply from both the formal and informal systems in the short term.

However in the mid to long term, tenement owners need to develop innovative ways, individually and collectively, to provide water sufficient water. Nairobi receives between 850mm and 1,050mm of rainfall per annum. A lot of the water drains away as surface runoff. Tenements have large roof surfaces from which rainwater can be harvested and directed to underground tanks. Such water can be used for cleaning and flushing toilets. There are very few government health facilities in the tenement settlements and equally NGO's shy away from these settlements because they do not consider the residents poor enough to require their services. Households rely mainly on private clinics for medical care services. This is flourishing business in the settlements. Inquiries from these establishments in Pipeline, about the common ailments they treat and the frequency, indicate that upper and lower respiratory infections were second to malaria. Tenants affirmed this position and added that coughs, cold and difficulties in breathing were frequent especially among children. This was attributed to poor ventilation in dwelling rooms and a dusty environment.

The tenements designs are a major influence on health status



The tenement designs and poor environmental condition are a major influence on the health status of residents. Immediate reduction of air pollution, improved supply of clean water and waste disposal followed by spraying the settlement is the short-term strategy to control the spread of the coronavirus. However in the mid to long-term, a review of house designs and enforcement of planning and building laws should follow.

The advent of the coronavirus may just be a precursor to future challenges from infectious diseases. Public health laws were purposely enacted to forestall such epidemics and should be enforced strictly.

Conclusion

The overview of the morphology of tenements and lifestyle of residents in the settlements in relation to the spread of the coronavirus reveals many challenges. Tenement settlements are the densest living spaces in Kenya. The use of common amenities and space is possibly the most intense of any residential place in the country. Unfortunately, tenement settlements are among the least supported in terms of infrastructure and social services such as health care because they are regarded as illegal and there is a wish that they will fade away. The coronavirus is exposing the underbelly of this neglect and the effects of this pandemic would be astounding and a public shame.

There is no quick fix to the impending spread of the new coronavirus in settlements that is concrete in the short term. The coronavirus is exposing the underbelly of this neglect and the effects of this pandemic would be astounding and a public shame. There is no quick fix to the impending spread of the new coronavirus in settlements that is concrete in the short term.

However, quick action to ameliorate immediate effects should start with ensuring sufficient water supply and enforcement of a strict cleaning regime for all tenements. This should be followed by enhancing refuse disposal, clearing and opening up of drainage systems and cleaning the streets. Further, regular spraying and disinfecting of streets and tenements should commence. Finally, cooking of food in make-shift kitchens should be stopped so that households can prepare their own food. All these actions can be achieved through administrative action; centrally coordinated collaboration between various state and non-state agencies and community based organizations. The other interventions include enhancing local publicity campaigns that strongly advise residents to follow the Ministry of Health's instructions on hand washing, social distancing, wearing of face masks and keeping good personal hygiene.

“**The coronavirus is exposing the underbelly of neglect**”



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COVID-19: Challenges, Interventions and Road to Recovery

By Timothy Kihara

We live in unpredictable times. It goes without saying that since the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic there has been far-reaching disruptions across all sectors of various economies globally and locally. Locally, the already fragile construction industry is one of the worst hit. A majority of stakeholders in this industry are currently face many challenges which I would like to expound on further.

CASH-FLOW

A vibrant construction industry exists in an environment where capital circulates from the financial institutions through credit, to manufacturers, construction companies, consultancies and most significantly, investors. Disruption by the COVID-19 pandemic has brought an element of uncertainty into this environment, instantly forcing investors into some sort of 'financial hibernation'. This, coupled with the banks' stringent lending terms, the daily operations of consultancies, construction companies and manufacturers has been greatly affected. The ripple effect is felt when some consultancies either downsize or close down entirely, manufacturers register a marked decrease in sales, not to mention the huge impact on livelihoods of skilled and unskilled laborers in the construction industry who depend on day to day wages.

Since cash-flow issues are sensitive and complex, the best solutions to these challenges can only be reached through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders in the industry. The lenders should consider reducing interest rates on loans offered to construction business owners and where possible allow negotiation on loan re-payment agreements. Similarly, clients should have candid discussions with their construction service providers on alteration of project milestones and timelines in order to minimize project-related conflicts.

REMOTE WORKING

The COVID-19 pandemic has had the world exercise social distancing and self-quarantine as measures to curb the spread of the virus. This has affected consultancies and professional practices that were accustomed to employees working from the office and whom now have to work from home.

“**Time is money, and we have to deal with this disruption**”



This is a challenge since it makes it difficult to keep employees motivated, enforce company policies and ensure that all their work objectives are met. Contractors who have employed skilled and unskilled labor have to enforce social distancing by downsizing, hence the amount of work covered during working hours is significantly reduced. Time is money, and with practitioners in the industry having to deal with this disruption, it will take a while for everyone to adjust.

Technology must be embraced by employers who now have employees working remotely. Such technological measures include video conferencing, emailing, online scheduling etc. There is need for employers to train their employees on how to use these tools and sensitize them on the importance of embracing the changes in working methods, while ensuring that these workers have internet access. These sort of actions keep employees motivated. Contractors must also consider mechanizing as much as possible, so as to limit the number of workers on site.

EMPLOYMENT

The construction industry has many individuals employed in various sectors, under varying employment terms such as temporary, permanent or casual. In addition, there is the self-employed, freelance professionals and small business owners. The pandemic has forced employers to lay-off many employees, while others have had to take pay-cuts. Still some have been forced to go on mandatory unpaid leave. This sort of disruption results in far-reaching socio-economic challenges.

The Government must always recognize that a high percentage of the private sector is fragile and has little or no financial cushion during this pandemic. Tax incentives should be accorded to businesses that are in the construction industry so that employers are able to maintain their employee's salaries.



“**The road to recovery is long, but the industry will pull through**”



LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Transportation is a key factor in the construction industry. Manufacturers have to move construction materials from their factories to local and export markets. Consultants and those in employment have to make sure they move to and from the office. Contractors and sub-contractors have to make sure that their materials and construction workers are able to get to and from their construction sites locally and internationally. With almost all international transport being suspended indefinitely, manufacturers, contractors and consultants cannot conduct international business with ease. Similarly, in a country like Kenya, county to county transport is restricted, with only essential services such as foodstuff being allowed to move from one county to another. This is bound to have devastating effects on the entire construction industry.

LEGAL ISSUES

In the construction industry, majority, if not all agreements are contractual in nature and have specific timelines which have penalties if objectives at different stages are not met.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented challenges pertaining meeting these project objectives and beating the various deadlines. Some of these contracts do not contain any clauses that stipulate what happens in the event of a pandemic.

Some players in the industry have had to face legal action over breach of contract, while some have had to sell assets to settle penalties associated with the same. This threatens bankruptcy and ultimate closure of many construction – industry related businesses.

All in all, the road to recovery is a long one, but the industry has what it takes to pull through. It is through collaboration that all the players in the industry shall emerge successful and with minimal scars. It is time to put aside competitive rivalries and remember that we have obligations that go beyond those of our own business survival. To this end, it is of utmost importance that we exercise our corporate social responsibility, even in the face of this unprecedented adversity.



Timothy Maina Kihara

Landscape Architect & Software Engineer

Founder of Tmkstudios tech

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The New Normal: Technology in the Construction Industry Post COVID-19

By Ronald Omyonga

With social distancing now and in the foreseeable future playing such a prominent role in our everyday lives, Technology has become more important than ever in helping to get our work done. Video conferencing has seen a dramatic uptick in usage, hence becoming the new “normal” for conducting meetings and conversations that would ordinarily take place in-person.

Likewise, there is an increase in the usage of tools we need to make electronic payments, such as mobile money. In the same way, we can use our phones to type messages or actually speak without having to meet up in order to communicate. We can email documents and generate an online record of feedback or comments. WhatsApp is now in increased use for real-time responses and chats.

The real missing piece in all of this, however, is the ability to replicate an entire community online that is capable of engaging one another in an end-to-end construction project across a single platform. A platform that brings together all stakeholders within the construction process. Now, more than ever, we need a digital ecosystem that connects all the different professionals and workers online without having to stand on street corners, congregate at job sites or meet face to face in office buildings to discuss projects. Whether we are architects or engineers, customers, suppliers, contractors or fundis, together we

are inter-dependent on one another to keep our projects moving forward. We need a place to go where we can now virtually manage our projects. We need to be able to search and find projects online, hire workers, chat about a specific project one is already connected to and have other team members see and respond; we need to be able to easily transact, track transaction history and share project documents and photos. The COVID – 19 pandemic has made us all painfully aware of the fact that we need improved capabilities to digitally manage an entire construction project from start to finish.

Imagine a world where construction professionals and fundis can create digital resumes, showcase certifications, search for jobs and get hired, all from the comfort of their own homes. Imagine a world where you can access a digital assessment tool, create digitally accessible designs, monitor construction through two party validation of checklists for your contractors and keep track of certifications through each stage of the construction process without having to physically visit the site. Imagine the ability to find rated professionals nearby with digital examples of their work without having to meet face to face. And the ability to tie incremental payments to actual work performed through simple digital contracts with full traceability of funds all tied seamlessly to your ongoing project. Remarkable!



are inter-dependent on one another to keep our projects moving forward. The outbreak of the virus has created a situation that only an end-to-end technology solution such as iBUILD can quickly address. This technology resolves one of the most pressing issues: the ability to find work, locate resources and transparently connect, manage and transact regardless of whether your project is across the street, on the other side of the city or in a completely different county or state. The integrative iBUILD platform offers e-commerce transaction capability, standardized assessment checklists and reporting functionality, supply chain management and a vibrant, transparent construction marketplace.

What if architects had real-time access to a marketplace of available professionals & customers? The technology solution provides the ability to connect with consumers looking to build and for professionals to create custom profiles with digital badges and certifications for ease of consumers or corporations to find them.

What if there was suddenly more transparency across the supply chain? The innovative platform technology digitizes the entire supply chain: from manufacturers, to distributors, to hardware stores. Orders can be placed and tracked through a central ordering system which is transparent and inclusive.

Orders can be placed and tracked through a central ordering system which is transparent and inclusive.

What if architects had real-time access to a marketplace of professionals & customers

Payment is escrowed until delivery is confirmed and then immediately released upon verification. Electronic payments can be made directly through the platform using the system's e-wallet feature.

What if funds could be traced across the entire system? From supply chain orders, distribution and trackable e-payments to the hiring of skilled workers and certified professionals. With the ability to track hours with clock in/clock out simple time sheets and auto calculating traceable wage payments into e-wallets, the technology creates a seamless, historical record of funding flow from disbursement of funds through to the activities that the funds are used for across the entire value chain. There is also a web portal dashboard for administrators, providing visibility into capital disbursements and purchase activity, understaffing hot spots, supply orders, deliveries and budget impact.

Let's work together to empower our people, utilizing our existing assets to increase our productivity and efficiency in delivering & managing resources to meet the demands of the mounting crisis before us.



Ronald Omyonga
Graduate Architect
Co-founder and Chief
Relationship Officer at
iBUILD Global
Inc.



THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF KENYA
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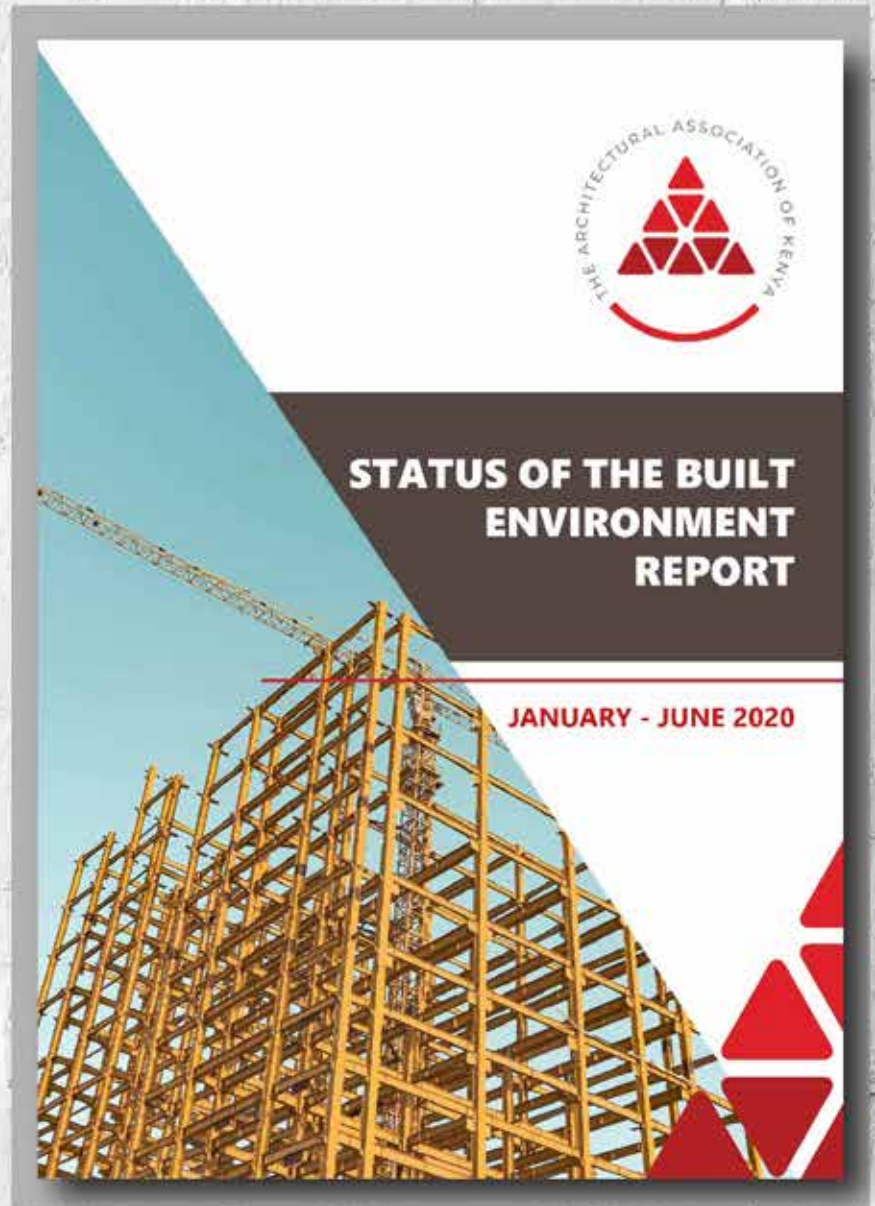
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**Where most choose
to see challenges,
let us choose to see
opportunities**



COVID-19: A Call To Stand Up

By Hope Roberts

The COVID-19 pandemic has driven many industries into a total standstill, from the grounding of flights which has disrupted the supply chains and industries, to the total lock down of countries. The standstill has consequently greatly affected the construction industry. This pandemic seems to be just as confusing to the built industry as it is to the average Joe. Not to say that the industry hasn't weathered trying times before. If anything, the built industry has been the face of resilience for centuries; take a look at the Pyramids. In the recent past however, players in the built industry have been hit hard by economic recessions and recurrent instability; be it politics or natural disasters. But do all disasters call for the same kind of response?

What has stood out for me during this time is the designation of certain industries and services as "essential" services as the rest sit back in isolation completely helpless as our services have been rendered 'non-essential'. But is it really time to sit down and take a back seat? Or should we use this opportunity to join in the discourse and perhaps start thinking of innovative ways in which the practitioners of this industry will survive and thrive during and after this pandemic? Say worst case scenario this Isolation takes months?

Our story has never been that of a common brick on the wall but rather that of a corner stone standing strong during a time of storm. We have this unique opportunity to use our expertise and intellect to propose and push for solutions and reforms.

Where most choose to see challenges, let us choose to see opportunities.

For far too long we have sat down in our high horse of intellect and professionalism waiting for the special invite to join in the conversation, and for far too long we've witnessed our colleagues in the profession who have decided to stand and push for change being branded attention seekers and media rats. This partly being because of the long standing "no-advertise" premise that has made built environment professionals shy away from the media and advocacy platforms for fear of being victimized as self-promoting and professional bigots. Most of us have hence resulted to sitting in the comfort of our homes watching passively as the "martyr" wades on. The results of this being somewhat sour opinionated professionals who weren't afforded a front seat on the table to discuss those pertinent issues that they clearly have a say on and affect them most.

It is not uncommon to see professionals hurled in a "corner" sharing brilliant ideas. The only problem is that they are sharing these ideas amongst themselves alienating the groups that need it the most. Some might argue that we live in a culture that doesn't value professional opinion, but I also believe that it's our duty to share the "little" we know even at the cost of being rejected. This reminds me of a quote by Bertrand Russell, "The whole problem with the world is that fools and fanatics are always so certain of themselves, and wiser people so full of doubts."

In the recent weeks we have seen industry leaders from across the world dedicate their time and expertise to coming up with solutions and innovations to help during these times of crisis, setting the kind of example befitting a protagonist. There are a couple of ways we can also stand up and be counted during this time of crisis even as we wait for more clarity on the pandemic and plan to re-strategize.

1. Provision of extensive professional assistance to the State, by offering advisory services as it is paramount for the industry players to have a say on the economy in order to play our role in ensuring the built industry survives the aftermath of this terrible pandemic.
2. Creation and participation in taskforces that collaborate between construction sector leaders across government and industry.
3. Offering advice on contract administration since the pandemic has become a "force majeure" event. Various parties in construction projects will be affected differently by this event and a lot of sobriety will be required when handling these cases.
4. Voluntary sharing of ideas and innovations. We have seen ideas and innovations being shared globally, offering solutions on how to deal with the pandemic. The ideas have come right from the biggest of companies and firms, down to young pupils who have come up with ways to help during this pandemic. Let us use this opportunity to share some of these brilliant ideas we harbor.
5. Establish and innovate risk mitigation strategies that can be employed by workers on site. Educate and share these strategies with the affected groups to help minimize the spread of the disease.

It is now the time to share our ideas and expertise. Over the years we have come to recognize that our industry is one of the most resilient ones, probably toughened by all the concrete and steel we use.

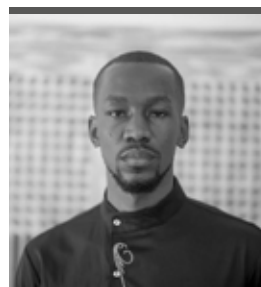


Right from the upper echelons of leadership, down to the construction worker on site, the rigorous process of setting up and maneuvering through the bureaucracies to implement and deliver projects in our economy has toughened us and prepared us to face challenges head on without batting an eye.

Now is the time to show the resilience and brilliance of our industry by being on the forefront and to show the whole country that the built industry is just as 'essential' a service as any other.

Now is the time to help the society by reminding them that even as we go through these uncertain times we can still dream of that beautiful home, begin planning for the construction of that school or building. This way, when the terrible nightmare is over we can pick up where we left off and not have to start from scratch.

Let us motivate and inspire great leadership, but most importantly let's inspire people to dream and dream big. After all, dreams are free.



Hope Roberts

Project Architect at Od-Sync
Architecture
Graduate of the Technical
University of Kenya
Member of the Nyali
Toastmasters Club.

Learning Management Systems (LMS) for Architectural Training Institutions

By Waburiri Wycliffe J.T

Education as a public policy could yet be the best tool available to impart and enhance skill. Higher education in Kenya, as is in most parts of the world, is mainly conducted through structured on-campus interactions. The pedagogy of most education programmes is designed around a trainer who in most cases must be physically present to guide learners. Expectedly so, any form of disruption to this structure could have adverse ramifications. The novel coronavirus global pandemic has halted operations in most learning institutions; rendering some moribund. Suffice to say the education sector is the worst hit if the level of activity or inactivity is anything to go by. Parents and learners alike have had to contend with the cancellation of the 2020-2021 academic year and could well be in for a rude shock if learning institutions do not adapt to the changing times. But even as the pandemic continues to ravage, various players in the education sector are beginning to rethink their approach to teaching. Some of the learning management systems that hitherto this pandemic were superfluous to most institutions are becoming assets that could possibly define the education sector.

As learning shifts to online platforms, it is important to think about how learning in design studios will be conducted.

“Learning involves cross-pollination of ideas

Design studios are incubation laboratories that provide flexible spaces for experimentation and exploration.

Learning in these spaces goes beyond rigid lesson plans and involves cross-pollination of ideas through both formal and informal engagements. Continued interactions between various members of cohorts around these spaces and faculty incubates free thought and idea development. This space intimacy, thinking and learning constitute the nexus of design disciplines like graphics, fashion, and architecture. It is on this premise that design educators must evaluate what really constitutes the spirit of design learning as they adopt new technologies. In this article we look at selected e-learning authoring tools available right now and review their convenience for architectural training in Kenyan universities and colleges. We also look at the opportunities created by the pandemic.

Google Classroom

Google Classroom is part of the online G Suite available for Education and it offers a great interface for interaction between tutors and students. On Google Classroom one is able to directly teach and have an online repository for teaching materials enabling students who are unable to attend real-time classes to access catch-up works, notes and take home assignments.

Google Classroom uses the standard G Suite office software tools including Google Docs, spreadsheet and presentation applications, audio and video conferencing, while Google Drive is available for online storage. It is also bundled with administrative tools that instructors could use to manage their classes. G Suite for Education comes into two forms - the free platform and the premium G Suite Enterprise for Education which comes with a nominal cost for extending the features to include larger meetings, streaming capacity and additional administrative functions. According to Luke Edwards, a reviewer on techlearning.com, Google Classroom might not be a full LMS but it does meet Learning Tool Interoperability (LTI) standards meaning it can be used with another LMS as an add-on.

From an architectural point of view, this tool offers a great experience in learning management but falls short in providing a great design studio environment as it neither enables the learner nor the tutor to adequately assess and or critique physical models as would be the case in an interactive physical design studio. Students at The University of Nairobi have been using it and admit that their learning experience falls short as compared with interactive physical design studios.

Canvas

The Canvas Learning Management Platform allows schools to build the digital learning environment that meets unique challenges. According to Instructure.com, Canvas simplifies teaching, elevates learning, and eliminates the headaches of supporting and growing traditional learning technologies.

Rio Hondo College in Whittier, California notes on its official website that Canvas offers discussion boards for asynchronous discussions, chat rooms for live discussions and centralized emails. It also provides a password-protected online classroom in which learners submit work and communicate with instructors and classmates.

In Kenya, Riara and Kenya Methodist Universities (which do not offer architectural courses), run on this platform while Nairobi Institute of Technology recently trained its faculty on onboarding with a view to rolling it out in August 2020. Mr. Fredrick Laibon of Riara University contends that the greatest challenge with this as with other platforms available is the inherent challenge of authenticating the originality of practical design models as well as summative assessments.

