

# VISION FOR KIBERA







# VISION FOR KIBERA

## 2016<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> As I want to be and also need to be scientifically correct within this thesis, I cannot simply use the number 2016 as completion date for it without further remarks. If we are to calculate time in years where one year has 365 days, one day has 24 hours and one hour has 60 minutes, we simply do not find ourselves in the year 2016 after the emergence of time but far from it, mathematically speaking as well as intellectually speaking.

As humanity it makes sense to choose a starting point in time which is different from the actual genesis of time, the world or our race because these dates are extremely hard to find out and to prove, but use the birth of a guy named Jesus? Really humanity?

I can think of much better starting points to begin calendar than the birth of a man who today would be sent to a mental institution due to the fact that he was claiming to be the son of god [who or which I do not really know which pronoun to use for someone or something that does not exist] we know [well, unfortunately not everybody yet] does not exist due to the research of great contemporary scientists like Charles Darwin and Stephen Hawking to name the two most famous ones] and who intentionally was later and is still used by religious institutions to implement false believes into human minds, preferably during childhood, in order to sustain their power and finance their assets that they illegitimately accumulated over the last two millennia.

To be fair, the religious lobby played it really smart, but today, due to the most precious tool of science, humanity is in a position where we are able to know, we do not have to believe anymore. So it would be a good idea to start teaching all our children the sole knowledge that science brought to light, instead of letting religious institutions creating their next generation cash cows in many parts of the world. As soon as we overcome this era of divergence and different believes, which leaves so much potential to create unnecessary hatred among us, at the end of the day we will not be Christians, Muslims, Hindus or Buddhists anymore, we will all be Humans. And as Humans we will know how lucky we are to be self-reflecting individuals billions of years after the genesis of the universe, we will know that the future of this planet, our life's and the life's of others lay in our hands, we will know how stupid it is to risk our great situation due to false believes and hopefully we will find a new and smart starting point for our calendar, maybe the birth of modern science, the invention of the personal computer or the birth of Bruce Willis, since he already saved this planet so many times.

Until then, for avoiding confusion I unfortunately will have to go with the birth of Jesus, although this is a really tough task for me considering the fact that this document was created within the walls of a university, a place of science and knowledge.







Lukas Auer, BSc.

# VISION FOR KIBERA

A progressive thesis on the future development  
of the slum area of Kibera in Nairobi, Kenya

## MASTER THESIS

to achieve the university degree of

**Diplom-Ingenieur**

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University of Nairobi**

Supervisors

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Institute for City and Building History

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School of Build Environment

Graz, May 2016

## AFFIDAVIT



I declare that I have authored this thesis independently, that I have not used other than the declared sources/resources, and that I have explicitly indicated all material which has been quoted either literally or by content from the sources used. The text document uploaded to TUG-RAZonline is identical to the present master's thesis dissertation.

May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2016

Lukas Auer, BSc.

# VISION FÜR KIBERA

Eine progressive These über die zukünftige Entwicklung der Slumregion von Kibera in Nairobi, Kenya

## MASTERARBEIT

zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

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Schule für gebaute Umwelt

Graz, May 2016

## EIDESSTATTLICHE ERKLÄRUNG



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May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2016





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“I did not find any quotes about slums worth putting here. The only thing to say about them is that they should not exist anymore.”



Lukas Auer 2016





## PROLOGUE



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



I want to thank my mother Alba and my grandmother Karin for their outstanding support during my travels and while writing this thesis. Many thanks to the rest of my family as well for their constant support. Many thanks to my good friend Cobra for he knows what and special thanks to bowhunter and bookbinder Dipl.-Ing. ÖR Damegger for his proofreading.

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Special thanks to Univ. Prof. Dr. Simone Hain for her scientific support and her free-spirited ways of teaching. Special thanks to Chairman Musau Kimeu, who as head of the architecture department of the University of Nairobi made it very easy for me to get educational support and assigned me to Prof. Arch. E. O. Abonyo whom I want to thank for his great scientific support, his guidance and his critics.

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Thanks also to everyone else I have met during my travels through Kenya. This work would not be what it is without the support of all those great people.

Thank you for the amazing experience!



# 1934 design proposals

## FOREWORD



**W**hen I started this work, my aim was to create something that matters. There are still a vast number of things going wrong on this planet, an attempt of putting a little piece of the puzzle in the right place was the motivation for this work. Choosing a topic, luckily [or unluckily, depending on the perspective] was very easy since there are countless fronts where supplies are needed.

While some people are feasting, sousing and residing decadently [which is not meant to be a reproach, I also love to feast, souse and reside decadently, sugar permitting], more unfortunate folks are not even able to meet their basic needs and what is important from an architectural point of view, they do not have decent places to stay or work. While for some people owning 10.000m<sup>2</sup> more or less means nothing, to others their 10m<sup>2</sup> mean everything. From a philosophical point of view, I care more about the latter. I find this circumstance of inequality quite thrilling [of course not so thrilling for the folks who have to live on 10m<sup>2</sup> and work in hovels] because for my part, I am not so much interested in the architecture that is already here, but in the one that could be here. In this work I chiefly want to devote myself to the questions of why and how particular architecture should be made in particular places. Everything starts with the “why”, the “how” becomes important in the latter part of the design process. When I am finished with my work, I want to be able to answer these two questions for the particular case I will be dealing with.

Regarding my thesis, I surely could also have participated in some fancy avant garde design contest like the competition for the Guggenheim Helsinki Art Museum<sup>2</sup> or the counter-competition for the Guggenheim Helsinki Art Museum<sup>3</sup> like a dear friend of mine. However there is not much hope of doing something that matters, considering the fact that 1715 design proposals for the competition and 219 design proposals for the counter-competition were submitted.

2 Malcolm Reading Consultants Limited 2015.

3 The Next Helsinki 2014.



It is quite amusing how 1933 designers and design teams wasted their valuable lifetime on this. Rather than designing, they could as well have watched the new Antman movie [which is pretty much the worst movie that came out in 2015] over and over again for the same period of time with the same output. I should apologize at this point for dissing my comrades but I will not, because this is somehow a messed up allocation of precious resources. There are countless places in the world where architecture is much more needed and would be much more appreciated, but for which nobody submits proposals.

0 design proposals



It is a romantic thought to be able to work in places where architecture is not yet measured in square meters or dollars, but in passion or purpose. Just imagine what the minds behind the 1933 proposals could have done if they had dedicated their workforce to making proposals for improving slums in India or Africa. I wanted to locate my resource to a place, where it is really needed.

Short story short, I just googled “largest slum in Africa” and there was my topic, Kibera. Located in Nairobi in Kenya, it is supposed to be the largest slum in Africa. So what else was there for me to do but to go there and explore for myself. And that is where the story begins ...





„You will without a doubt discover that Kenya is a hotbed of vibrant culture, spectacular natural beauty, of wonderful people, with infinite possibility.“



Uhuru Kenyatta 2015





# CHAPTER I







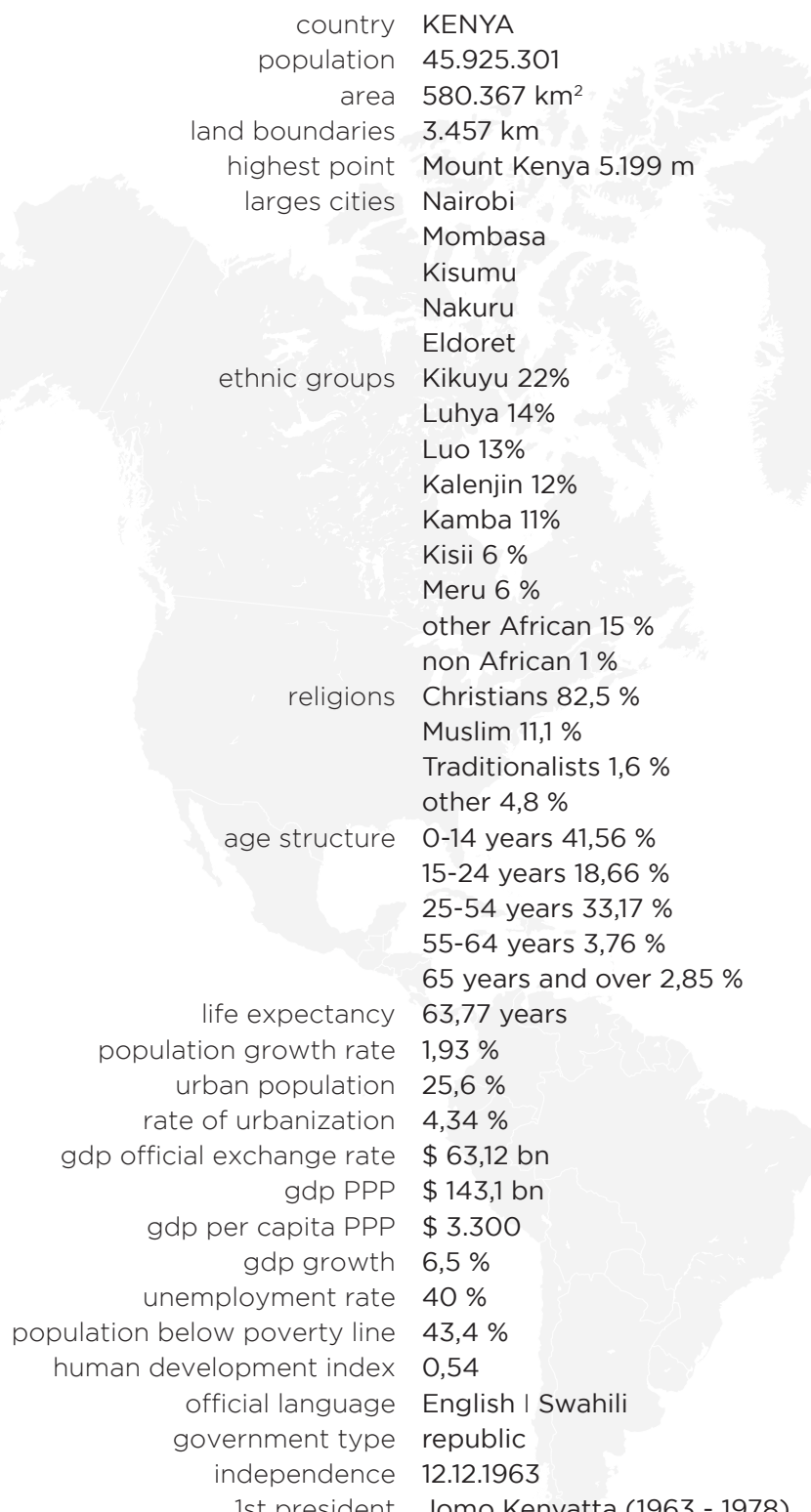
## INTRODUCTION



**L**ocated in East Africa between Somalia in the East, Ethiopia and South Sudan in the North, Uganda in the West and Tanzania in the South, Kenya is a country coated in natural beauty. From Lake Victoria in the West all the way to the coastline in the East this green carpet is encasing the country. Nature as an architect beats its human successors by far. While in other areas of the world artificial spaces created by humans were very much influenced by different architectural eras that evolved and were abandoned again over time and in the process created a kind of recognizable architectural history that gives spaces a certain identity, what was and is being built in Kenya right now mainly evolves from imported pseudo-capitalism carrying outworn ideas of already abandoned architectural areas that certainly fail to provide the country with an own and unique identity.

This development is unfortunate, because the country would be able to conduct this development process in a much prosper way with the same amount of money and the same resources, just with a bit more of thinking and planning.

All parts of society suffer from badly designed spaces which influence their daily life in an obstructive kind of way. This can be observed in particular in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. Bad infrastructure and poor urban design hinder society from unleashing its full economic potential. Overcrowded streets are binding workforce in form of traffic jams, the poor population is forced into slums and poorly designed buildings do not accumulate the highest profits possible. All that because architecture seems to have been abandoned and was replaced by some form of construction that is conducted without any thinking and rethinking and therefore is not able to bring society forward. For the sake of society, Kenya has to discover architecture again!