MOODLE (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment)

Moodle is an Open Source LMS designed to provide educators, administrators and learners with a single integrated system to create customized learning environments. Anyone can adapt, extend or modify Moodle for both commercial and non-commercial projects without any licensing fees and benefit from the cost-efficiencies and flexibility. Giovanni B's review on elearningindustry.com indicates that the integration of modules on the platform is amazing while its community support is incredible. Mr Frankline Mwangi of Kenyatta University observes that this platform was successfully used by instructors of theoretical units at the university although its potential in design studios is yet to be put to the test. The platform however provides flexibility given that it is open source enabling developers to create plugins that could in the long run make it more versatile and fully optimized for design studios.





Adobe Captivate

Adobe Captivate Prime is an LMS platform from the computing behemoth, Adobe. Courses can be rolled out on this platform in less than 90 minutes. An online help center, in-product videos and round the clock support makes user experience all the fun. Adobe Captivate features tools to enable the tutor to auto-assign learning plans, schedule reports and synchronize users.

Catherine W. on capterra.com while reviewing this LMS observes that Adobe Captivate 2019 is a fantastic authoring tool for the right user. She notes that the user must be competent on various computer applications and willing to spend some extra time learning. She adds that it is not easy, but when you learn to set it up correctly, the functionality is amazing. Tracking tools allow instructors to monitor the progress and certifications obtained by users, while insights show the performance of individuals, departments and partners with regards to learning objectives. It also features a flat user interface for easy control and navigation without opening multiple pages; a recurring certifications feature that ensures organizations stay up-to-date on compliance; the ability to customize the learning experience for individual users, and gamification tools like leaderboard races and achievement badges.

This LMS is untested in Kenyan universities or colleges offering architectural training. Its complex nature may be a drawback in the context of managing architectural training although the same could be a blessing in disguise just as is the case with Adobe Creative Suite.

Blackboard Learn

Blackboard Learn is aimed at higher education training and learning, with a cloud-based system that is designed to be responsive to the needs of different devices, and can work with content from third-party providers. Dr. Ng'eno Chelang'at of Sheffield School of Architecture opines that in spite of the need for physical contact in architectural training, Blackboard Collaborate Ultra provides a great teaching and learning experience. She adds that at Sheffield, the same has been complemented with Google Hangout. Design studios have been conducted using these two platforms to great success. Blackboard Learn's in-built real-time video conferencing capability lets instructors add files, share applications, and use a virtual whiteboard to interact.

Collaborate with the Ultra experience opens right in your browser, so you don't have to install any software to join a session. As well as being used in colleges and universities to educate students, it is also used for staff training and collaboration between departments. United States International University-Africa (USIU-Africa) is one of the universities whose LMS system has been set on this platform although it does not have design faculties.

KENET Web Conference Platform

The KENET web conference runs on the BigBlueButton platform. This interactive platform is an open source software and it supports real-time sharing of audio, video, slides (with whiteboard controls), chat, and the screen. The platform allows instructors to engage remotely with students using polls, multi-user whiteboard, and breakout rooms. It can also be used for group collaboration and remote teaching according to the KENET website. Dr. Muchelule, a lecturer at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), observes that the platform has many features that are amazingly effective for learning in a virtual classroom.



This platform is popular among public universities in Kenya. JKUAT, Technical University of Kenya, Kenyatta University and Technical University of Mombasa have all signed up and used this platform for most of their non-architectural courses. There is however no real evidence of its application in design studios in their schools of architecture as most students were not learning at the time of doing this article. It is however noteworthy that departments of architecture in these institutions were making plans to use the platform going forward.

Elucidat

Elucidat provides simple methods of designing effective online courses due to its in-built templates and themes. The user only inputs data and makes minor modifications to the templates to suit their preference or the needs of the target learners.

It also provides custom themes for the experienced professionals. Elucidat gives the user freedom to modify their course design using the effective HTML editor. It also has multiple effective localization tools

and supports XLIFF translation which helps the user to localize content especially for international audience. It also allows the user to update and modify the content through a master course making it easy to manage all localized versions. This web-based platform is untested in Kenyan universities or colleges offering courses in architecture.

Articulate 360

Unlike most e-learning authoring tools with responsive capabilities catering for different screen sizes, Articulate 360 has been created specifically for mobile phones. This LMS platform lets you create highly interactive and visual courses for every device, without having to tweak anything. You simply click publish. Articulate through its Storyline and Rise features automatically ensures your course is mobile-ready. All courses support touchscreen, and the in-built player hides sidebar menus and the like so that all the focus is on the multimedia content. The package comes with a library of themes, which have been tailored for different use cases. This platform is not in use in architectural training institutions in Kenya yet.





Convenient Social Media Tools (Zoom, WhatsApp, Instagram and Facebook Live)

Most tutors have been using these social media platforms for communication and training due to their ubiquitous nature. Zoom was the default tool for virtual meetings until Google Meet was launched. Mr. Onesmus Mwatu of the Department of Architecture at Technical University of Mombasa indicated that he had completed his theoretical units on this video conferencing tool. In spite of this he intimated that learning materials had to be shared through emails and WhatsApp groups. This makes the platform unreliable as it lacks the convenience that comes with bespoke learning management systems. Zoom however has a unique and interesting feature in its Remote Control Tool which allows interaction between instructors and learners and could come in handy when reviewing Computer Aided Design assignments.

As institutions continue to invest in learning management systems, it is likely that these tools will remain as complementary communication platforms and not the main platforms for management.

Conclusion

Disruption is important in any progressive society or system. Just like MPESA, e-Mjengo, Uber and Jumia changed the way we do business, it is time to embrace change in the way we conduct architectural training. Professor Alfred Omenya quips that a hybrid system would be the most appropriate approach. Design studios on online platforms could work perfectly if augmented with thorough industrial attachment.

Industry and academia should foster symbiotic relationships going forward if the former is to benefit from extensive research and development synonymous with the latter. Students getting practical training in architectural practices could replace the need for physical design studios at the university. Students could meet their peers on virtual learning platforms and take part in a Masterclass conducted by various industry players.

The assessment process could be reviewed to allow students to make digital pin ups. Considering that documentation of studio work is invariably done using computer applications, it may be prudent to allow students to submit their work in digital formats. Research thesis reports that have traditionally been printed could be submitted in digital formats as well. Storage space required for printed copies will no longer be needed. It will also create convenience in transfer as digital formats are easy to share. Assessors will be provided with more time for review and costs associated with getting foreign external examiners will be greatly reduced.

Finally, as curation of teaching resources goes on in universities and colleges, more reference materials will be available thereby building stock for online resources. The hitherto undocumented studio projects that are normally discarded as soon as the semester is done will be available for future reference. Social and physical distancing as well as proper hygiene are disruptions that are not bad after all. Architectural training could build on these positives.

It is likely these tools will remain as complementary



Waburiri Wycliffe J.T

Tutorial Fellow, Department of Architecture at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi Institute of Technology
Registrar of AAK Architect's Chapter



A Cure For The Itch

By Chiteri Louis Faber

Business Unusual

A hot cup of homemade lemon tea and layers upon layers of warm clothing to fight the cold July weather. Just another typical day in the capital. But this year it is different. This year there is no hurry to leave the house early just to beat the morning rush hour. The heavy clouds don't give way to the sun's rays. Time has become a relative construct. The sound of the radio in the background of the presenter reading the news. An entire year gone to waste. It is different this year. This year we've had COVID-19.

The itch

With the current COVID-19 crisis, the future seems uncertain and borderline bleak with most of us apprehensive about what will come next. The new normal has been to self-quarantine in the comfort of our homes and avoid interaction with others as much as possible, but as human beings we are designed to be social creatures and moreover, ones that are hardwired to explore.

This is evident to a child's tendency to tread on uncharted territory even when unprompted. Confinement takes its toll on most of us and lack of movement builds monotony. The results can be seen in the rise in number of social problems during this isolation period, such as domestic violence and child pregnancies all over the country. Things are getting out of control within the social unit. The truth is that we subconsciously seek the outdoors, that our bodies have an intrinsic need to interact with nature. Despite all this there are avenues of hope, one of them being of the ancient art & science of landscape design.

“**This year there's no hurry to just beat the morning rush hour**”



The cure

Now more than ever there is a need to indulge in what the field of Landscape Architecture offers. This is so as to reconnect with nature at the comfort and convenience of your own home and also in comfortable controlled designed outdoor spaces. Landscape Architecture is a broad practice that entails the design of outdoor spaces, environmental planning, interior plantscaping, among other broad fields of practice. It is dynamic and versatile, always providing a new experience with each season. This is because of the tendency of the practice to mimic nature and what other way can we battle with such a pandemic than going back to the roots of natural systems. The creation of green spaces through Landscape Architecture holds immeasurable benefits to both the physical and mental health.

It is important to acknowledge that our surroundings greatly affect us. Living in the modern world is stress inducing and the existence of an incurable virus only adds insult to injury. Our environment plays an important role in defining the states of mind we are in and that of our physic too. The world is riddled with pollution; and that's a fact but how we handle it is what will define how long we will survive and how comfortable we will be. From a personal perspective, the virus cannot only be prevented unilaterally (by changing one thing) rather it can only be prevented by taking up a completely new lifestyle, and landscape design offers this.



Landscapes for Social Distancing

Landscape Architecture offers solutions to the issue of social distancing when self-quarantine is no longer an option. Designed landscapes can prove to be conducive for safe interactions where the design standards used are meant to accommodate varying numbers of people interacting within comfortable, recommended proximities. Designed public spaces act as places for reflection and relaxation; for the wellbeing of every person.

Landscape Architecture not only takes root in recreational spaces but also transitional routes like public roads and pedestrian accesses. The additional touch of landscape design not only serves the purpose of beautification but also enhancement of functionality. To prevent the spread of the virus, avoiding of crowded places is a vital practice and what better way is there to ensure this than to take up non-motorized transportation where you get to enjoy having your own personal space at your discretion.

Landscapes At Home

"Charity begins at home!" Our first responsibility is to ourselves, and our immediate surroundings, friends and family included. During this pandemic, our homes have become the base of operation for almost all our activities. This was unexpected for most of us but we have learnt a valuable lesson. Our homes are not adapted to working. In fact, in urban areas, with the most of the population falling in low to middle income groups, most homes are composed of the bare essentials. The places we live have been relegated to places where we keep our belongings and rest at the end of the day. For those without families, they barely spend any time in the living space (work on the weekdays, visit friends on the weekends, in extreme cases, you work on the weekend too). Then came the virus and we were retired to our homes for entire days, and only then have we noticed the errors.



I believe Landscape Architecture as a profession aims to create more livable spaces. The whole concept in its entirety is to increase the level of comfort. Simple things such as having a yard, a planting bed and a balcony that you can relax in during the evenings can make a big difference. And for the sake of those who live in apartments, there is the concept of interior plantscaping where a planter or two can transform your living space. Current problems such as the carcinogenic agro-products used on our groceries can be averted by simple practices such as establishing kitchen gardens where you have control over what goes into your food. All these fall in the realm of landscape design.

It is a proven fact that living in an environment with a well designed landscape is beneficial for one's mental health and the sights, sound and smells of natural systems is therapeutic. In these difficult times where self-quarantine is the new normal, why not make your immediate living space more comfortable by including elements of landscape within it?

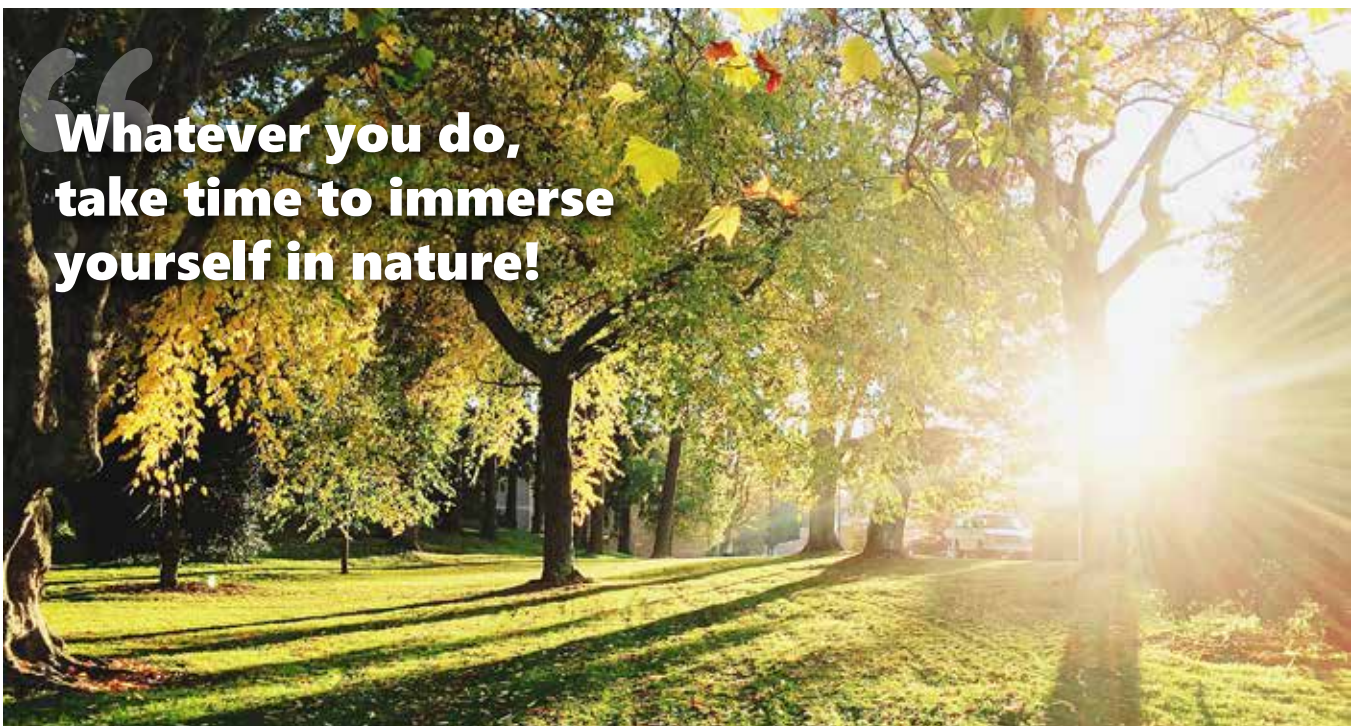
Landscape as a Project

Over the years, experts have advised that taking up a hobby is one of the most efficient ways of relieving stress. Whether it be running in the morning, taking up art or even singing, as long as it takes your mind off the stress agent. To add to that list, try and take up the counsel of a landscape design professional and start a landscape project where you double up as the client and contractor, and get to learn a lot from its implementation while enjoying the fruits of your labor (literally so, if you choose to plant a fruit garden). All in all, whatever you do, take the time to immerse yourself in nature!



Chiteri Louis Faber

Is a Graduate Landscape Architect by profession with a passion for the practice. He currently practices in a Landscape Architectural firm in Nairobi.



**“Whatever you do,
take time to immerse
yourself in nature!”**



Urban Spaces and Public Health in the COVID-19 Era

By Juliet Rita

The right to good health is entrenched in international treaties as well as The Constitution of Kenya. Health is more than the physical state of the body. It also encapsulates the mental and social well-being of an individual. It is this new realization that led to the need for a closer examination of public health matters, especially in our modern day cities. Urban Planning is critical as it determines the physical, as well as socio-economic settings of urban areas in terms of how buildings are placed, sanitation facilities are provided, open spaces and greenery is designated, densities are controlled; among other key factors. While urban residents enjoy better services than their rural counterparts, they also face more public health threats and the risks of outbreaks of infectious diseases.

If there is something that COVID-19 has brought to light, it is the need to have properly planned urban spaces. In most of our cities we lack proper housing, sanitation, open spaces for recreation and proper public transport systems. While other countries are restricting the use of their urban spaces and transport systems with coloured tape and markings, in Kenya we have realized we don't have these spaces. The house has been rated as a safe place to be during this pandemic, yet it hides other negative aspects of staying at home. We have forgotten that some don't have homes.

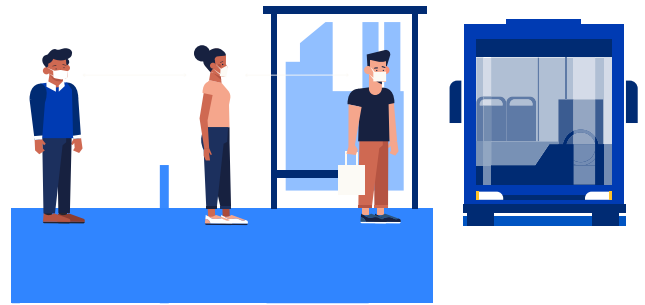
In fact, majority of urban residents lack proper homes with basic services such as running water, not to forget the tragedy of those we send home to 'difficult' domestic situations and with no space to keep safe, and those with small children who have no space to safely play outdoors. The deprivation of an organized public transport system during this period has put everyone on high alert with matatus recording losses and struggling to keep afloat while observing the public health directives and reduced travel demand. We have realized it is safe to walk and cycle but then we have no infrastructure to facilitate this. In as much as we are happy as middle income earners to hop into our cars, we forget those essential workers serving us in the supermarkets and hospitals use our 'unsafe' public transport. To be safe we all need safe transportation. We are on high alert with cases being recorded in slums areas where there are high densities and no space to practice social distancing.

We forget those essential workers serving us use our "unsafe" public transport.



In essence, we need to rethink our urban planning culture. Let us embrace building setbacks to create more room for the pedestrian and cyclist, let us share our roads equitably, let us plan for adequate water and sanitation facilities and embrace new technologies in the market for building construction. Let us support initiatives that offer sanitation services in crowded areas. Let us be our neighbor's keeper and detest from the culture of beacon to beacon construction so that we can have natural lighting in our houses. Let us appreciate that our house is only good enough if our neighbours are observing the zoning regulations and ordinances and agree as neighbourhoods to collectively leave more open space in front of our buildings for us to enjoy a morning run.

Let us push for organized public transport that will ensure our safe travel after this pandemic and to wade off future risks. Let us not only make noise on social media but also actively participate in the National and County Planning and development consultative forums. In this era most of these plans and proposals are on your County Government website. Interrogate the County Spatial Plans, County Investment Plans and most importantly the Municipalities Annual Investment Plans. Nairobians, you should now know 'the NIUPLAN', the envisioned railway city among other plans as well as the back of your palms so that you can question development decisions that are contrary to these plans.



With no implementation of urban plans, we are planning to fail when the next pandemic strikes.

Our Government can consider the measures we proposed in the AAK Guidelines on Planning and Design of COVID-19 Quarantine and treatment facilities where we also proposed measures such as use of temporary public facilities to decongest our slums to better cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.

With no implementation of urban plans, we are planning to fail when the next pandemic strikes



Plan. Juliet Rita

Registered Physical and Transport Planner

Chair, Town Planners Chapter, Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK)

A Case for Architectural Photography in Kenya

By Mutahi Chiira

What is Architectural Photography?

Architectural photography is the art and science of capturing images of buildings and similar structures which are aesthetically pleasing. It also involves capturing accurate representations of their subjects. This is an exercise undertaken by professional Architectural photographers, who are skilled in the use of specialized techniques and equipment.

Throughout the history of photography, buildings have been highly valued photographic subjects, mirroring society's appreciation for architecture and its cultural significance. It's the 1860s that saw architectural photography become an established visual medium.

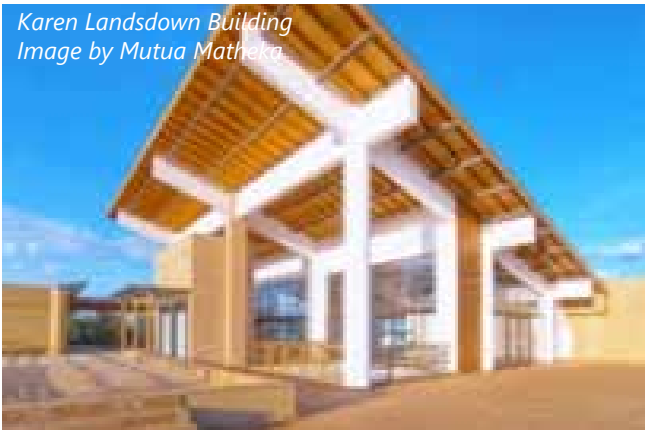
The most notable architectural photographer has to be Julius Shulman who is considered the pioneer in bringing the craft into the limelight. In Kenya, the current professionals include Mutua Matheka and Rahim Kara.



Typical Gear for Architectural Photography

How is it done?

Minimum set up would include a DSLR (digital single lens reflex) camera which employs detachable lenses, a tripod and a remote shutter release. While some photographers fully depend on natural light while documenting their spaces, others will employ the use of off-camera-flashes on the scene to bring out a different look and feel to the photographs. One more essential gadget is a remote shooting/tethered setup which includes a tablet computer and WiFi router connected to the camera. This allows one to trigger the camera and review images from a compatible smart phone or tablet.



*Karen Landsdown Building
Image by Mutua Mathaka*



*English Point Marina
Image by Rahim Kara*

This gives the best story of the life of the project as opposed to purely capturing images of the completed project.



A "Before" interior images of Urban Gourmet Burger Restaurant at Nairobi's Capital Centre

The Process

1. Before the Shoot ...

Just like the typical site analysis before design begins, a good practice for any Architectural Photographer is do a site survey before any shoot takes place. This allows the photographer to prepare accordingly in terms of;

- a. The scope of work for the assignment
- b. The shot list
- c. What gear to carry
- d. What time-of-day to undertake the assignment

2. The Shoot ...

The actual shoot can be for making images of;

The Construction Process

The most ideal situation would be to capture images of the building/project from inception to handover. This would require acquiring images of the site before design, during construction and after construction is complete.

The Final Product - Exteriors

Exterior architectural photography usually takes advantage of available daylight, or if performed at night, uses ambient light from adjacent street lights, landscape lights, exterior lights, and even twilight present in the sky.

The landscape surrounding a building is important to the overall composition of a photograph, and even necessary to communicate the aesthetic harmony of a building and its environment.

The Final Product - Interiors

Interior architectural photography can also be performed with ambient light transmitted through windows and skylights, as well as interior lighting fixtures. Frequently though, architectural photographers will use supplemental artificial lighting to improve the illumination within a building.



Typical Image of Finished Project (Exterior and Interior)



3. After the Shoot ...

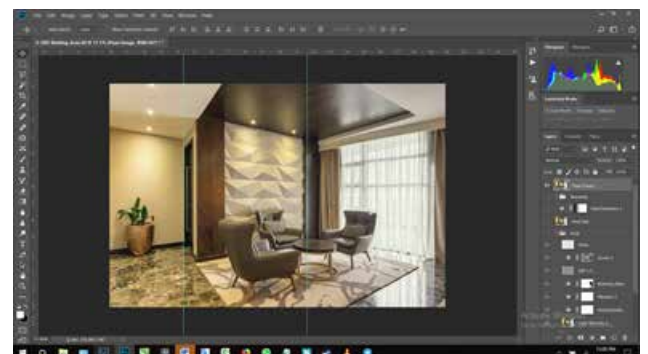
The shoot will most likely involve taking 3 photos of the same scene (see images below) which are then brought into Adobe Lightroom for Basic Adjustments (Adjusting Highlights, Shadows, Colour Balance) and then blended in Photoshop to give one image that contains an even tone throughout



Unprocessed 3x Exposures to be used in the blending process to produce the Final Image below



This process takes anything from a few hours to a week, depending on the scope of works and complexity of the scenes. The final images are usually shared with the client via a flash drive or a cloud service.