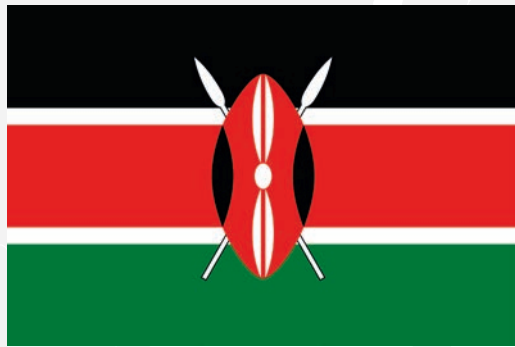


country	KENYA
population	45.925.301
area	580.367 km <sup>2</sup>
land boundaries	3.457 km
highest point	Mount Kenya 5.199 m
larges cities	Nairobi Mombasa Kisumu Nakuru Eldoret
ethnic groups	Kikuyu 22% Luhya 14% Luo 13% Kalenjin 12% Kamba 11% Kisii 6 % Meru 6 % other African 15 % non African 1 %
religions	Christians 82,5 % Muslim 11,1 % Traditionalists 1,6 % other 4,8 %
age structure	0-14 years 41,56 % 15-24 years 18,66 % 25-54 years 33,17 % 55-64 years 3,76 % 65 years and over 2,85 %
life expectancy	63,77 years
population growth rate	1,93 %
urban population	25,6 %
rate of urbanization	4,34 %
gdp official exchange rate	\$ 63,12 bn
gdp PPP	\$ 143,1 bn
gdp per capita PPP	\$ 3.300
gdp growth	6,5 %
unemployment rate	40 %
population below poverty line	43,4 %
human development index	0,54
official language	English I Swahili
government type	republic
independence	12.12.1963
1st president	Jomo Kenyatta (1963 - 1978)
2nd president	Daniel Arap Moi (1978 - 2002)
3rd president	Mwai Kibaki (2002 - 2013)
4th and current president	Uhuru Kenyatta (2013 -
current deputy president	William Ruto <sup>4</sup>









The Kenyan flag was officially introduced on the Kenyan day of independence, the 12<sup>th</sup> of December 1963. Its design is based upon the flag of the Kenya African National Union.

The green color stands for agriculture, the beautiful landscape of Kenya and its natural wealth. Red symbolizes the blood lost during the country's fight for independence. Black is a symbol for the indigenous black population of Kenya. The horizontal white lines stand for peace and unity. The Maasai shield with the two crossed spears symbolizes the defense of all the things mentioned above.<sup>5</sup>

The Coat of Arms was also introduced after independence in 1963. The two golden lions holding a Maasai shield and two crossed spears are symbols for Kenya's wildlife and the courage of the people to defend their country. The shield carries the same colors than the national flag, holding the same meanings. The white rooster holding an axe in the middle of the shield is again a symbol for the Kenya African National Union. On the bottom of the emblem is a ribbon carrying the Kenyan national motto "Harambee" which means something like "Let us pull together" in Swahili and reflects the spirit of cooperation. The silhouette in the background symbolizes Mount Kenya while the images in front of the silhouette illustrate products of Kenyan agriculture, namely coffee, tea, maize, pyrethrum, sisal and pineapples.<sup>6</sup>

F 08 Flag of Kenya.  
F 09 Coat of Arms of Kenya.

<sup>5</sup> Vgl. facts.co 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Vgl. THE PRESIDENCY 2016.



city	NAIROBI
population	3.915.000
area	696 km <sup>2</sup>
density	5.625/km <sup>2</sup>
constituencies	17
founded	1899
governor	Evans Kidero <sup>7</sup>



The flag of Nairobi County is build out of four elements. The first one is a shield that symbolizes prosperity, opportunities, justice and abundance [good quality of life that Nairobi has to offer]. The second element is a yellow path that is a symbol for the forward thinking and the leadership position that Nairobi County has within the region and the African continent. The third element is a green veil that should symbolize a new dawn in which prosperity thrives and enlightenment is brought to people. The golden lion in the corner symbolizes majesty, leadership, strength and courage. Facing forward, the lion also represents how the County leadership is fearlessly moving its city and its people towards prosperity.

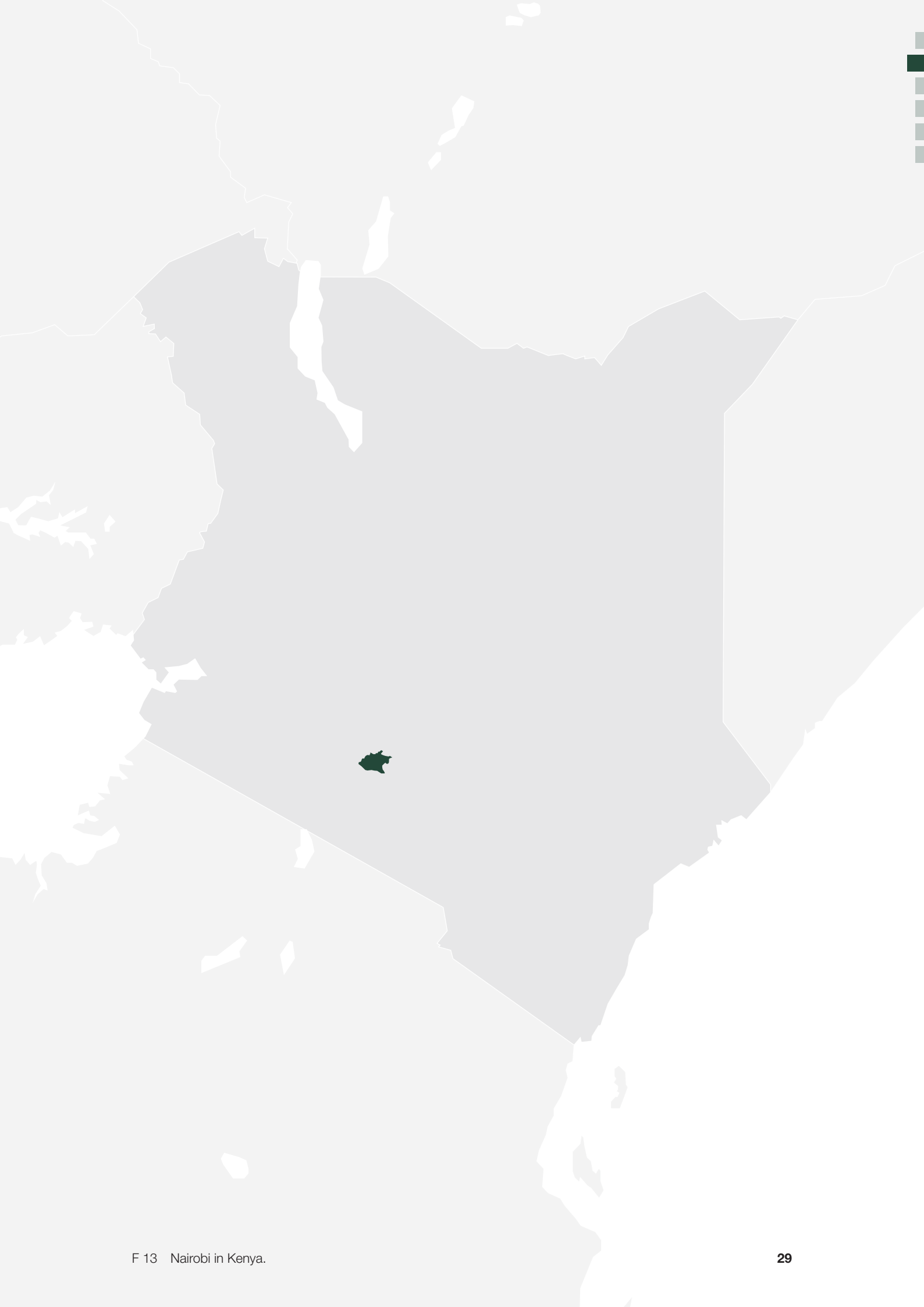
The Coat of Arms is assembled by rings, cranes, a shield, the ground, grass, a ribbon and a strapline which says “ushauri kwa uaminifu”, meaning something like “advice in trust”. Brought together these elements symbolize oneness, leadership, courage, prosperity, abundance, justice, dignity and opportunity for citizens and visitors of Nairobi.<sup>8</sup>

F 11 Flag of Nairobi County

F 12 Coat of Arms of Nairobi County

<sup>7</sup> The Gale Group, Inc. 2016 [all data est. 2015].

<sup>8</sup> Vgl. Berry 2015.









## NAIROBI



A lot of green, a lot of blue, a lot of grey. One color does not really fit. It is the color of the newly built development in Nairobi. Grey is not only the color, but also the philosophy behind this recent development. The lack of architecture is clearly visible. It is strange, because the buildings are not a reflection of the culture in any way. This is clearly bad for the city, the economy and the people but it holds also a huge potential because there is a lot to be done.

However, looking at the 2030 City Master plan<sup>9</sup> does not really raise confidence that something beneficial is going to happen. Architecture is a tool that can help builders add as much value as possible to the available space and this is not being done at all at the moment. I would like to call what is happening now hypocritical capitalism.

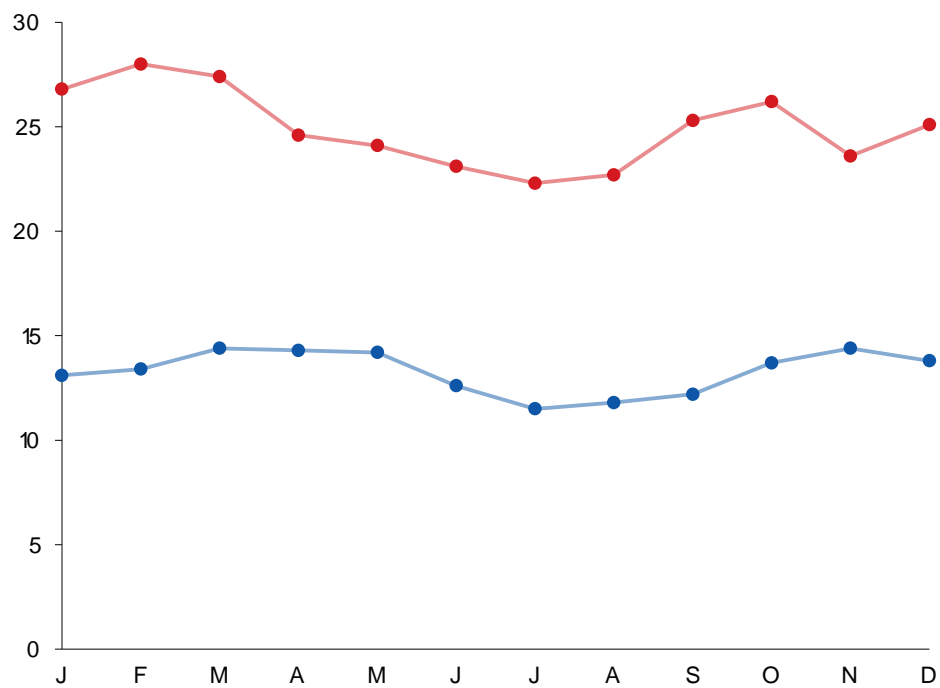
Copying floor plans and using the cheapest materials has nothing to do with generating the most possible profit out of the transformation of a space, it is just pure laziness and lack of creativity. Creating good architecture does not mean that something has to be more expensive, it means solely that the space defining elements are arranged in a smarter way in order to achieve the desired result which is intended by the planning. If the approach is a capitalistic one, of course the space defining elements will be arranged in a way that they intend to generate as much profit as possible. In order to achieve that an appealing design is obviously necessary. A shop with an appealing design that attracts ten times more customers than a shop with a bad design while having only half of the sales area on the same building area is much more capitalistic than the latter one. It is not just about filling the space with as much material as possible but about creating spaces that people like and appreciate. Unfortunately it is hard to imagine that anyone really likes the recent development in Nairobi from an architectural point of view.

Quite unfortunate, Nairobi is a pleasant city to live in. Temperatures lie between 15°C and 25°C during the whole year. The only months with considerable rainfalls are March, April, May and November.<sup>10</sup>

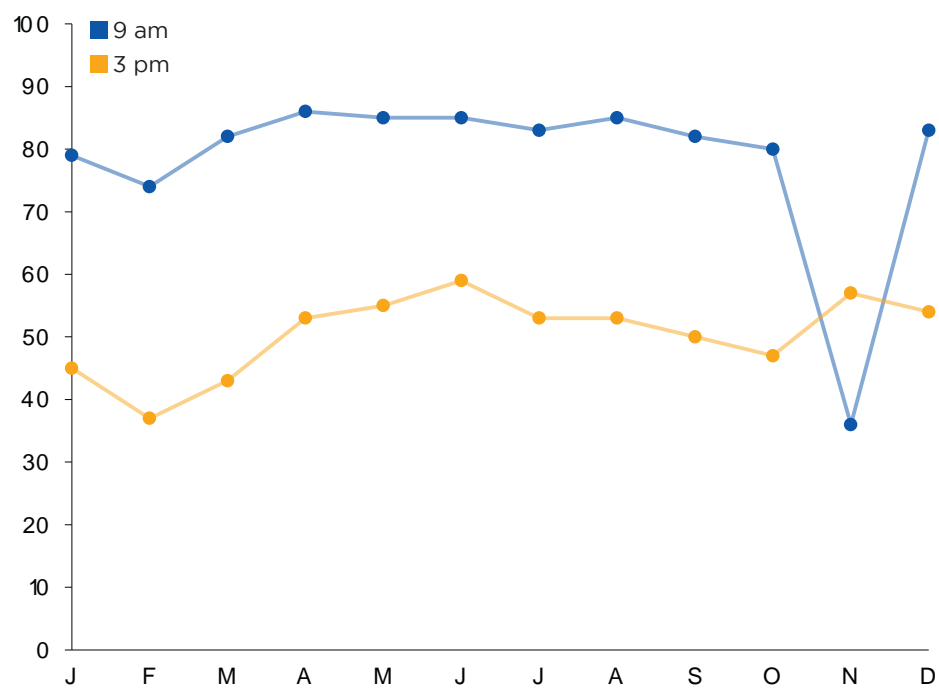
9 Future Cape Town 2011.