Lightroom & Photoshop Screenshots



Why Is It Done?

1. Basic Documentation

A basic practice of any undertaking is documentation of the processes and exercises therein. Photographs play a major role in this process as well as it provides a good visual account of the goings on.



2. Reference

Professional photographs provide a good point of contact for referencing old projects during the design of new ones, as well as educating new recruits in a firm on what the culture of the company is like in terms of design and documentation.

3. Competition Entries & Publications

If you look at many international competitions or publications for architectural works, the projects are all photographed professionally. This gives a feeling of quality, class and shows the professionalism of the firms undertaking the projects.

4. Teaching & Inspiration

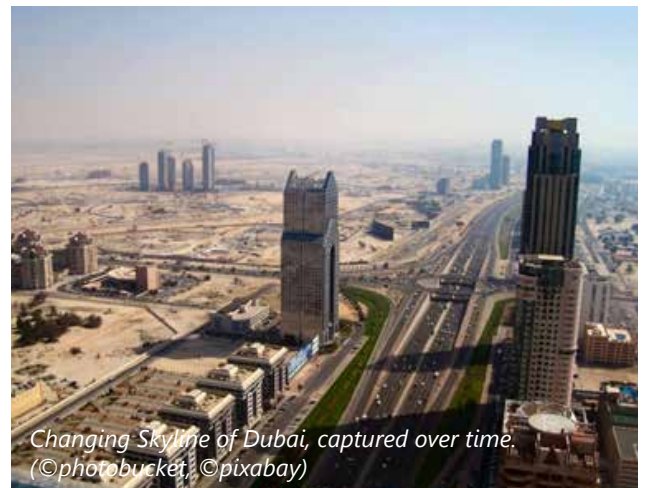
Architectural training also needs a huge bank of local photographs to aid in the training of professionals in our local institutions. These photos also serve to inspire and guide the younger generation as they decide what career they would want to pursue.

5. Client Information

Professional photos allow the Architects to showcase the best that they have to offer and instill a sense of confidence in prospective clients, even before a deal is struck, since photos of previous work are what many people will see or look for before formally appointing an Architect for their services.

6. Cultural Benchmarking

A good way of learning about a culture and seeing their story unfold is through continual documentation of their practices, and the construction practice is one of the major ones, if not the most important aspects that should be documented in photos.



A few local examples exist though not much time and effort has been put in.



The Situation in Kenya

Research shows that, in Kenya, Professional Architectural Photography is a service that has not been fully embraced by the local market.

1. Knowledge of the Craft

Majority of the building industry professionals (consultants) know about Architectural Photography or know an Architectural Photographer. On the other hand, most have not engaged one in any of their projects. They seem to document their projects in-house, not professionally.



@Amateur image



@Professional image

2. Level of Service

For those that have engaged Professional Photographers, the results were majorly satisfactory and acceptable in terms of quality and cost. In addition, the Clients need to feel like they've gotten value for money by receiving high quality services from the photographers they engage.

3. Uptake of the services

Majority of those yet to engage an Architectural Photographer are willing to give the process a try. There also needs to be greater exposure of the services to the players in the construction industry.

Final Word

Architectural Photography can be seamlessly incorporated into the Design & Construction Process of any Real Estate Project by;

1. Selecting the right Photographer to work with;

This can be through portfolio overviews (a photographer with a large body of architectural work is a plus) and referrals from the photographer's previous clients

2. Planning for Architectural Photography;

This involves factoring in Architectural Photography as a major part of the construction process and involving the Photographer early on in the project's life-cycle.

How is it done?

Minimum set up would include a DSLR (digital single lens reflex) camera which employs detachable lenses, a tripod and a remote shutter release. While some photographers fully depend on natural light while documenting their spaces, others will employ the use of off-camera-flashes on the scene to bring out a different look and feel to the photographs. One more essential gadget is a remote shooting/tethered setup which includes a tablet computer and WiFi router connected to the camera. This allows one to trigger the camera and review images from a compatible smart phone or tablet.



Mutahi Chiira

Practicing Architect
Marriot-approved Photographer
for the Middle East + Africa
region
Principal Photographer, MOBB
Studio [<https://mobb.co.ke/>],
an Architectural Photography
collective based in Nairobi

Going Back to Work? Communicating Post COVID-19

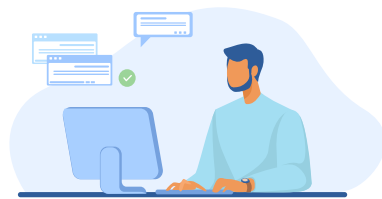
By Lina Jamwa

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused numerous challenges and opportunities in today's society. The uncertainty therein has thrust businesses into some kind of limbo. Businesses and companies have been left at the mercy of this invisible enemy. Some have closed down while others have been forced to re-strategize and continue trudging on. All in all, it is a time when every organisation's resilience has been put to the test and serious decisions have to be made in order to mitigate the effects of this pandemic. Most companies by now have woken up to the fact that they have to adapt to the new normal and continue doing business, the pandemic notwithstanding.

Communication plays a vital role in ensuring a smooth transition as companies re-open their doors to their clientele. Internal communication is an especially important element as it will ensure that the employees are clear and feel supported enough to continue with their duties as usual. If you are in management and have recently resumed normal working hours or are considering resumption, it would be important to consider the following issues:

1. Address the employees' primary concern

Every person's focus at this point is their health. No employee would sit calm and work without knowing whether their health is at risk or not. Employers need to set in place measures to ensure their staff are catered for. In addition to this, the members of staff need to be assured by the employer that their health is of primary importance to the organisation and be informed of the measures the company has taken to ensure their safety while working.





2. Maintain clear channels of communication

The pandemic has brought different dynamics to the business world. Some companies have been forced to lay off part of their staff, while others have been forced to give pay-cuts. Yet others have considered unpaid leave to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. Whatever strategy a company has chosen to take up, the best option would be to communicate openly and concisely to its staff.

A company should communicate clearly on the management's decisions as well as the trail of thought that led them to this decision. It should also communicate clearly how the measures they've taken will save their business as well as what they intend to do in future incase the situation gets better or worse. This way, the staff are well briefed and know what to expect from the employer.

3. Communicate on modalities of re-opening the office

Organisations should communicate clearly to their staff on how they intend to open their offices. Employees should be clearly informed whether they shall be working in shifts or working on reduced hours.

It should be clear who is expected to be working at what point and at which particular time. Etiquette and how employees need to reassure clients while serving them should be addressed.

4. Offer psycho-social support whenever possible

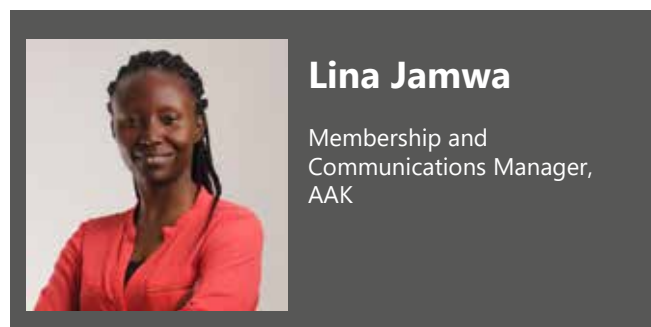
The pandemic has affected individuals differently. Some have lost loved ones. Others have had a close brush with the disease. The uncertainty of income coupled up with responsibility have also affected individuals differently. Employees need varied kinds of support from their employers now more than ever.

Companies should be more sensitive to their staff's mental health needs and genuinely offer support. Companies may consider availing counsellors to handle subtle areas that employees may be affected in.

These could either be handled in a group, via email or other written means, or individually to employees who indicate that they need counselling. If an organisation has been forced to lay off staff by the impending circumstances, then they should consider getting counsellors for the laid off staff. This would go a long way in showing employees that the company has their best interest at heart and would even motivate the remaining lot to be more loyal and to work even harder at this time. Organisations should share information on overall wellness of staff whenever possible.

5. Create opportunities for feedback from employees

Organisations should be open to receive feedback from their staff. Members of staff are likely to have very good, innovative ideas on how best the organisation can mitigate the effects of the pandemic on its business. Organisations should be ready to listen to their staff as only then will they know exactly what they feel. This could in turn shape policy and overall decision making. These communication lines should be kept as open as possible during these times more than ever.



Lina Jamwa

Membership and
Communications Manager,
AAK

Presentation of The AAK Handbook



“Je, Una mjengo?” Campaign



G1- KU Hospital Visit



Consultative Meeting with Director General NMS



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2343	MABIA GODFREY
2375	SHISIA WILLIAM
2392	MBURU GIBSON
2399	ABINCHA ANDISON
2464	NGIGI LILIAN
2637	PAUL ODHIAMBO OKICH
2638	KANG`ETHE BERNARD
2650	SIOCHA SAMUEL
2652	MOHAMMED ALI
2687	KAMUNGE MICHAEL
2688	KUOGO GORDON
2721	LIMO LEONARD
2813	MUCHUNU ALLAN
2821	MWAURA JOHN
3054	WATAKO VINCENT
3095	OTIENO PATRICK

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
3170	OGORA BEATRICE
3203	MWANGO WALLEX
3259	MAJIMBO RICHARD
3363	MURIANTHI NEBERT
3372	OMUNJALU STEVEN
3672	AWITI CLIFFORD
3852	OMOM TOBIAS
3877	GERALD MAINA
4196	HELLEN MOSSE
4256	JOSEPH GITAU
4381	NYAGA DENNIS MWENDA
4555	JASSAN NDEGWA
4646	KENNETH WAYNE
4794	KARIUKI MARK ANTHONY
4841	ODHIAMBO VINCENT
4970	OTIENO DAVID OCHIENG
5031	OTIENO DUNCAN
5041	JOHN OTIENO OPIYO

ARCHITECT'S CHAPTER

Graduate Members

1531	OWOUR WILSON
1611	CHAMIA DANIEL
1749	THIMANGU ANTHONY
1817	KIARAHO DAVID
1857	EKAJUL ANTHONY
1970	WARIITHI PAUL
2125	KILILO THOMAS
2143	KAGWI SIMON
2310	MALONZA JOSPHINE
2436	AKALI GEORGE
2506	MAKHULO SUSAN
2523	OGOT SAMUEL
2549	CHELIMO THOMAS

Membership No.	Name
2584	AKUMA AUGUSTUS
2670	OYUGA JOEL
2697	MATHARU AMRITPAL
2717	MEDIRATTA KAVIT
2845	MATHU WAMBAA
2854	TALAAM JULIUS
2856	NDUNGU VIRGINIA
2866	MWANGI ALLAN
2900	ARAKA SUSAN
2903	MUHANDI GEORGE
2912	GICHUYIA LINDA
3129	LENJO PHILIP
3135	KIAMBA LORNA
3139	MUSANGI HENRY
3153	LATESTTE MARIANE
3160	KIMURA JOHN
3165	KIMANI GABRIEL
3167	MAKAU MWAKI
3180	MUNYAO VERON ICA
3201	KAGO JACKSON
3229	MASIKA JOSEPH
3250	KAMUNYU ALEXANDER
3261	OYUGI COLLINS
3267	NYAMAI MARTIN
3271	MUNJARU HESBORNE
3298	NGATIA EDWARD
3303	MUGAMBI JACKSON
3318	MAVIA EVANS
3325	OPIL ANTHONY
3343	HUSEIN ABDILATIF
3346	OUMA ROBERTS HOPE
3347	STEPHEN JOSEPH
3348	MOSOIN KENNEDY
3365	GITHINJI FRANCIS