10 Vgl. World Weather and Climate Information 2016.

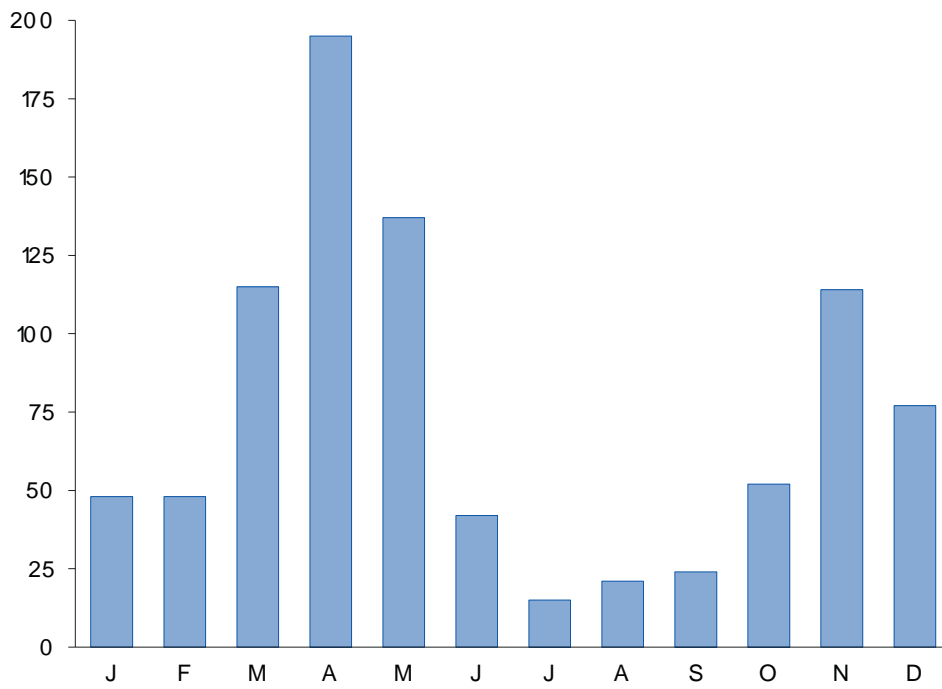
average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures | °C |



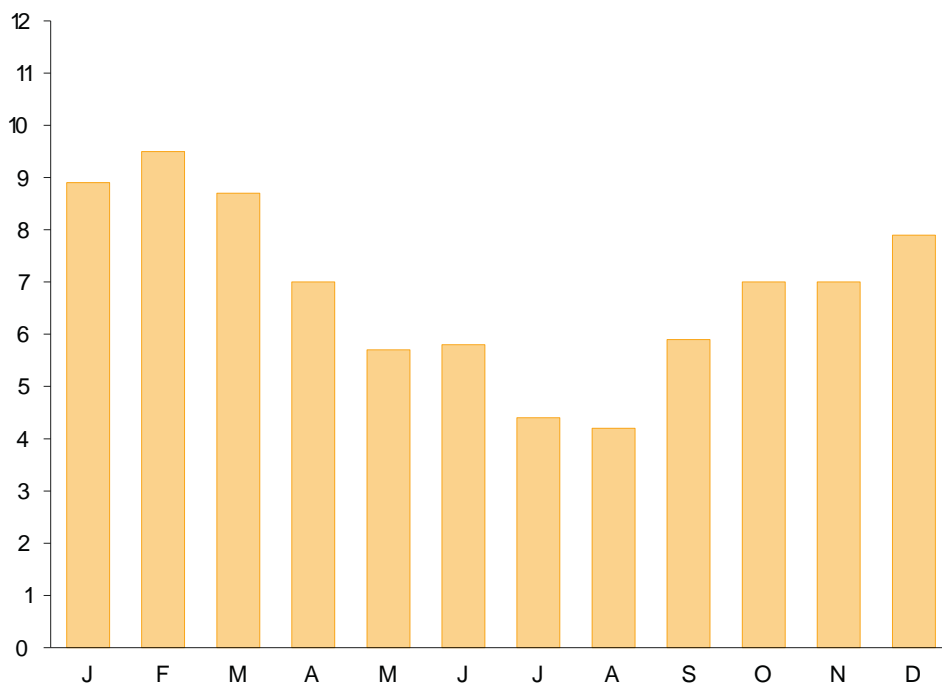
average humidity | % |



average monthly rainfall | mm |



average sunlight hours per day | h |



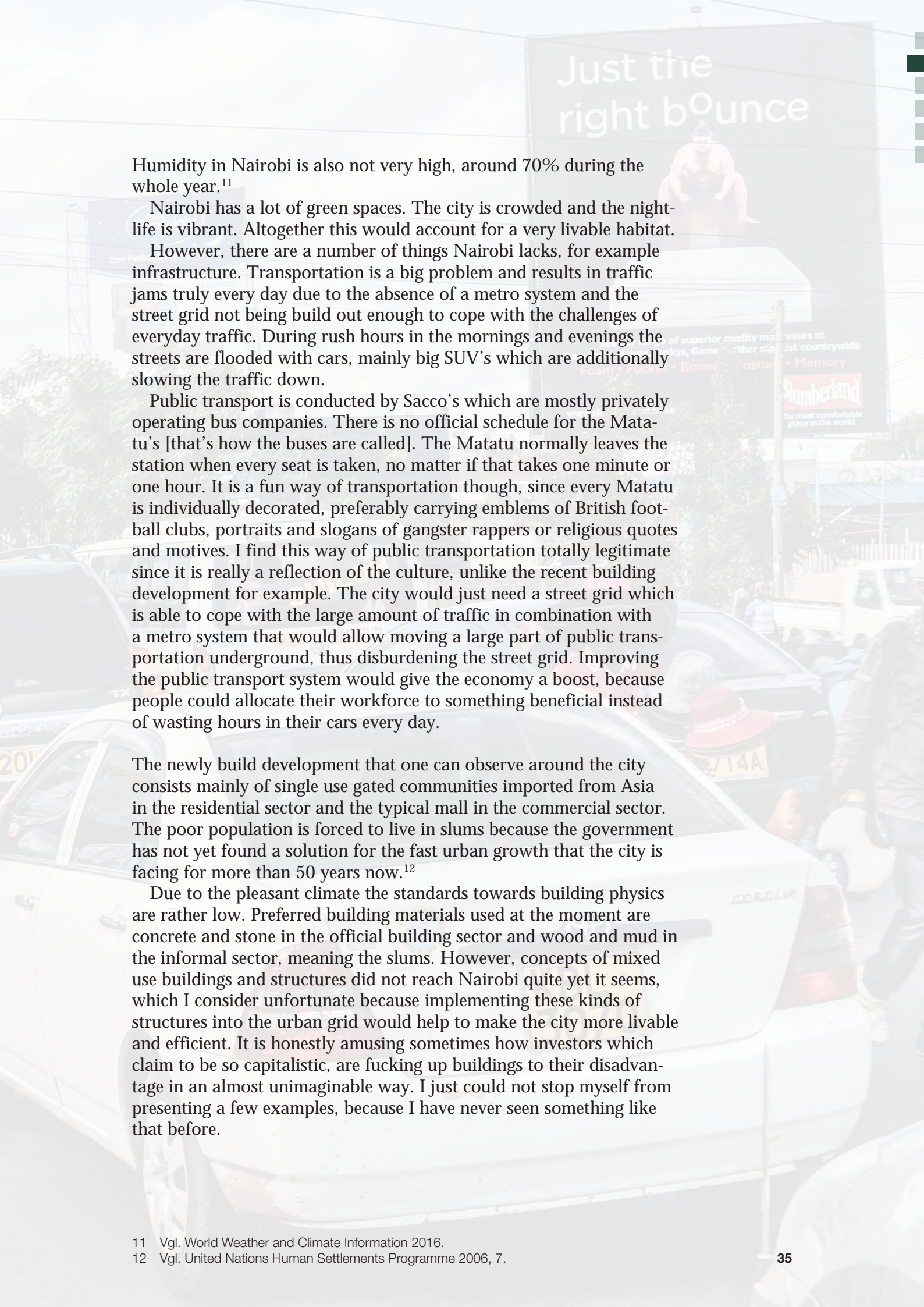
F 17 Average monthly rainfall 2015.

F 18 Average sunlight hours per day 2015.









Humidity in Nairobi is also not very high, around 70% during the whole year.<sup>11</sup>

Nairobi has a lot of green spaces. The city is crowded and the night-life is vibrant. Altogether this would account for a very livable habitat.

However, there are a number of things Nairobi lacks, for example infrastructure. Transportation is a big problem and results in traffic jams truly every day due to the absence of a metro system and the street grid not being build out enough to cope with the challenges of everyday traffic. During rush hours in the mornings and evenings the streets are flooded with cars, mainly big SUV's which are additionally slowing the traffic down.

Public transport is conducted by Sacco's which are mostly privately operating bus companies. There is no official schedule for the Matatu's [that's how the buses are called]. The Matatu normally leaves the station when every seat is taken, no matter if that takes one minute or one hour. It is a fun way of transportation though, since every Matatu is individually decorated, preferably carrying emblems of British football clubs, portraits and slogans of gangster rappers or religious quotes and motives. I find this way of public transportation totally legitimate since it is really a reflection of the culture, unlike the recent building development for example. The city would just need a street grid which is able to cope with the large amount of traffic in combination with a metro system that would allow moving a large part of public transportation underground, thus disburdening the street grid. Improving the public transport system would give the economy a boost, because people could allocate their workforce to something beneficial instead of wasting hours in their cars every day.

The newly build development that one can observe around the city consists mainly of single use gated communities imported from Asia in the residential sector and the typical mall in the commercial sector. The poor population is forced to live in slums because the government has not yet found a solution for the fast urban growth that the city is facing for more than 50 years now.<sup>12</sup>

Due to the pleasant climate the standards towards building physics are rather low. Preferred building materials used at the moment are concrete and stone in the official building sector and wood and mud in the informal sector, meaning the slums. However, concepts of mixed use buildings and structures did not reach Nairobi quite yet it seems, which I consider unfortunate because implementing these kinds of structures into the urban grid would help to make the city more livable and efficient. It is honestly amusing sometimes how investors which claim to be so capitalistic, are fucking up buildings to their disadvantage in an almost unimaginable way. I just could not stop myself from presenting a few examples, because I have never seen something like that before.

11 Vgl. World Weather and Climate Information 2016.

12 Vgl. United Nations Human Settlements Programme 2006, 7.





entrance

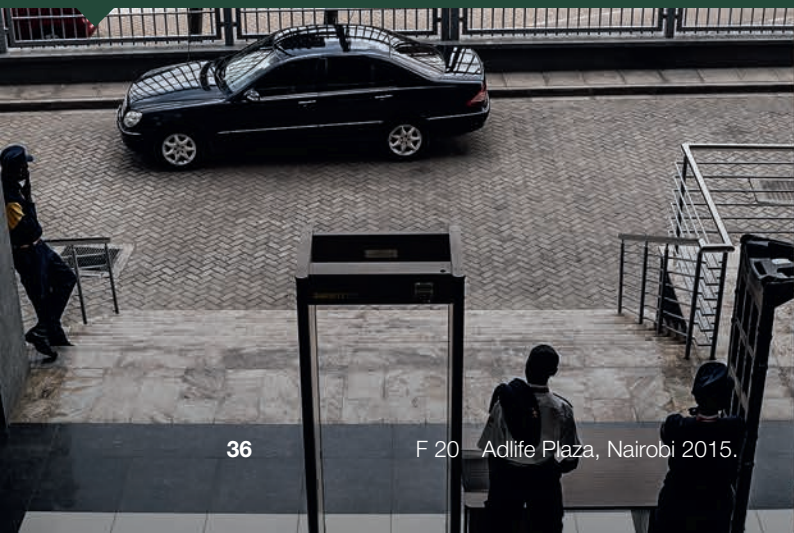
stairs



stairs



rainwater disposal system







3<sup>rd</sup> place in the “Worst Buildings of Nairobi” competition goes to Adlife plaza, the “premier business centre”<sup>13</sup> in Kilimani designed by Triad Architects. The problem for me here is not so much the interior space which surely is itself no masterpiece, but the solution for the entrance situation. How come a commercial center which normally is supposed to be inviting and should attract as much customers as possible in order for the shops inside to generate satisfying profits, is literally blocked by a fence surrounding the whole building with only a small door to enter and a staircase with 12 steps. Putting a big sign saying: “Dear customers please do not even think of entering the building under any given circumstances, we do not want you to come inside” could have done the same job much more easily and cheaply.

But at least for rainy days China Zhongxing Construction Co.Ltd who was the contractor, managed to hook up the space in front of the staircase with a perfectly on track rainwater disposal system that prevents the countless customers standing in the long lines that occur in front of the entrance every day from getting their feet wet [sarcastic remark].





tower

entrance



stairs



view







On 2<sup>nd</sup> place, although for a long time expected to win the race, is or are the Sifa Towers by Kings Developers<sup>14</sup>, located in Hurlingham. I have no idea where the “s” in towers is coming from, I can only see one tower sitting on that plot. Again, I am not really criticizing the form, but the entrance situation. Within the Nairobi real estate market there seems to be a general aversion against physically disabled people, because senseless stairs are put in front of almost every building, but also if ones legs work fine, there is no reason why anybody would walk up the 22 steps to enter the boring Sifa Tower”s”.

There are shops on the “1<sup>st</sup> floor” which is measured by height almost the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor and offices in all the floors above. For me, very surprisingly [sarcastic remark], only one of them is being used so far, must be a company that sells alpine climbing equipment or stairs [sarcastic remark]. It is like the owners by all means do not want to earn money, what a humble attitude [sarcastic remark]. But if they really do not know how to do better, they might consider taking a look at the next two pages to draw some inspiration from.

# Capitalism FOR DUMMIES

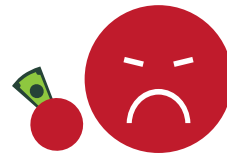
**A guide for  
investors how  
to not fuck up  
buildings  
completely!**



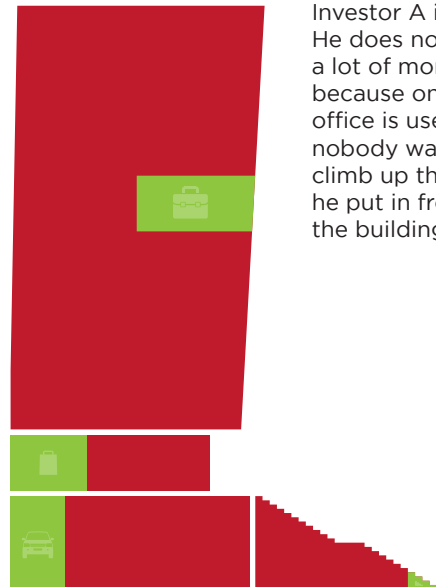
## SIFA TOWERS SECTION DIAGRAM CURRENT LAUYOUT



The commercial functions on the first floor are barely used because they are completely being blocked by the big staircase that was put in front of the building. Due to the building being empty all the time, the office space is not very attractive.



Investor A is angry. He does not earn a lot of money because only one office is used and nobody wants to climb up the stairs he put in front of the building.



## SIFA TOWERS SECTION DIAGRAM REARRANGED FUNCTIONS



The layout of the functions is rearranged. The commercial space on the groundfloor is now connected to the pedestrian grid. Commercial functions have been put on the top floor for being used as space for bars or restaurants. Due to the building being crowded all the time now, the office space has become very attractive.



Investor B is happy. He earns a lot of money because the commercial space connected to the pedestrian grid attracts a lot of customers. The rooftop bar is crowded every day and all offices are sold due to the building functioning so well.







entrance

path



yard



field







And the Oscar goes to...whoever came up with the design for the “headquarters of the NSDAP” in Nairobi Upper Hill. I know that the swastika<sup>15</sup> is originally a religious mojo and indicated good fortune, but it depends also on a large part on what people in general associate with a symbol.

I found those buildings on a satellite picture when I was drawing the site plan for Kibera. However, as disturbing as they look on the satellite picture as harmless and modest they look from up close. Their layout is actually quite nice because it creates small yards which provide protection from the sun and can be used for small scale farming. When I was there to take pictures it was actually quite surprising. The buildings are part of a larger hospital complex and are used as residential buildings. When walking through the plot it is not possible to imagine how the complex looks from the top view.

It is hard to say if these buildings really deserve to be in place number one in this rating, their layout looked upon from the top view for sure deserves to be.



SOUDAN

ABYSSINIA

BELGISH CONGO

UGANDA

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Zanzibar

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA

IMPERIO COLONIAL PORTUGUES

## HISTORY



**A**t the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Zanzibar was the key location from where European pervasion was conducted in East Africa. Traders dealing basic goods in exchange for slaves and ivory, explorers and missionaries were the pawns in this involvement process. On site the execution was performed by the Sultan of Oman who was a marionette of the British Empire.<sup>16</sup>

Due to German involvement in East Africa at that time and the anti-slavery lobby in Britain, the Empire was pressured to take direct political control which ended the phase of informal involvement and resulted in Kenya becoming a British protectorate in 1895 and thereupon a crown colony in 1922. Immigration and settlement into Kenya was initiated by the Empire to create an agricultural export economy generating profits in order to finance expenses of the colonial administration and infrastructure projects, namely the railway from Mombasa to Uganda which played an important role in bringing Asian labor into East Africa.

To create this agricultural export economy the Empire expropriated land from African inhabitants in order to vacate farmland for growing profitable crops like coffee. An African labor force was formed firstly by slave labor and secondly by the initiation of a poll tax upon the African population with the single purpose of forcing them into working on farms owned by colonizers. Marketing boards, licensing and prohibition laws against Africans, forbidding them to grow cash crops, were introduced by the colonial administration for the purpose of creating a monopoly position and protecting the agricultural export community from potential African competition.<sup>17</sup>

The growth and development of Nairobi accrued from it severing as service center for this newly created colonizer economy [“white highlands”]. After becoming a railway depot in 1899 due to it being a suitable stopping point for engineers constructing the railway line across the Rift Valley, the city underwent a fast growing process resulting in becoming the political capital six years later.<sup>18</sup>

16 Vgl. Illiffe 1979, 135-143.

17 Vgl. Wolff 1974, 111-118.

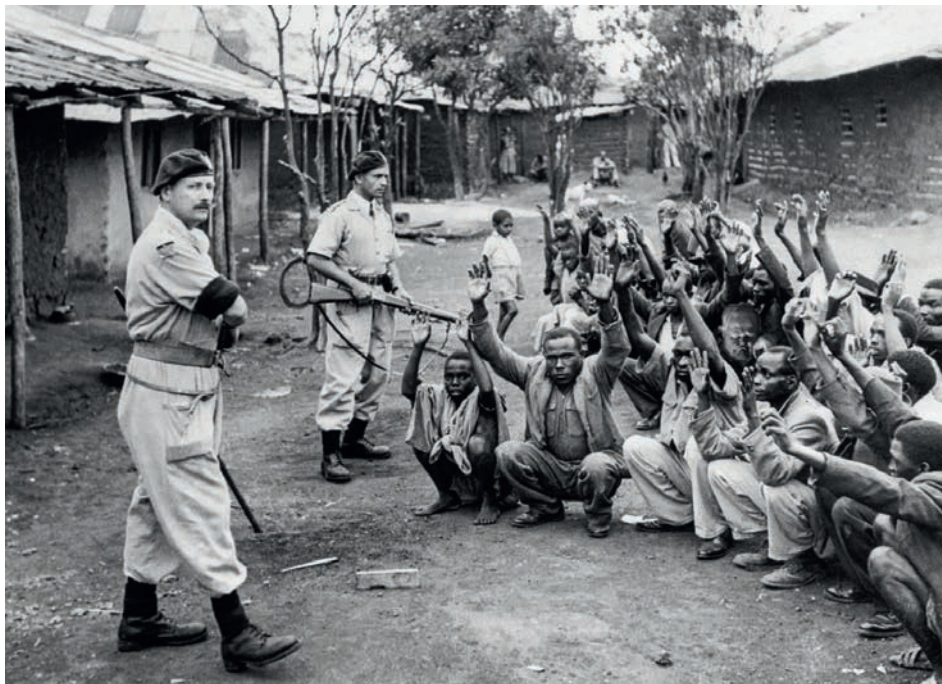
18 Vgl. Van Zwanenberg 1972, 194-196.



Naturally the creation of a colonial society led to discontent within the local population. The great depression which Europe was facing after World War I exacerbated this situation. World prices were falling, so the export economy attempted to cut African wages which led to the beginning of political organization and protest within Nairobi resulting in riots in 1922.

Basically the next thirty years of Kenyan history were defined by an increasing divergence between colonial and African interests. World War II sounded the bell for the downfall of the colonial state. The war created a class of Africans with organizational and military skills gained by fighting for the allied forces abroad. This class should later form the core of the resistance which was about to bring the British administration in Kenya to an end.

In 1944 the Kenyan African Union [KAU] was formed by Kikuyu nationalists, including the later president Jomo Kenyatta, with their initial aim of being allowed into the European settler economy. Nationalist intentions heated up in the following years leading to the uprising of the "Mau-Mau", a more radical force mainly composed of Kikuyus which had been resettled during the colonialization process. In 1952 the situation escalated after "Mau-Mau" assassins murdered Waruhiu wa Kungu who was the highest African representative within the colonial administration whereon Evelyn Baring, governor of Kenya, declared a State of Emergency and arrested the KAU leadership including Kenyatta who was sentenced to seven years in prison.<sup>19</sup>



British military forces were sent to Kenya to bring this bloody riot to an end, which they did in 1956. Between 1952 and 1963 Kenya moved towards political independence. The British colonial administration created a middle class in order to prepare their going in 1963. Slowly they began to release politicians from prison with the final release of Kenyatta in 1962. Kenya remained a colony of the British Empire until 1963, after that becoming independent with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister and in 1964 becoming a republic with Jomo Kenyatta as first president.<sup>20</sup>

From 1960 Kenya underwent rapid economic growth resulting in a high level of social inequality. Policies conducted by the African elite basically were continued policies of the colonial administration.<sup>21</sup>

What is important in the history of Nairobi is that the city experienced an extremely fast urban growth after independence due to migration from rural areas. This resulted in a large need for housing and the upcoming of landlordism where mainly the upper class used their political power to informally generate profits from renting out low class houses.

It was a lucrative form of generating profits because it was not visible in any official statistic ergo the money came in tax free. This commercialization of the unauthorized housing market was accompanied by the involvement of private capital. However the high demand in housing in combination with private capital investment resulted in the reduction of housing standards, from which people still suffer today.<sup>22</sup>



F 27 Jomo Kenyatta.

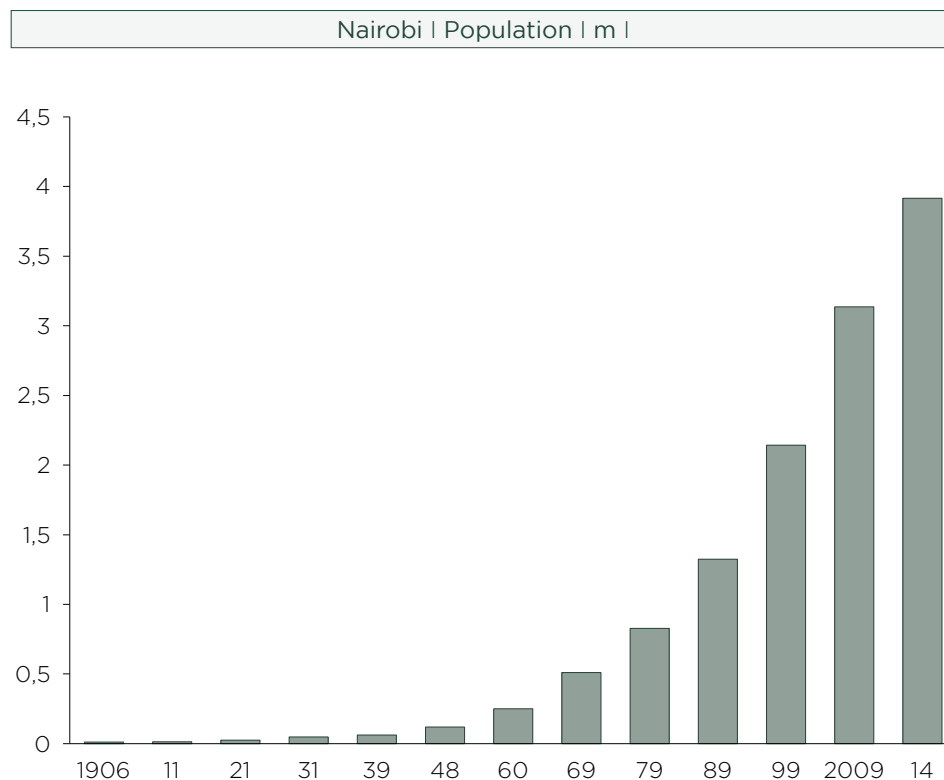
20 Vgl. Amis 1983, 85-86.