Members in Good Standing

as at 21st August 2020



Membership No.	Name
3369	VAN DER EERDEN
3376	WANJALA REINIER
3378	CHAVULIMU ERICK
3383	JAHANGIR IQBAL
3404	MWANGI BILLY
3422	KAMAU GERALD
3436	GICHURU VICTOR
3447	NJUGUNA ALEXANDER
3451	GITHINJI KEVIN
3456	NZUKI SOLOMON
3461	RONOH CLAIRE
3473	MTAMU JOSEPH
3480	KARIUKI BEATRICE
3486	WET JOHANN
3495	MUGO SUSAN
3511	GITONGA LEWIS
3531	KIHU MWAI
3533	KANTARIA RAKHEE
3538	NDALO ROBERT
3539	SHIKUKU JAMES
3605	ASATI JOSHUA
3631	OMBATI ANTONIO
3657	OYARO JAMES
3669	KURIA DUNCAN
3691	LUKE CARTER
3692	OPWONDI PETER
3730	OGOVA FADHILI
3749	WEYN VALERY
3779	MANDA KELVIN KAKAIRE
3789	AYIEKHA GEORGE
3834	PATEL GUARAV
3838	MWANGI STEPHEN
3850	JUMAAN SWABRI
3855	KARIGUH JOSHUA

Membership No.	Name
3898	VIRDI GUNDIP
3899	QIAN FEI
3901	KAMAU JANET
3938	PETER A. M. KABURU
3946	KILOO TIMOTHY
3950	CHARLES M. GHATI
3951	GEORGE K. IRUNGU
3952	NJENGA M. MARI
3956	LOUIS O. MUSA
3957	PHILLIP J. ODUK
3963	NJERI MWANGI
3977	JOHN O. ADODA
3985	MUMBI MAINA
3987	DENNIS MATARA
3993	CHARLES CHWIRI
3998	KILBURN HARRIS
4007	ETTA MADETE
4014	DEEPAK KRISHNA
4027	EUGENE MBUTHIA
4034	DAVID CHEMIAT
4039	CALVIN JUSTUS
4044	MICHAEL MBURU
4046	JOSEPH MUGO
4047	IRENE MUSYOKA
4120	NJERU EVANS
4123	JOSEPH MUTUA
4131	JOSIAH KIRUMA
4133	FIONA KAITESI
4135	CHARLES NJUGUNA
4137	IVY WANJIRU WAIYA
4141	SAMUEL OKWEMBA
4173	BASWETI VICTOR
4177	PIGOTT SHAWREN
4187	JESSE KARANGA KIMANI

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name	Membership No.	Name
4207	HAFSWA ALI	4526	JEREMIAH OMWOYO
4252	KAMAU SYLVIA WANGECI	4529	EDWARD WANDERA
4258	CONSOLATA MUENI	4537	MAKARIOS KAMAU
4259	FRANCIS NGOTHO MAINA	4543	LOLO HIRBO BULLE
4261	ISABEL MUTHONI	4547	ACHOCHI ERIC NYABUTO
4304	ISABEL MUGURE MBUGUA	4550	DOLPHINE KERUBO
4306	JOHANNES JACOBUS	4553	SWABRA KASSIM
4337	HEMPSTONE NYAWANDA	4574	IAN INGUNYI MUTALI
4341	CHARLES MUSYOKA	4575	SHARON WANJIRU
4342	ROSEMARY WAMBUI CYRUS	4581	KENALOIS MURAKARU CHRIS
4358	MURAGE MUNYI	4610	KARANJA
4360	WILLIAM KATHIANI	4620	SAMUEL MUSYOKI
4363	ERIC PLAL	4627	PHILIP MUIRURI
4364	IAN NDUNGU NJUGUNA	4637	PHIDELIS AWOUR
4369	WENDY WARIGIA	4645	JANET MORAA ONSUMU
4370	MALECHE DANIEL LUNALO	4663	VICTOR KIM KIPTUM
4377	MICHAEL MURIUKI	4676	ADAMSON KYALO
4379	PASCAL MUSERA WANDA	4677	PATRICK MURIRA BACIO
4380	MUTISO ANTHONY	4691	OLUM DAVID JUMA
4383	ANDREW MUGO	4695	NJERI MUTERO
4384	CHRISTINE NZILANI MBAI	4698	ANDRE MUNGAI GITHIRI
4388	SAMMY AKEM NYABIBA	4700	FRANCIS KYALO MUSYA
4391	VIOLA CHEPKOECH	4707	MARK MILU MWOKA
4393	DAVID NGANGA NGURE	4708	GIDEON KIMEU ODHIAMBO
4397	DIANA MACHOKA	4710	BOB OYUGI
4470	PAUL KARIUKI GATHITU	4711	COLLINS MOSE OBINO
4471	MURTAZA KHUZEMA	4712	JAGJIT SINGH KHOKHAR
4473	MATTHEW KILONZI	4715	EMMANUEL MAWERO
4474	JOHN MBATIA	4716	ALEX ONYIEGO
4475	VICTOR NYAKUNDI	4726	STEPHEN JOHN BEKHOR
4476	MARGARET MACHARIA	4731	KELVIN SALASYA
4517	TITUS MUTETI MATHUVA	4779	YUSSUF HASSAN ABDI
4522	CHRISTINE KAWIRA	4782	MWANGI SAMUEL
4523	BALQISA ALI OMAR	4795	MURIITHI KENNETH

Members in Good Standing

as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
4796	MUSAU SARAH MWENDE
4797	KYALO ADAMSON
4802	MUKINDA JIM D.
4813	MWIRIGI MARTIN
4823	MBUTHIA RITA NUNGARI
4824	KINGI JOSEPH WAZIRI
4827	MWANGI PAUL MUNGAI
4831	HAZARY NIC
4832	KIMWELE VIOLET
4834	MUGO ADVIN MUNENE
4840	MOTURI RODNEY
4845	MUTURI-KIOI RICHARD
4849	AZZAM KHALID SWALEH
4852	MUTURI JOEL GICHURU
4856	BACIA KAMAU KANAIYA
4858	MWANGI PAUL MUNGAI
4864	ALBERTO COSTA
4865	BAKAR NAIMO AHMED
4867	NDAGA WINFRED
4875	KIGUAI KIHARA PHARIS
4876	NYAMASERO ROBI CAROL
4879	SCHRIJEN PAUL HUBERT
4894	MULI KIMEU
4901	MWAMBURI LEONARD
4902	LARRAZABAL CAROLINA
4907	NGENO NOAH CHERUIYOT
4908	KIMARU ALEXANDER
4909	MUTISO MICHAEL MASESI
4910	MURIUKI CHRISTOPHER
4931	ABDILLAHI ZAHRA
4932	ODONGO PAUL OPONDO
4934	ROUND-TURNER LINDSEY
4935	MUTAI GILBERT
4936	NDHULI NGUMA SAMUEL

Membership No.	Name
4937	KABURU TONY MUTWIRI
4938	MAKORI EVANS MASESE
4942	GATHERU ERIC MWAURA
4943	NGIELA DENIS
4944	LANGAT IAN KIPRONO
4945	ESSAJEE ASYA
4950	WEKESA GEORGE SIMIYU
4957	ABDULSHEIKH ABDULLAH
4959	MBURU NELSON GATABAKI
4960	KIRONGON BEATRICE
4961	CHEPKIYENG BRIAN
4967	AROGO EMMACULATE
4968	KAMAU PETER WAMBU
4971	DIO BRIAN MDZOMBA
4976	OGADA ALICE AWUOR
4981	ONDARA VINCENT ABUYA
4982	KIBUE JUDITH WANJIKU
4989	RANGANGA FELIX
4997	MISOI ANDREW
4998	OTURI ROSE AMONDI
4999	NJERU GEORGE RAINGWA
5006	NGUNU CATHERINE
5008	MIKE KARANI NDEKE
5009	JOSHUA OWINO
5011	CHRISTOPHER MAVUTI
5034	NZAMSA TONNY MALUKI
5043	BOSCO MUMO KYULE
5045	MOTURI OMOGA AMOS

ARCHITECT'S CHAPTER

Technician Members

2311	BOLO DENNIS
2721	LIMO LEONARD
2740	MUNYORI SIMON

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
2914	CHHANIYARA BHARAT
3120	MURUU AMAR
3402	MULWA ERIC
3403	KADERNANI MOHAMED
3854	SAID FAIZ
3907	HAWRAN A. AHMED
4015	ELIAS KIMANI KAMAU
4017	JEFF MUNYI
4049	MWIWAWI ALLEN
4050	PAUL NYONGESA
4226	PETER MUIRURI
4227	ERIC ABUGA
4307	WYCLIFFE OMARIBA LUCY
4519	MUKAMI WANJOHI
4524	ANTONY KARIUKI
4551	ALTAF HUSSEIN KANA
4556	DAVID GACHOHI NGUGI
4583	DISHON ONGUSO EVALYNE
4635	WAITHERA
4660	LUCAS ODHIAMBO
4724	JERIM ELLY
4732	SHETTY PRAMOD
4778	CHEBOI HILLARY
4800	KARANJA DAVID KAMAU
4816	MAINA SYLVIA JEMIMAH
4817	KAMAU PETER RUKUNGU
4826	WANDAURA LIZA
4839	DANIEL MAJIWA
4842	GIDEON VICTOR MUSAU
4847	WANJIKU GEORGE M.
4851	JAOKO DINAH LETTY
4854	NDOLO ALET MUNYAO
4863	LUKORITO BRIAN FELIX
4866	KAMANYI CLEMENT

Membership No.	Name
4872	AUKA VITALIS AWUOR
4893	KAHORA DANIEL
4898	MURAGE DENNIS
4899	MTUI WYCLIFFE
4927	KAGECHU JAMES
4953	KOMBO IAN MUKUBA
4980	MAGU VINCENT KINYUA
4987	ROBINSON KANDIA

QUANTITY SURVEYORS' CHAPTER

Corporate Members

20	FENWICK HAROLD
426	LEVITAN ANTONY
481	NGUGI BERNARD
485	MALACHI ABSALOM
490	GAKUYA HARRY
550	OTUKE JOSEPH
572	GITHUO GEORGE
604	JULIUS M. O OLUOCH
605	GICHUNGE HEZEKIAH
610	KIHARA CHRISTOPHER
626	HAJEE BASHIR
668	OGODA JAMES
677	MUAMBI HARRISON
687	NAYAR KISHORE
700	KAMAU MOSES
721	MWAURA CHARLES
730	JABBAL SUTINDER
734	GRANTHAM DAVID
738	KINYANJUI WILLIAM
763	NGUGI PAUL
764	OGAMA MATHIAS
767	MWANGI GABRIEL
768	MUGAKI PETER