21 Vgl. Leys 1975, 44-47.

22 Vgl. Amis 1983, 82.

After his death in 1978 Kenyatta was followed as president by his deputy Daniel arap Moi whose area should last until 2002. Kenya practically was a one-party state from 1969. In 1982 the ruling Kenya African National Union [KANU, former KAU] made itself the only legal party in Kenya. In 1992 this phase was abandoned but Moi was reelected with a strong majority. In 1997 Moi won another term but under rather spurious circumstances. His main opponents at that time were Raila Odinga and Mwai Kibaki. In 2002 Moi stepped down and Kibaki running for the National Rainbow Coalition [NARC] won the elections against Uhuru Kenyatta, the son of Jomo Kenyatta, running for KANU. In 2010 a new constitution which limited the powers of the president and introduced devolution of power and resources to 47 newly created counties was adopted in a national referendum. Kibaki was in power until March 2013 when Kenyatta won the elections against Odinga and is in power since then.<sup>23</sup>

As for Nairobi, the city is still facing an enormous urban growth, harboring 3,915 million people in 2014 and having had a compound annual growth rate of 4,53% from 2009 to 2014. From 1999 to 2009 the compound annual growth rate was 3,88%, so the city is growing even faster now than it was 10 years ago.<sup>24</sup> A major challenge for urban planning, one which is not yet addressed in a satisfying way.



F 28 Nairobi Population 1906-2014.

F 29 Uhuru Kenyatta 2013.

23 Vgl. BBC 2015.

24 Vgl. Hedrick-Wong/Angelopulo 2011.











## ECONOMY



**K**enya is the economic epicenter of East Africa. Annual GDP growth was around 5% in recent years [5,3% in 2014]. GDP measured in purchasing power parity was \$ 132,4 billion in 2014. Agriculture is the most important employment source in Kenya, with 75% of the population occupied in this sector. Compared to the high percentage of people working in agriculture, it contributes only 29% of GDP due to 75% of the output coming from small-scale production. The most important agricultural products are tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy, beef, fish, poultry and eggs. Industry contributes 18% of GDP and the service sector 53%.<sup>25</sup>

The majority of people still being employed in the agricultural sector together with the high unemployment rate of 40% which has not decreased since 15 years, the lack of sufficient infrastructure and the high corruption rate are the main reasons why the Kenyan economy is not growing faster.

To give a prolific example, one of the most important companies in Kenya is M-Pesa which provides mobile payment. This sector has been established very successfully within Kenya and is now being adopted in other economies like India and Tanzania.<sup>26</sup>

However the biggest problem still remains the inefficient agricultural sector. While in Kenya 75% of the population is occupied in the agricultural sector, in developed countries this percentage is much lower. In Austria for example 5,5%<sup>27</sup> of the population is employed in the agricultural sector, while in the United States this number is only 0,7%.<sup>28</sup>

Kenya thus has 75% of the working population tied up in a sector that performs very inefficiently. Making this sector more efficient [with particular consideration of product quality and local markets] and relocating workforce to the industry and service sectors should be one of the main goals in Kenya's future economic policy.

It might be also a good idea for Kenyan policy to oppose corruption more efficiently, since it leads to bizarre but at the same time unfortunately entertaining excesses sometimes as following article shows.

25 Vgl. The World Bank Group 2016.

26 Vgl. Nation Media Group Limited 2015.

27 Central Intelligence Agency 2016.

28 Central Intelligence Agency 2016.



# Devil made Bungoma leaders buy expensive wheelbarrows – Pastors

BY ROBERT AMALEMBIA

Religious leaders from Bungoma claim the devil misled the county government to purchase the controversial 10 wheelbarrows that cost Sh1.09 million.

Speaking to *The Nairobi*, the Kakamega Bishops and Pastors Association chairman said the whole saga is weird and doesn't add up.

He claimed the devil is at work to deceive the county government leaders.

"The whole issue is out-of-order. A wheelbarrow costs around Sh4,000 or less. What we need to do is pray for the leaders behind the wastage of public funds. Some of these things can only be fought through prayers. There is no way a wheelbarrow can cost that much," said Julius Abungana.

On September 8, Bungoma residents took to the streets to protest against what they deemed to be the embezzlement of funds.

Kenyans on Twitter also protested under the hashtag #DevolvedCorruption and demanded to know what was so special about the Bungoma wheelbarrows.

The Kakamega bishops also blamed people for not going to church and pointed a finger at elected leaders for "interfering" with church matters.

"Politicians are losing direction, you hear them talk of vetting the church, what is that? You cannot vet what is ordained and that is why as they waste time in debating on vetting church, teachers strike, nurses strike and wheelbarrows are bought at exorbitant prices," said Bishop Abungana.



TOP: The wheelbarrows said to have cost Sh 1 million. BELOW: Kakamega Bishops and Pastors Association members at a press conference.  
[PHOTOS: ROBERT AMALEMBIA]

„Religious leaders from Bungoma claim the devil misled the county government to purchase the controversial 10 wheelbarrows that cost Sh1.09 million<sup>29</sup>.

Speaking to *The Nairobi*, the Kakamega Bishops and Pastors Association chairman said the whole saga is weird and doesn't add up. He claimed the devil is at work to deceive the county government leaders. "The whole issue is out-of-order. A wheelbarrow costs around Sh4.000<sup>30</sup> or less. What we need to do is pray for the leaders behind the wastage of public funds. Some of these things can only be fought through prayers. There is no way a wheelbarrow can cost that much," said Julius Abungana.

On September 8, Bungoma residents took to the streets to protest against what they deemed to be the embezzlement of funds. Kenyans on Twitter also protested under the hashtag #DevolvedCorruption and demanded to know what was so special about the Bungoma wheelbarrows. The Kakamega bishops also blamed people for not going to church and pointed a finger at elected leaders for "interfering" with church matters. "Politicians are losing direction, you hear them talk of vetting the church, what is that? You cannot vet what is ordained and that is why as they waste time in debating on vetting church, teachers strike, nurses strike and wheelbarrows are bought at exorbitant prices," says Bishop Abungana.<sup>31</sup>

F 31 Corruption, Kibera 2015.

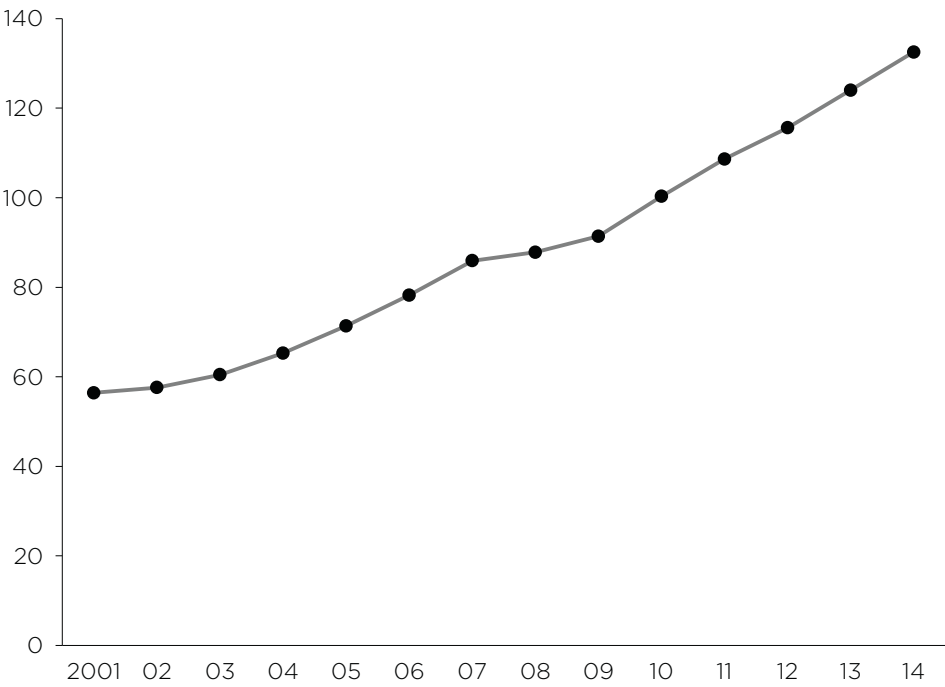
29 EUR 9.905,91 [September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015/exchange rate: 1:110,037].

30 EUR 36,35 [September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015/exchange rate: 1:110,037].

31 Amalemba 2015, 8.



Kenya | GDP | \$bn |

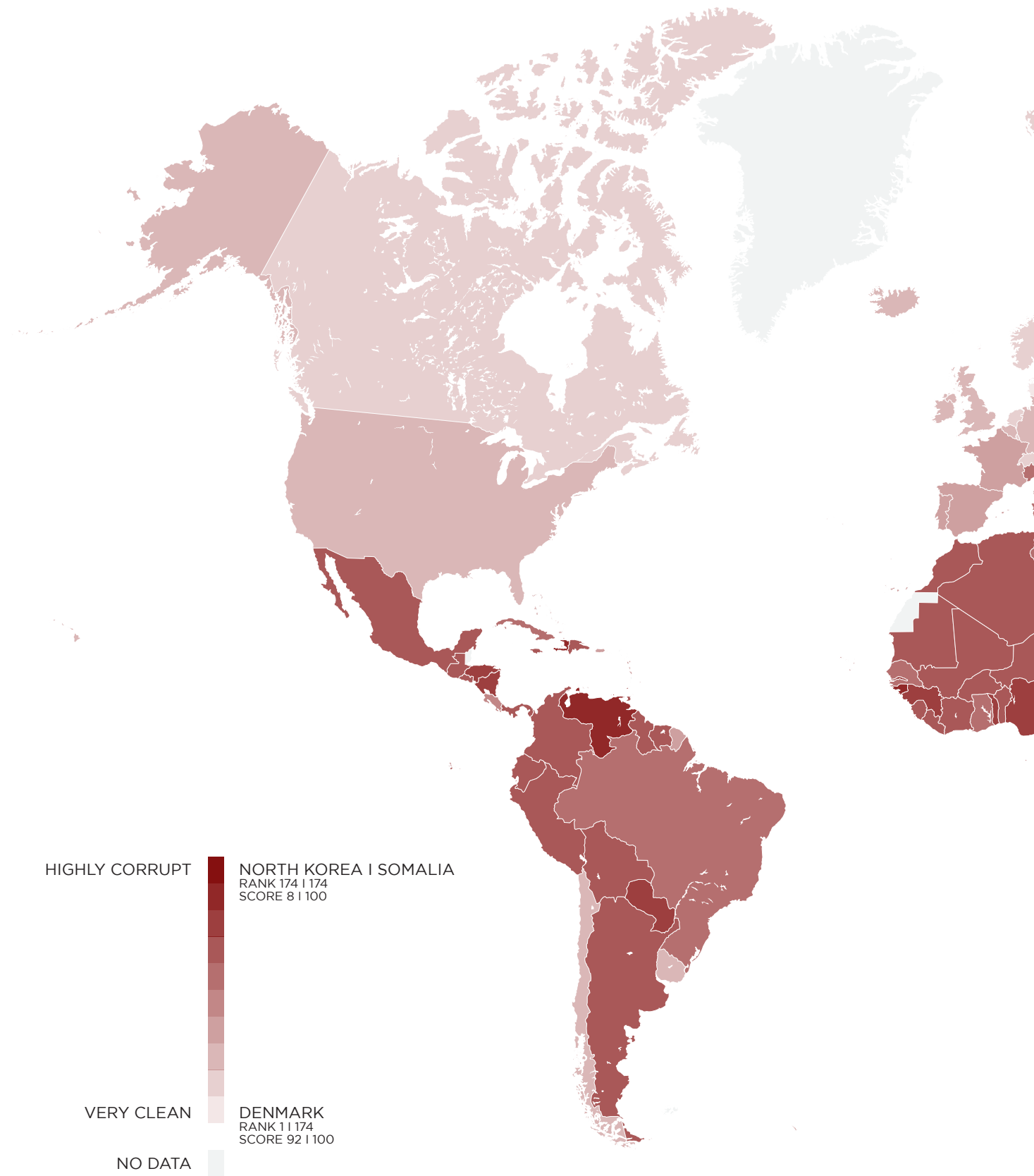


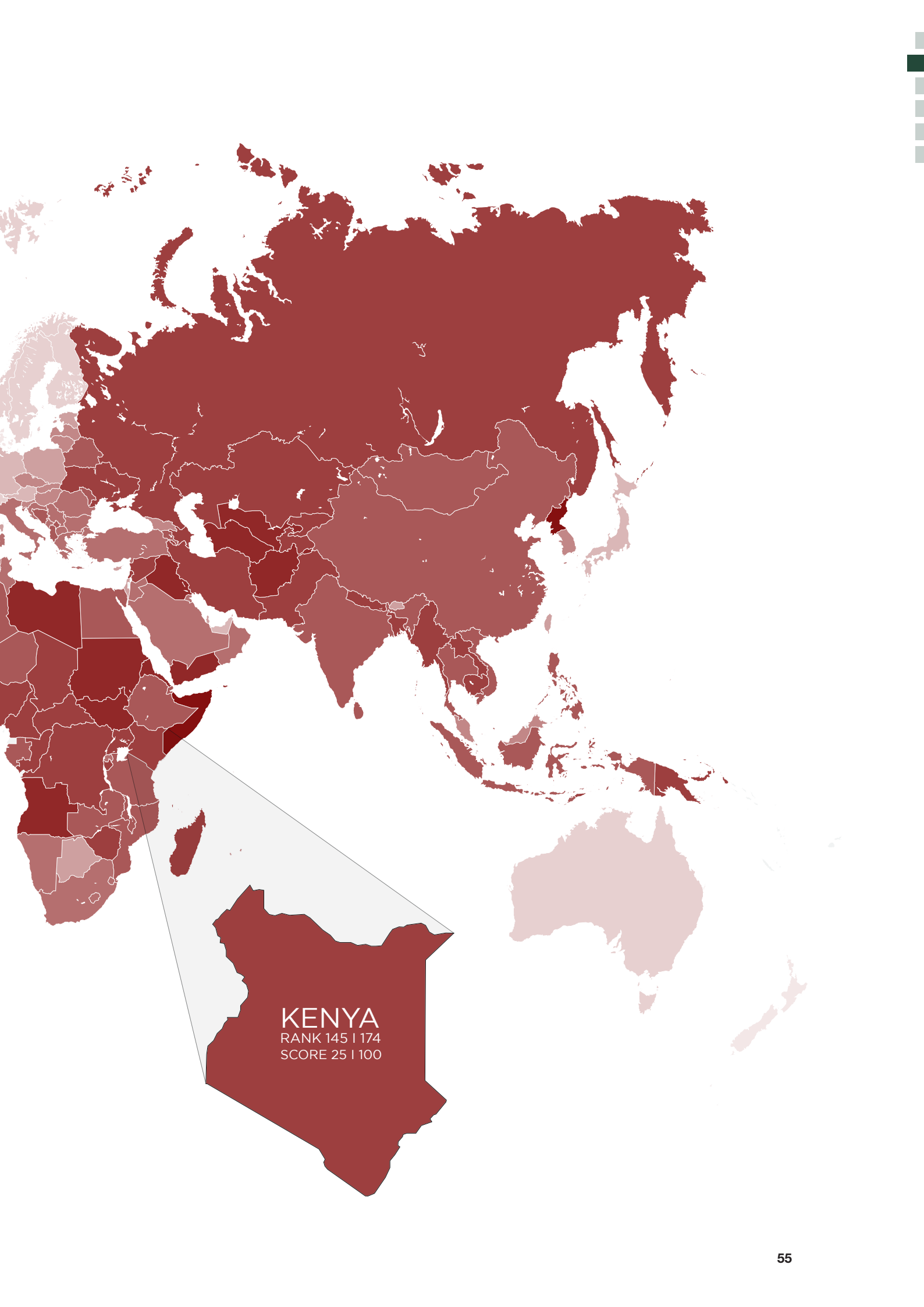
GDP composition	
services	53 %
agriculture	29 %
industry	18 %



labour force by occupation	
agriculture	75 %
services + industry	25 %

F 32 Kenya GDP growth.  
 F 33 GDP composition + labour force by occupation.





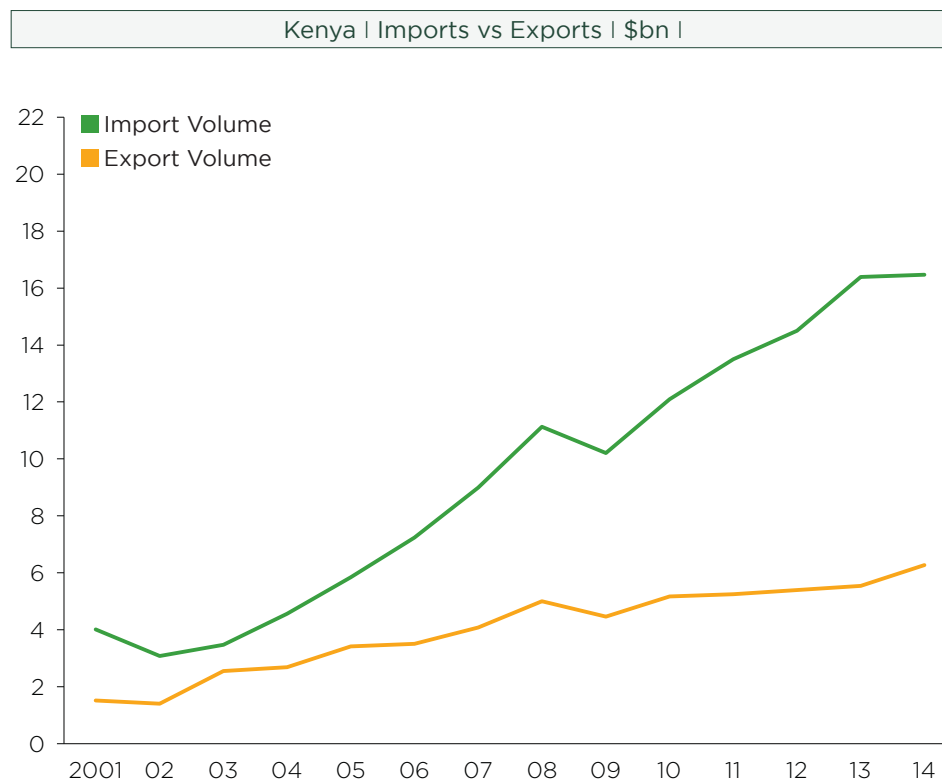


Kenya's biggest export partners are Uganda with 11,9%, the Netherlands with 6,8% and the United States with 6,3%. Biggest import partners are India with 18,3%, China with 12,9% and the US with 4,1%. The export volume in 2014 was \$ 6,27 billion compared to an import volume of \$ 16,47 billion in current US\$.

Exports are rising slowly while imports are rising steadily. Imports from the US rose slightly over the last 15 years, whereas imports from India and China exploded. While mainly consumer goods are being imported from India, China mainly exports capital goods and electronics into Kenya.<sup>32</sup>

Recently the US are trying to strengthen their position within East Africa, initiated by President Obama's visit to Nairobi in 2015. On July 25<sup>th</sup> 2015 he visited the capital to co-host the Global Entrepreneurship Summit. This event is supposed to carry the spirit of entrepreneurship around the world. First hosted in 2010 in Washington, the GES is now a gathering point for spirited minds that drive economic growth with their unique business ideas.<sup>33</sup>

For Kenya, the visit of Mr. Obama has both economic as well as sentimental impacts. Sentimental because his father is Kenyan and obviously Kenyans are very proud that the 3<sup>rd</sup> most powerful man in the world is Kenyan.<sup>34</sup>



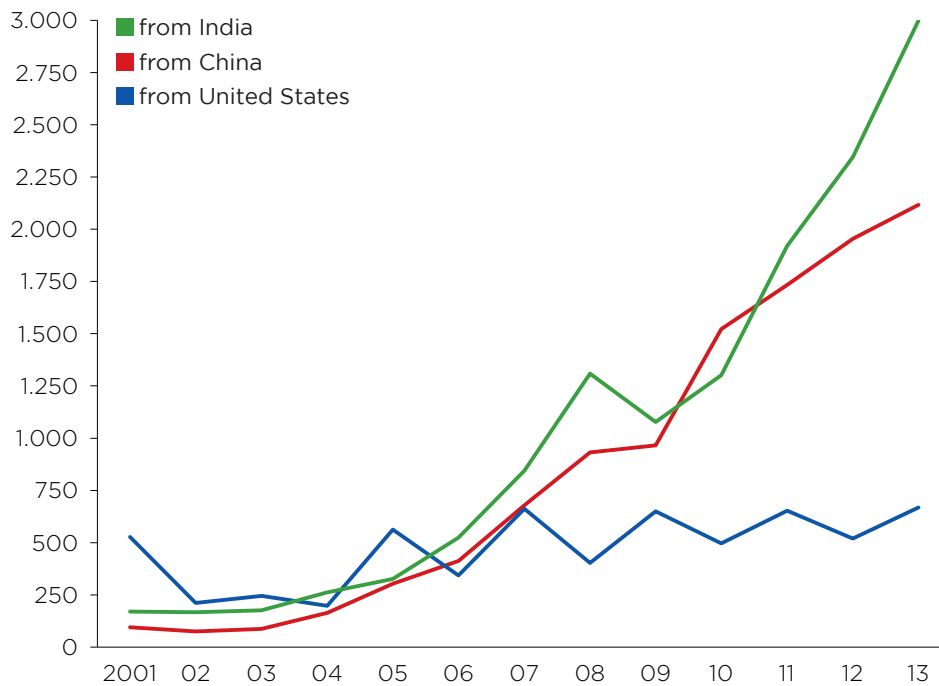
F 35 Kenya Imports vs. Exports.

<sup>32</sup> Vgl. The World Bank Group 2016.

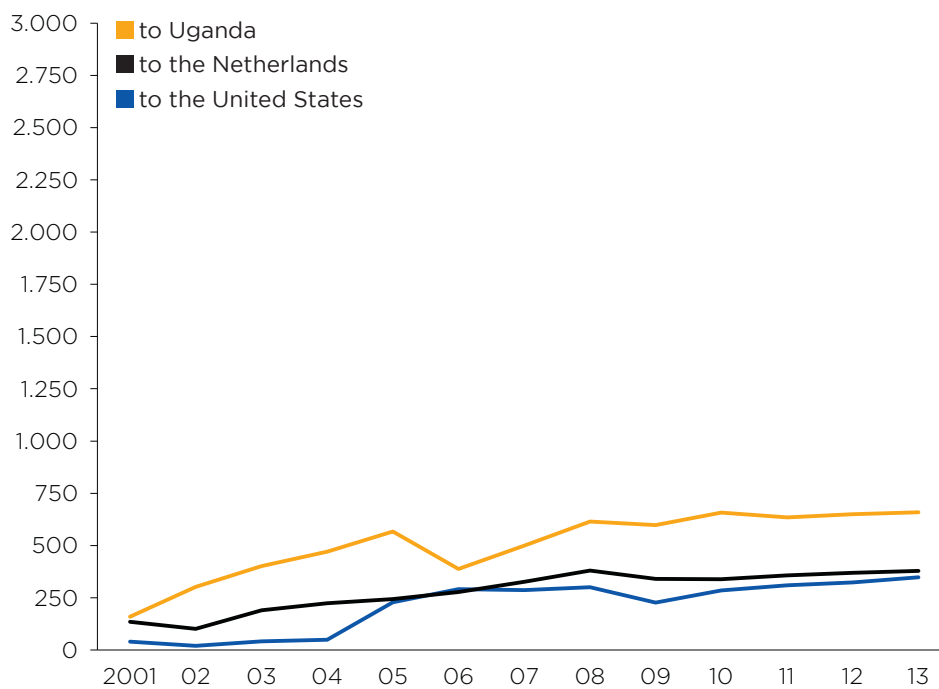
<sup>33</sup> Vgl. GES 2015.

<sup>34</sup> Vgl. Forbes.com LLC™ 2016.