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
770	MAUNGU NEWTON
771	KOIGI GEOFFREY
782	OBABE SAMSON
785	NG'ANG'A JOSEPH
789	KARIGUH ROBINSON
802	BUNEI ROBERT
836	MUTISYA PATRICK
854	OKEROSI JOHN
859	MANDHRY ALI
864	MALALA REBMAN
898	WAIREGI WILFRED
1017	NDERITU CHRISTOPHER
1024	NGUYO DAVID
1092	WANYAGI JULIUS
1099	NDUNGU PETER
1100	KITHINJI BOORE
1125	MWANGI CHARLES
1157	ODHIAMBO EMMANUEL
1164	MOMANYI INNOCENT
1203	KAMICHA ALFRED
1245	MATHENGE JOHN
1301	MUNALA BENSON
1367	HUSEIN HUSEIN WERE
1419	MIRITI PETER
1479	NGARUIYA WILFRED
1494	WOSE LUSWETI
1497	KUSIENYA CASSIUS
1525	MBUGUA LAWRENCE
1532	ODONGO VICTOR
1550	AMBUKU ROBERT
1551	MUCHINA JOHN
1638	KITHOME PATRICK
1641	RUKWARO STEVE
1642	GITONGA MUNENE

Membership No.	Name
1655	KUNGU JOSEPH
1656	MUCHUNGU PHILIP
1671	TOROITICH BRIAN
1687	GITONGA MS. LILIAN
1699	MBAYA FRANCIS
1732	MUCHUNGU ANNA
1741	GICHUIRI JANE
1834	MUTAI NATASHA
1865	SAVALA DENIS
1872	MANYUIRA TIMOTHY
1874	MASESE GEORGE
1902	KIRUI DENIS
2026	AMBATSA PAUL
2112	WAMALWA EMMANUEL
2170	NGUGI GEORGE
2195	GITONGA AARON
2230	ASURA ELI
2330	KASILI L.M.
2331	KIMANI R.K.
2396	CHEKATA GREGORY
2420	KALAMA CHARLES
2444	OTIENO SALLY OLIVIA
2572	NJOGU PETER
2573	MWANGI JOB
2612	NDUNGU SIMON
2643	ALI MOHAMUD
2704	KOBIA MISHECK
2724	KAHURIA THOMAS
2742	ODHIAMBO MARY
2888	NDULI MICHAEL
2889	NGAYWA BERTRAND
3142	GREGORY OMITTO
3277	NDUA JOHN
3278	CHEK DENNIS

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
3350	MULONDO RACHEL
3487	MWANGI LAMECK
3503	KIMEMIA SIMON
3548	NDERI KEVIN
3567	MUTUKU JOSPHAT
3632	MUTIE PAUL
3860	MATHENGE ROBERT
4336	SIMON SAILI MALONZA
4465	COSMAS ONYANGO
4684	MUSYOKA DIANA
4754	ODUU GODRICK EKISA
4785	EBOLE PAUL HABWE
4786	KARANJA LEAH WAMBUI
4984	CHERUIYOT GEOFFRY
4995	OLUOCH SYLVESTER
5038	NICODEMUS CHEGE

QUANTITY SURVEYORS' CHAPTER

Licentiate Members

2725	MASAM BERNARD
3633	KANALO JAMES

QUANTITY SURVEYORS' CHAPTER

Graduate Members

1462	MATHARU NARINDER
1535	NJOROGE LOUIS
1786	HERD SIMON
2422	MANGWA DICKSON
2459	MOTANYA ALEX
2906	ONYANGO DENNIS
3231	KOIGI STEPHEN
3582	MUTHOMI KENNEDY
3736	WAWERU ALICE
3743	WAIRIUKO CAROLINE
3802	MAKARIO BRIAN

Membership No.	Name
3804	NDOMBI AINES
3847	KEMUNTO LINAH
3878	KANE MERCY
3879	KANYARU MOSES
4067	WENDY KIMWATAN
4085	MARX MUTEA
4086	LUCY NZIOKI
4087	HELLEN KIMANI
4219	NZANGI JAMES MUIMI
4302	JOEL NJAU KIHARA
4356	ROSE NJERI MWANGI
4516	PETER AMAYI LITIKU
4685	FRANCIS MURIITHI KIBERA
4686	FELIX NDOLO KITWAA
4913	KIPKOSGEI NICHOLAS
4947	BETHUEL FAYISA BALATE
4958	MUCEE DAVID NJERU

QUANTITY SURVEYORS' CHAPTER

Technician Members

2398	MURGOR EDWIN
2706	KIOK TIMOTHY
4115	OKOTH KELVIN
4507	DENNIS KIOKO KIVINDU
4991	MULI AUGUSTUS

TOWN PLANNERS' CHAPTER

Corporate Members

513	MANASEH JANE
705	MOCHACHE (DR) JASON
1266	ADOLWA PATRICK
1280	PATEL MUKESH
1354	MAIRURA EVANS
1602	KEINO IRENE

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
1735	MWANZIA ALFRED
1947	DR. JEREMIAH NYABUTI
1957	MUSYOKA ROSE
1983	MULONGO LEONARD
2035	MICHOMA JAMES
2041	MWAURA PETER
2075	KASUKU SILVESTER
2165	MWAURA ARTHUR
2171	OMONDI FREDRICK
2207	KIMANI MARY
2208	GATIMU DAVID
2209	KUMUNGA EUNICE
2212	PARASHINA ISAAC
2217	MAINA JOHN
2222	SINDANI WELLINGTON
2229	OMOLLO WILFRED
2239	OGUTU CYRUS
2241	KATHENGE JUSTUS
2243	NDUNGU JAMES
2248	RITA JULIET
2254	NDUNGU KENNETH
2279	MUMBI ERIC
2295	KAUMBA ALICE
2450	ONYANGO MOSES
2472	AGENG`A GABRIEL
2482	MWAU CHARLES
2567	OLALE PHILIP
2617	MUKETHA SILAS
2621	NGARI STEPHEN
2622	GICHUKI DAVID
2624	NJOROGE CASTY
2627	KITONGA CHRISTOPHER
2628	WAWERU PATRICK
2629	MWANIKI MARYANNE

Membership No.	Name
2630	NTABO JOHN-SUIT
2835	SAKWA WINSTON
2837	OSEWE VINCENT
2913	WAMBUA ANTHONY
2944	MANG`IRA PERIS
3069	OMBUDO ADELAIDE
3079	OGARA DINAH
3103	MUGENDI GEOFFREY
3219	ISAAC MAMBO
3238	OMOTI KEFA MISUKO
3407	GITHINJI ESTHER
3483	ODHIAMBO BENARD
3613	OTIENO WILFRED
3628	OKOTH CHARLES AMESO
3893	KATHIKE SAMMY
4089	ANN MUGO
4413	BETTY AWUOR ONGINJO
4458	DANIEL MURAGE
4688	RIUNGU ALFRED
4750	KIITI NATHAN MUTUNGA
4752	NDATHO MERCYLEEN
4771	PAUL BRIAN NDELEVA
4784	KIRUI ROSE CHEMUTAI
4814	KABERERE PETER MAINA
4859	AUMA NANCY ACHIENG
4861	KISIANGANI RACHEAL
4871	CHIRCHIR ERIC KIPKIRUI
4930	LUSALA LOGEDI VICTOR
4946	MWENDA DUNCAN
5000	GICHURU SILAS MBAABU
5030	AGENGA GABRIEL

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
TOWN PLANNERS' CHAPTER	
Graduate Members	
2029	NDEGEAH SAMUEL
2211	CHESIRE BRIAN
2255	MUGWIMA BERNARD
2279	MUMBI ERIC
2357	NYABICHA MOSES
2544	MUREGI DENIS
2631	KWADHA AGGREY
2829	MATENDE RONALD
3170	OGORA BEATRICE
3499	MESO J.
3810	WARUIRU MAUREEN
3911	HASAN H. RASHID
4210	WILLIAM KINUTHIA
4807	MUKOKO BABU
4848	LITUNYA GETRUDE
4924	MACHARIA MICHELLE
4983	RUGENDO ABIGAIL
4994	KIOKO MOSES MBATE

ENGINEERS' CHAPTER

Corporate Members

564	BHUNDIA BHAGWANJI
1305	SHANKLA ARJAN
1455	VARSANI RATNA
2053	MBUI JONATHAN
2100	MSAFIRI SEBORU
2162	MUTEA EUSTACE
2205	KHABURE OLIVER
2227	NJENGA NATHAN
2231	MONDA ANTHONY
2313	KHAN MOHAMMED

Membership No.	Name
2525	ANYIKA WILLIAM
2602	GUMBO NICOLAS
2731	KAGONDU GRACE
2732	KIMANI FRANCIS
2733	MWANIKI ANDREW
2734	WANDAY PETER
2859	NYAWADE BENJAMIN
2860	NALYANYA PETER
2890	MUMENYA SIPHILA
3101	MAINA EPHRAHIM
3237	NDERITU MICHAEL
3562	OJENDO DOMINIC
3612	OTWANI JUSTUS
3859	MUCHEMI KARIUKI
3920	BERNARD S. OLOO
4286	GIFT KINUTHIA KARANJA
4408	MERCY MUGURE
4506	JOSHUA ICHANGI WERU
4601	MOMANYI GODFREY
4756	OTUOMA PATRICK OTIENO
4929	KIOKO PAUL KIMALI
4949	ADOYO FELIX OTIENO

ENGINEERS' CHAPTER

Graduate Members

1354	MAIRURA EVANS
3864	MUCHIGA ROSEBRENDA
4254	JOYCE MUGURU WAIRIMU
4687	NASHON ONYANGO
4693	JACTON MWEMBE
4806	MUNENE DAN BRIAN
4916	NJUGUNA SIMON GITAU
4952	KIOKO MILES MAVEKE

Members in Good Standing

as at 21st August 2020



Membership No.	Name
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ENGINEERS' CHAPTER

Technician Members

5005	AMBWAYA SAMO
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS' CHAPTER

Corporate Members

2307	TOROITICH CALEB
2499	GIKUNDI JOHN
2756	OFAFA AMBROSE
2757	WANZA CAROLYNE
2759	MUGAMBI LORNAH
2770	ODHIAMBO LORRAINE
2816	NJIRAINI ROBERT
2817	MURAGE DEMPSEY
3182	MUTUA SYLVIA
3191	MOCHAMA EMMANUEL
3192	MWAI RUTH
3826	BAARIU PATRICIA
4200	ARWARI SAMUEL
4206	AGHAK ODHIAMBO

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS' CHAPTER

Licentiate Members

4412	CHLOE JUNE BROWN
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS' CHAPTER

Graduate Members

1948	PATEL B.P.
2498	M'IKIUGU MARTIN
2760	K'OYOO EDWIN
2898	KORIR PATRICK
3174	AHURA BENJAMIN
3205	OWUOR MARTIN

Membership No.	Name
----------------	------

3740	GITAU DOMINIC
3842	KAMWERU GRACE
4020	JACKSON MUGO
4205	PIUS MOMBO
4257	GEORGE NANGABO
4305	MULIEVI JOHN SHAMALA
4308	THEOPHILUS KIPRUTO
4309	VALERIE GATWIRI
4323	KWAMBOKA JUDITH
4351	GRACE SYOMBUA
4353	JOAN NYAGWALLA
4480	PETER MUTHAMI
4481	JOSEPHAT KIMARI
4484	GIBSON NGUMI
4485	MATILU SALOME
4602	PAUL WERUNGA MULATI
4641	NGESA JOAN NANG'AYO
4744	SIMIYU NANCY
4745	OMONDI MICHAEL
4768	KAMANDE BRENDA
4821	GITONGA KIBE STANLEY
4850	MASWILI DAVID
4873	MOKAYA ALEX MARIETA
4877	NDALA MARIA TERRY
4905	MUREITHI DENIS
4914	PETERS BRANDON SCOTT
4940	KOTOLO JAMES RAILA
4948	KINYUA PATRICK
4965	ETYANG IKOJO
4973	NYADERO FIONA PENINA
4974	ITA CHRISTINE WANJIRA
4975	SHIVERE SHITOTE
4985	KIOKO MULUKI LILIAN
5001	NGATA PETER KARIUKI