Kenya | Imports | \$m |



Kenya | Exports | \$m |





Only the 3<sup>rd</sup> most powerful man because Mr. Obama was outstripped in 2013 by Vladimir Putin, who is currently the most powerful man in the world, whatever that means [due to Forbes it means that there is one slot for 100 million people on the planet. For somebody to get listed it depends on ones influence over other people, the financial resources being hold by those people, if one is powerful in multiple areas and lastly if one actively uses his or her power].<sup>35</sup>

However, the real reason for Mr. Obamas visit was the economic one. The US is trying to outdo China's investments in Africa by negotiating agreements on government level which should support American companies investing in Kenya. When Kenyatta became president in 2013, he pointed out that it would be more important for the country to look east instead of west and confirmed that by traveling to Beijing and Moscow on his fist diplomatic mission out of Kenya. The 3<sup>rd</sup> most powerful man on the planet is trying to fix that issue by strengthening the relationship between Kenya and the US and beat the 5<sup>th</sup> most powerful man on the planet who happens to be the president of China in the race of doing business with Africa.

A multibillion-dollar deal that contains the construction of a new port in Lamu, a pipeline to connect it with oil fields in Kenya and Uganda, a large power plant and a railway connecting the port with existing railroads in Nairobi, Ethiopia and South Sudan is being negotiated at the moment. Competing Chinese contractors tried to intervene for months but apparently without succeeding. Due to Gerrishon K. Ikiara, an economist at Nairobi University, it is easier to work with Chinese companies than with western ones because the Chinese do not care about local issues and politics.<sup>36</sup>

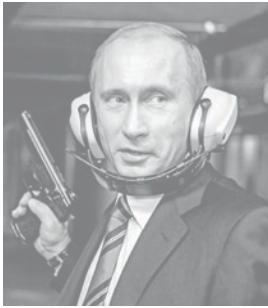
As a result the Chinese produced exactly those kinds of buildings and infrastructures that can be observed in Nairobi. Constructing too narrow streets which cannot handle the emerging traffic and the rain-falls during the raining seasons and putting "Hua Shan" staircases<sup>37</sup> in front of every building are not beneficial for the economy. Maybe Kenya has already seen enough of the unsustainable structures that the Chinese fabricated in recent years due to not concerning themselves with local issues.

However, let us hear [read] what President Kenyatta and President Obama had to say at the Global Entrepreneurship Summit 2015.

35 Vgl. Forbes.com LLC™ 2009.

36 Vgl. Santora 2015.

37 TRAVELBOOK.de 2015.



**#1** Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin  
President of Russia



**#2** Angela Dorothea Merkel  
Chancellor of Germany



**#3** Barack Hussein Obama II  
President of the United States



**#4** Jorge Mario Bergoglio  
Pope Franciscus



**#5** Xi Jinping  
President of the People's Republic of China

- F 38 Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin.
- F 39 Angela Dorothea Merkel.
- F 40 Barack Hussein Obama II.
- F 41 Jorge Mario Bergoglio.
- F 42 Xi Jinping.





„Good morning everyone, welcome to Nairobi, welcome to Kenya, it's a delight to have you all here. President Barack Obama, distinguished Entrepreneurs, Ladies and Gentleman, let me take this opportunity once again to say that the people of the African continent and Kenya are truly proud to welcome all of you to this, the world's most diverse continent and indeed the cradle of mankind. So to all of you and on behalf of all Kenyans, let me say Welcome Home or as we say Karibu Nyumbani.

Ladies and Gentleman, we have built mighty civilizations in Africa but at the same time we've also suffered great harm, on account sometimes of natural disasters and at others due to manmade calamities. However despite that, we still rise, fired by our spirit of resilience and our undying hope for a better tomorrow. We all know that for a decade now the economies of Africa have been the fastest growing in the world. Behind these statistics is a story of a new generation of Africans, committed to the African Renaissance. Our forefathers won the political freedoms that we enjoy today but on the socioeconomic front our continent continues to face major challenges. This is our moment to complete the task started by our fathers and pursue economic freedom. It is the time for a new generation of Africans to promote inclusive prosperity. In our pursuit of this prosperity, we have truly embraced the private sector. You, the entrepreneurs who are here in this room today, who have come from all corners of the globe, are our hope in this task. In this new paradigm we cannot afford the luxury of the old language of east versus west. As for Kenya, we are aligned to neither. We are firmly and irreversibly aligned to progress.

Africa's relationship with the rest of the world must be premised on mutual benefit, where our people and our resources are leveraged to secure the growth of our economy's and **prosperity for all**.

Ladies and Gentleman, as large parts of the world each, Africa grows younger by the day. **The youthful sons and daughters of Africa are our incredible resource**. They are reaching out for a new future, in which their innovation and curiosity will transform the world. Kenya typifies this change. Kenyans are using their mobile phone air time and this inspired the development of M-Pesa, now the world's leading mobile money platform and that has led to an increase in financial inclusivity in Kenya. The same ingenuity is also exemplified by Julius Yego, a young man who logged on to YouTube, using an old mobile phone, learned how to throw the javelin and this year he recorded the world's longest throw. M-KOPA is a new Kenyan innovation and has brought the benefits of solar lighting to thousands of rural homes, enabling our children to study after school, relieving our mothers from the burden of fetching firewood and burning kerosene late into the night. These are just but a few examples that demonstrate the ability of this continent to transform challenges into opportunities.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman, we are resilient and brave people. You are all aware, that nearly 2 years ago the Westgate Mall in Nairobi was the scene of a heartbreaking act of criminal brutality. To the world it became an emblem of extremist violence and terrorism. I am proud to inform you that a week ago, this mall reopened and its flagship store proceeded to record more sales on the first day of opening than on any other day in the malls history. We were able to rise above our pain and we resolved that we must keep marching forward. We are truly a nation that shames its saboteurs and detractors. Mr. President, the democratic space in Kenya was secured by a transformation in governance. Our people aspired for a new constitutional dispensation which my government has implemented, in both letter and spirit. In just two years we are a fully devolved government and brought services closer to the people. From the big cities of Nairobi and Mombasa, to the promising towns of Isiolo and Machakos, the impact of devolution means that no part of our country is left behind and that national prosperity will be shared in every corner of our land.

Mr. President, distinguished Entrepreneurs, Africa is the world's newest and most promising frontier of limitless opportunity. Gone are the days when the only lens to view our continent, was one of despair and indignity. Mr. President, this country and this continent does not claim perfection but without a doubt we can claim progress. The key insight is to see that we are at the beginning of a great journey and it is a journey that we invite all of you to join us. We see as clearly as anyone, that true opportunity demands a respectful human dignity, fundamental rights and the protection of democratic ideals. These shared values are the bridge between the people of our different continents, cultures and creeds.



Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman, let me conclude by saying that aside from participating in this summit, I encourage all of you to go out and see for yourselves the enchanting beauty and promise of this country. You will without a doubt discover that **Kenya is a hotbed of vibrant culture**, spectacular natural beauty, of wonderful people, with infinite possibility. Let the world hear a very simple message. That the narrative of African despair and indignity is false and indeed was never true. Mr. President, it is our hope that your presence here today and indeed all of you gathered here, will help us change that narrative. When you go home and indeed as you travel around the world, tell those who you meet, about what you have seen here in Kenya. Share your experiences and let them know that **Africa is open and ready for business**. It is now my pleasure and indeed great honor to introduce my cohost, leader of the United States of America, a great friend of this continent, President Barack Obama, welcome Mr. President. “<sup>38</sup>



The young population of Kenya is really a powerful resource, but one that must be well educated. Due to the UNESCO global monitoring report there were still one million children out of school in Kenya in 2010.<sup>39</sup> Those are one million potential ideas of how to benefit society and economy that will never be heard. Especially children in rural and slum areas do not always have the chance to go to school. It is the duty of the government to get all young Kenyan's into school. Enumerating a couple of successful companies which were founded by educated people will not do the job.

Last time I was inside the Westgate Mall, it was nearly empty. Shortly after this I was on a date with a Kenyan girl and we came across this subject. She told me that there is still a lot of fear within the population regarding the horrible terrorist attack of Al Shabaab that took place there in 2013.<sup>40</sup> However, terrorism is not prevented by designing buildings that make it a real struggle for people to get inside, but by intelligent policy and proper education.

Kenya is a hotbed of vibrant culture, but this hotbed is endangered of dying if the recent challenges of urbanization are not handled well enough. Public life is not how it could and should be. Buildings are built against people and not for them. The architecture is not at all a reflection of the culture, but this would be necessary in order for people to really feel connected to the place. It is great to be open and ready for business, but business should not kill culture.

38 Kenyatta 2015.

39 Vgl. Redman 2012.

40 Vgl. Kriel 2015.



„Thank you. Thank you so much. Please, please, everybody have a seat. Good Morning. Tanga jumbo. Thank you so much, President Kenyatta, for your timely remarks, your warm welcome and the great work that has gone into hosting this summit. It is wonderful to be back in Kenya. Niaje wasee! Hawayuni! I am proud to be the first US President to visit Kenya and obviously this is personal for me, there is a reason why my name is Barack Hussein Obama. My father came from these parts and I have family and relatives here and in my visits over the years walking the streets of Nairobi I've come to know the warmth and the spirit of the Kenyan people.

Now what President Kenyatta and I really want to have is a conversation with our panel and we've got some outstanding young people here today, who I think represent the promise of entrepreneurship not only in Africa but around the world, but I do want to make just a few quick points. We are joined today by inspiring entrepreneurs from more than a 120 countries and many from across Africa and all of you embody a spirit that we need to take on some of the biggest challenges that we face in the world. The spirit of entrepreneurship, the idea that there are no limits to the human imagination, that ingenuity can overcome what is and create what needs to be.

And everywhere I go across the United States and around the world I hear from people, but especially young people, who are ready to start something on their own, to lift up people's lives and shape their own destinies, and that's entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship creates new jobs and new businesses, new ways to deliver basic services, new ways of seeing the world, it's the spark of prosperity.



It helps citizens stand up for their rights and push back against corruption. Entrepreneurship offers a positive alternative to the ideologies of violence and division that can all too often fill the void when young people don't see a future for themselves. **Entrepreneurship means ownership and self-determination** as opposed to simply being depended on somebody else for your livelihood and your future. Entrepreneurship brings down barriers between communities and cultures and builds bridges that help us take on common challenges together because one thing that entrepreneurs understand is that you don't have to look a certain way or be of a certain faith or have a certain last name in order to have a good idea.

And the challenge is, as so many of you know, it's very often hard to take those first steps. It's hard to access capital. It's hard sometimes to get the training and the skills to run a business as professionally as it needs to be in this competitive world. It's hard to tap into the networks and mentors that can mean the difference between a venture taking off and one that falls flat.

And it's even harder for women and young people in communities that have often been marginalized and denied access to opportunities. You run into old attitudes that say some people, because of where you come from or what you look like, don't have what it takes to lead or create a business and sometimes it's subtle. You go into pitch an idea and maybe the response you get might not be as enthusiastic as if someone else pitched the exact same idea. Sometimes women or folks from communities that historically have not been viewed as entrepreneurial may not have the means of opening those doors just to get in front of the right person. Of course the best answer to that kind of thinking is the example that all of you are setting, your success.

And that's why I've made encouraging this spirit of entrepreneurship a key part of America's engagement in the world. I launched the first of these summits in Washington five years ago and since then we've helped empower hundreds of thousands of entrepreneurs, giving them a boost to launch thousands of new businesses and initiatives. Here in Africa, our Young African Leaders Initiative is empowering tens of thousands of dynamic leaders, not only in business but also in government and civil society. Because one of the things that we have come to understand, and this is particularly relevant to Africa, is that in order to create successful entrepreneurs, the government also has a role in creating the transparency and the rule of law and the ease of doing business and the anti-corruption agenda, that creates a platform for people to succeed.

So this is our first Global Entrepreneurship Summit in Sub-Saharan Africa. We wanted to come here. I wanted to be here because **Africa is on the move**. Africa is one of the fastest-growing regions in the world. **People are being lifted out of poverty**, incomes are up, the middle class is growing and young people like you are harnessing technology to change the way Africa is doing business, as President Kenyatta alluded to.

And that creates incredible opportunities for Africans and for the world. It means more growth and trade that creates jobs in all our countries. It's good for all of us. This continent needs to be a future hub of global growth not just African growth. And the country that is hosting us today is setting an important example, Kenya is leading the way. Today Kenya is the largest economy in East Africa, high speed broadband and mobile connectivity are on the rise unleashing the entrepreneurial spirit of even more Kenyans. Every day around the world, millions of people send and save money with M-Pesa, and it's a great idea that started here in Kenya. From Zimbabwe to Bangladesh, citizens work to keep elections safe, using crowd sourcing platform Ushahidi and that's a great idea that started right here in Kenya. Here in Nairobi startup incubators are nurturing new businesses every day, maybe some of yours, each with the potential to be the great next Kenyan innovation.

And the good news is that I am not the only one who sees the promise of Africa. I'm joined on this trip by some leaders not just across my administration, but I'm also joined by 20 members of the United States Congress, from both parties, because supporting a strong partnership with Africa is something that unites Americans. We got some incredible entrepreneurs and business leaders who are well-established from the United States who are with us. They see the promise as well and they are putting their money where their mouth is.