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name
5010	DEBORAH CHELANGAT
5029	GITONGA STANLEY
5033	SEBORU JUSTUS
5036	LOUIS FABER CHITERI
5037	PETER KABUURU
5039	JUDDY NDUNGE
5040	DAISY MONYENYE OREMO
5042	FREDRICK OMONDI CHARLES
5046	KYALO MUTUNE

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGERS' CHAPTER

Corporate Members

1200	OCHONG` DOUGLAS
1209	NDUNGU DAVID
1218	OCHIENG RAPHAEL
1343	NYARIKI WESLEY
1354	MAIRURA EVANS
1505	ABUNGE OSMAN
1638	KITHOME PATRICK
1760	OGAI ISAAC
1798	MUSEMBI MUMO
1810	OGUNDE OSCAR
2097	WAITITU LEE
2099	NDETA BENSON
2100	MSAFIRI SEBORU
2372	BISHER FAWAZ
2379	OHAWA EDWIN
2526	OSIDIANA DENIS
2587	KIGAI EDWIN
2615	KIBOWEN KATHY
2637	PAUL ODHIAMBO OKICH
2736	KINYUA EVANS
2888	NDULI MICHAEL

Membership No.	Name
2889	NGAYWA BERTRAND
2923	ORIKO DANIEL
3193	MUTAKAA JOHN
3409	MWAZI ALPHAGE
3514	WANGA ALBERT
3611	KANALO JAMES
3636	WEKESA MOSES
3637	NGIGI PETER
3722	NJOKA BRIAN
3757	MBUGUA LAWRENCE
3783	KAIRU PAUL
3813	CHEGE GITURA
3815	MASUDI WILFRED
3862	MAYAVI PETER
3912	VINHUS NDUNG`U
4041	MALOBA NAKOLI
4124	KHAMILA MARK
4290	ALBERT OLUGA OGOLA
4463	NDINDIRI WAWERU
4904	EKASIBA CHARLES ICHUDI
4915	MWINGA MICHAEL
5003	MUREITHI LAWRENCE M.
5027	AGWER JOSEPH

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGERS' CHAPTER

Licentiate Members

4233	LUMADEDE MICHAEL
4843	KINUTHIA JOSEPH WARUI

Members in Good Standing

as at 21st August 2020



Membership No.	Name
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CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGERS' CHAPTER

Graduate Members

3424	AYUYA ANDREW
3501	KIMANI JOHN
3566	BIWOTT JOHN
3620	KOIGI KAREN
3758	KAMOTHO JAMES
3760	OGADA AUSTIN
3773	NYAIRO JOSEPHAT
3830	MWANGI MARTIN
3887	OGOTI PHIRES
4196	HELLEN MOSSE
4264	JACOB SIMWERO
4404	JAMES MARAGUA
4552	MARIANO NGONGA
4810	PETER MILIMU MUTANGE
4860	AREBA SOLOMON
5014	KABUI ESTHER DORCAS
5024	OKOTH GERA JAMES
5025	KIRORI CHEGE

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGERS' CHAPTER

Technician Members

5026	SANGA DANIEL TEMBO
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Membership No.	Name
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ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN CONSULTANTS' CHAPTER

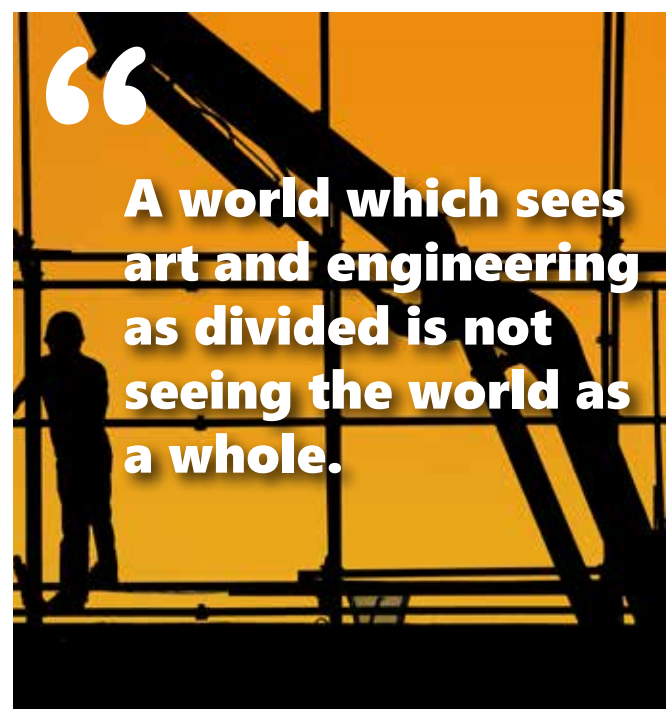
Corporate Members

1354	MAIRURA EVANS
2134	MUKEKU JOSEPH
2599	MATOLE DAVID
2790	NJUE PETER
2793	MWANGI WINFRED
2796	SAIVA DANIEL
3177	DAVID ERIC LOKI
3208	NZIOKI NICKY
3287	FRANCIS PATRICK

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN CONSULTANTS' CHAPTER

Graduate Members

3249	OTIENO NICKSON
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A world which sees art and engineering as divided is not seeing the world as a whole.

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

FIRM MEMBERS'

Membership No.	Name	Chapter
F00001	TECTONICS INTERNATIONAL	ARCHITECTS
F00005	ECO PLAN MANAGEMENT LTD	TOWN PLANNERS
F00007	DMJ ARCHITECTSS	ARCHITECTS
F00008	SYMBION KLTD.	ARCHITECTS
F00009	KENMT BILL ENGINEERSS & PLANNERS	TOWN PLANNERS
F00011	MGA CONSULTANTS LTD	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00012	HAROLD FENWICK & ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00013	OORO & SANYA ASSOCIATES LTD	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00014	BATIMENT GROUP LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00016	AFRICOST LIMITED	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00017	TRIAD ARCHITECTS	ARCHITECTS
F00018	GETSO CONSULTANTS LIMITED	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00019	SK ARCHPLANS	ARCHITECTS
F00020	APT DESIGN SOLUTIONS	ARCHITECTS
F00021	MORPHOSIS LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00022	TEJ ARCHITECTSS	ARCHITECTS
F00023	AXIS ARCHITECTSS	ARCHITECTS
F00024	DAVSON AND WARD	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00025	ARPRIM CONSULTANTS	ARCHITECTS
F00026	TECTURA INTERNATIONAL LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00028	SYNTHESIS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00029	AKA STUDIO	ARCHITECTS
F00032	AIA ARCHITECTS LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00036	ARCH-LINK INTERNATIONAL LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00037	BARKER & BARTON KENYA	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00041	CONSTRUCTION COST CONSULTANCY LTD	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00042	COSTWISE ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00043	FRAME CONSULTANTS LTD	ENGINEERS
F00044	GAKUYA & ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00051	MUAMBI ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00052	NORTH WIND CONSULTING LIMITED	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00053	OTTO MRUTTU & PARTNERS	ARCHITECTS
F00054	SCOPE DESIGN SYSTEMS LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00055	SKAIR ASSOCIATES	ARCHITECTS

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name	Chapter
F00057	U-DESIGN ARCHITECTS	ARCHITECTS
F00058	UNICONSULT ENGINEERSING LTD	ENGINEERS
F00059	BOWMAN ASSOCIATES	ARCHITECTS
F00061	JAWKIM CONSULTING ARCHITECTS LLP	ARCHITECTS
F00062	MAESTRO ARCHITECTS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00065	WAWERU & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTSS	ARCHITECTS
F00068	ARPLAD ARCHITECTS	ARCHITECTS
F00069	LEXICON PLUS ION LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00071	AEGIS DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS LTD	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00072	SHAQUE ASSOCIATES LTD	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00075	ULTIMATE DESIGN LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00079	M & M CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00081	MAK CONSULTANTS	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00082	INTEGRATED YMR PARTNERSHIP	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00084	BUNEI, MAUNGU AND ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00085	AAKI CONSULTANTS	ARCHITECTS
F00089	STUDIO INFINITY LLP	ARCHITECTS
F00091	SKETCH STUDIO	ARCHITECTS
F00096	MASTERBILL INTERGRATED PROJECTS	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00099	EDON CONSULTANTS INT. LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00100	ARCHGRID SYSTEMS	ARCHITECTS
F00101	APEX SYSTEMS CONSULTING GROUP	ENGINEERS
F00104	NGASI CONSULTING ENGINEERSS	ENGINEERS
F00105	FERADON ASSOCIATES LTD	ENGINEERS
F00108	K & M ARCHPLANS	ARCHITECTS
F00110	SPACE AND SYSTEMS	ARCHITECTS
F00111	ATTICSPACE	ARCHITECTS
F00113	ARCS AFRICA	ARCHITECTS
F00118	MUTISO MENEZES INTERNATIONAL	ARCHITECTS
F00119	PLANNING SYSTEMS SERVICES LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00120	MRUTTU SALMANN AND ASSOCIATES	ARCHITECTS
F00123	SONGA OGODA & ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00126	DESIGNWORTH ARCHITECTS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00130	DIMENSIONS ARCHITECTS	ARCHITECTS

Members in Good Standing as at 21st August 2020

Membership No.	Name	Chapter
F00132	ACHERA & PARTNERS ARCHITECTS	ARCHITECTS
F00134	BLINK STUDIO LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00136	BASELINE ARCHITECTSS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00137	MANDHRY ASSOCIATES	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00141	GIBB ARCHITECTSS	ARCHITECTS
F00142	SYCUM SOLUTIONS CO. LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00143	QUANTECH CONSULTANCY	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00145	FAIRPLAN SYSTEMS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00146	JOFROK BUILDING CONSULTANTS	ARCHITECTS
F00147	QUANTI BILL CONSULTS COMPANY LIMITED	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00148	GEODEV (K) LTD	TOWN PLANNERS
F00150	HERITAGE ASSOCIATES LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00152	WHINTTO ARCHITECTS (K) LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00156	E.D.G & ATELIER	ARCHITECTS
F00161	TANDEM AND STARK	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00163	ARCSCENE ARCHITECTSS (K) LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00165	GITUTHO ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00166	B EGLIN WOODS ARCHITECTSS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00167	URBAN GREEN LANDSCAPES LTD	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
F00171	SYMBION MOMBASA LTD.	ARCHITECTS
F00175	FHG ARCHITECTURE (K)LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00176	DESIGN MASTER STUDIO LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00177	DESIGN SOURCE LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00178	TRIOSCAPE LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00179	LOCUS STUDIO LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00180	TEAM 2 ARCHITECTSS	ARCHITECTS
F00181	BOOGERTMAN AND PARTNERS ARCHITECTS MYS-	ARCHITECTS
F00183	TICAH DESIGNS AND ASSOCIATES LTD	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
F00185	PHAROS ARCHITECTS K LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00186	LANDMARK DESIGNS LTD	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
F00187	ARC ONE CONSULTANCY	ARCHITECTS
F00189	MASTERBUILD LIMITED	ARCHITECTS
F00190	KEMSAL CONSULTANTS LIMITED	QUANTITY SURVEYORS
F00191	MASTA D-SIGNS LTD	ARCHITECTS
F00192	ECOARCH SOLUTIONS LTD	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
F00193	MWANZONI LTD	CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS



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