So today we are taking the next steps to partner with you. First, we are offering entrepreneurs more startup capital. At last year's Entrepreneurship Summit we set a goal of generating \$1 billion in new investment for emerging entrepreneurs around the world, with half the money going to support women and young people. A few months ago I challenged governments, companies, organizations and individuals to help us reach this target. Today, I am proud to announce that not only did we make our goal, we surpassed it. We secured more than \$1 billion in new commitments from banks, foundations, philanthropists, all to support entrepreneurs like you.

Second, we are connecting you with the world's top business leaders and innovators. We handpicked more than 200 seasoned investors and entrepreneurs and brought them to this summit. I even brought a few of my presidential ambassadors for entrepreneurship. These are some of America's leading innovators and entrepreneurs, so if you see them, don't be shy. Pin them down, get their advice, pitch them your idea, that's why they are here. And don't be discouraged if they say, I'm not sure that's going to work, and they ask you tough questions, because one of the things every one of these successful entrepreneurs will tell you is that along with incredible successes, they've had some failures as well and they've learned from them, but they haven't given up. Number three, as I've said, we are stepping it up to support women entrepreneurs. Women are powerhouse entrepreneurs. The research shows that when women entrepreneurs succeed, they drive economic growth and invest more back into their families and communities.



We have already helped build a network of more than 1.600 women entrepreneurs across Africa. We're launching three women's entrepreneurial centers, one in Zambia, one opening later this year here in Nairobi and I'm proud to announce that the third center will be located in Mali (Applause). We got some folks from Mali in da house (Laughter). And as part of that \$1 billion that I mentioned earlier, the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation is contributing \$100 million to support Goldmann Sachs' 10.000 women initiative, making more capital available to women-owned enterprises around the world. So, congratulations.

So as you leave here today, I want you all to know that I believe in you. I believe that you have the drive and the passion to change the world. You can unlock new solutions to the pressing global challenges that we face. I believe that. I believe that as you make these innovations, you'll make life better for all of us and I'm looking forward to being your partner in that process. So with that, what I think we need to do is to hear from some of these young entrepreneurs themselves if they can tell us a little bit about what they are doing, because I think they are great examples of all the talent that is here today. Thank you very much.<sup>41</sup>



Entrepreneurship is a tool which unleashes potentials. Especially in slum areas like Kibera with its large number of small sized businesses, entrepreneurship can be used to better the life of the community. Giving entrepreneurship more and the right space will later be a key element in my design proposal. Mr. Obama launched the first entrepreneurship summit in Washington six years ago, not the only thing he launched during his term in office but in this case a really good thing since entrepreneurship addresses exactly the key challenges that Kenya is facing right now. Still, very interesting how politics nowadays depend on rhetoric's and acting skills more than on actual deeds. Nobody could play the role of the US president in a movie better than the US president himself.

Nevertheless Mr. Obama made a few good points in his speech. It is very important that the government provides a platform which supports peoples businesses, the businesses of all inhabitants without exception. But again it is not enough to just enumerate the best few ideas that worked already, it is much more important to provide all people with the same basis in order to develop more good ideas. The large focus on entrepreneurship in any case is commendable and should be lifted not only by the US but by Kenya itself.





„We are the first generation that can afford it. The first generation to outlaw the kind of extreme, stupid poverty that sees a child die of hunger in a world of plenty, or of a disease preventable by a twenty-cent inoculation. We are the first generation that can afford it. The first generation that can unknot the whole tangle of bad trade, bad debt and bad luck. The first generation that can end a corrupt relationship between the powerful and the weaker parts of the world which has been so wrong for so long.”



Bono 2005



## CHAPTER II







## THE END OF POVERTY



In his book “The End of Poverty” Prof. Jeffrey Sachs describes the way how our generation can end poverty by 2025. Now, what does poverty even mean? Clearly it is a state in which people are not able to satisfy their basic needs, neither for themselves nor for the family members for which they are supposed to take care of. However, Sachs gives us three in his métier commonly known degrees of poverty which describe different states of living conditions.

The first and most severe one is extreme or absolute poverty. Absolutely poor find themselves in a condition of chronic hunger and the inability to access safe drinking water, sanitation and healthcare. They likely reside in subhuman quarters which are not waterproof and lack cover against environmental influences. They are not able to afford education for their children and elementary articles of clothing like shoes. Sachs describes moderate poverty as a state in which all basic needs of a human are met, but just barely. Relative poverty refers to people who do not have access to things like cultural goods, recreation and quality healthcare. Without considering some unlucky examples in the developed world, extreme poverty only exists in developing countries.<sup>42</sup>

The World Bank measures poverty using international poverty lines based on purchasing power parity. The commonly known \$1 a day benchmark to define extreme poverty is already outdated. Pertaining to that benchmark people with a monthly income of less than \$32,74 or a daily income of less than \$1,08 [based on 1993 purchasing power parity] were considered extremely poor. Incomes between the \$32,74 line set and the line set of \$65,48 monthly income [or \$2,15 daily income] were considered moderately poor. These functions are known as the “\$1 a day” and “\$2 a day” lines.<sup>43</sup> Until 2005 the \$1 benchmark was used to define people with an income of less than \$1 a day as extremely poor. From 2005 to 2014 the World Bank used the benchmarks of \$1,25 and \$ 2,90 a day based on 2005 purchasing power parity as margins for extreme and moderate poverty.<sup>44</sup>

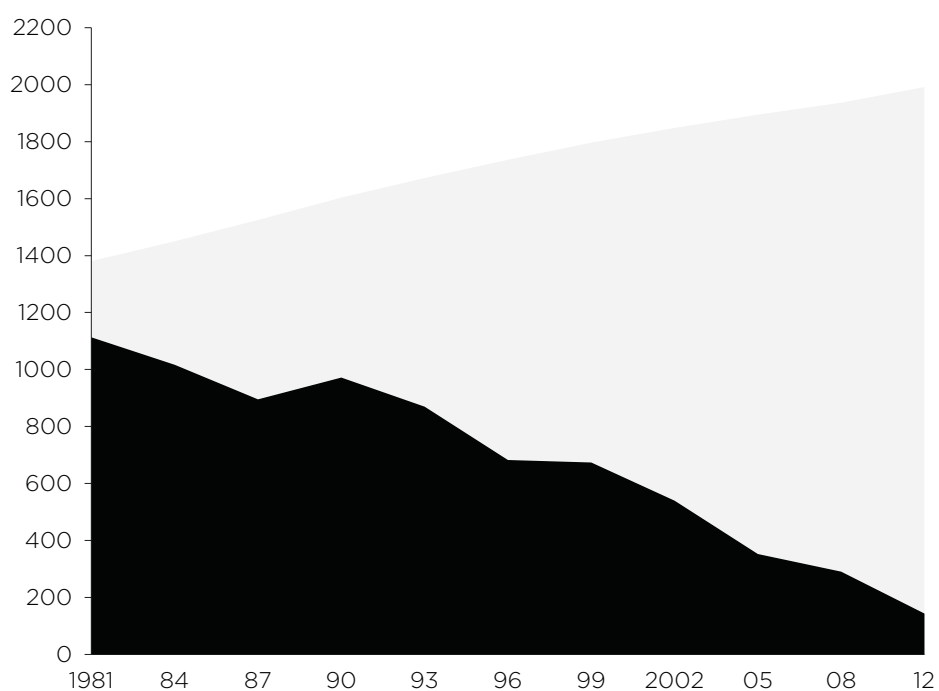
42 Vgl. Sachs 2008, 20.

43 Vgl. Chen/Ravallion 2007, 6

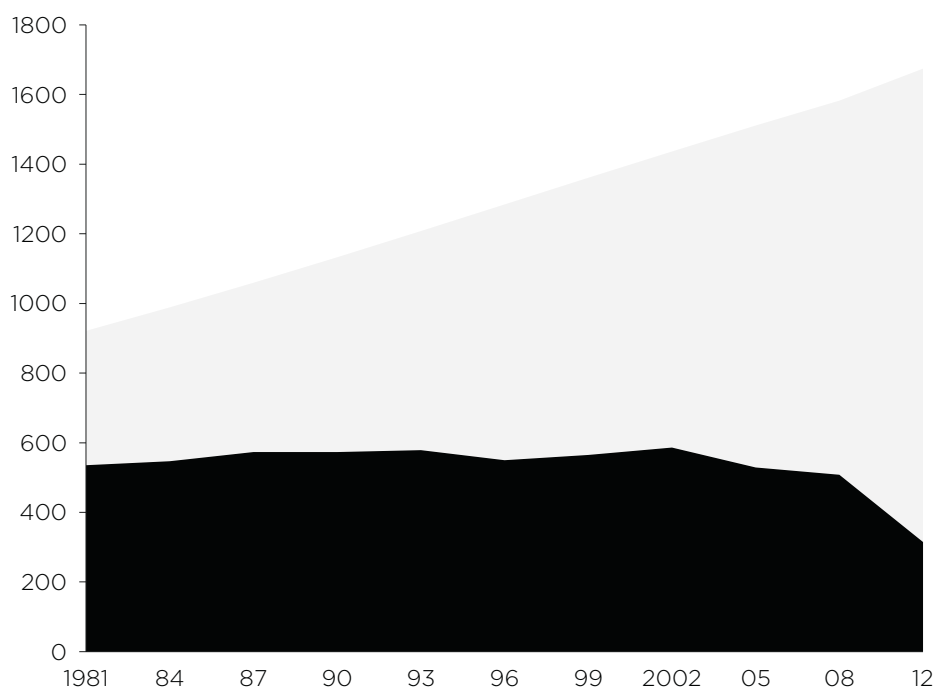
44 Vgl. Chen/Ravallion 2012, 2



East Asia and Pacific [only developing] | population below \$1.90 | m |



South Asia [only developing] | population below \$1.90 | m |



F 47 East Asia and Pacific | population below \$1,90.

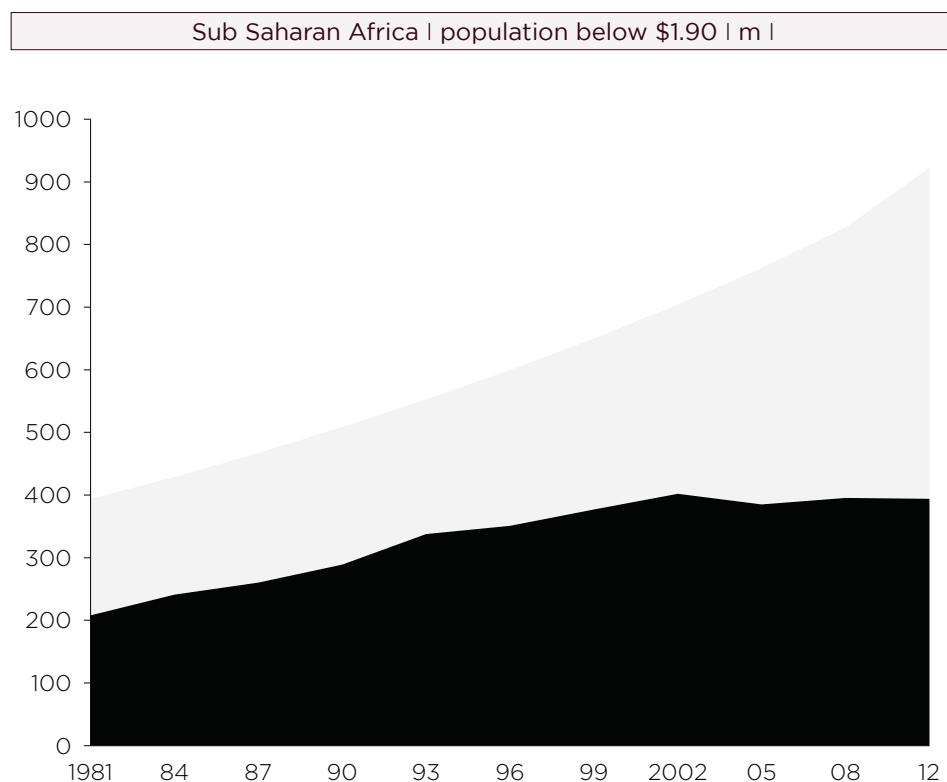
F 48 South Asia | population below \$1,90.

F 49 Sub Saharan Africa | population below \$1,90.

At the moment \$1,90 and \$3,10 a day based on 2011 PPP are defining extreme and moderate poverty.<sup>45</sup>

What are purchasing power parities? PPP's simply said are just variables that show prices [in the national currency] of the same goods and services in different countries. Differences in price levels between countries are being eliminated by equalizing the purchasing power of different countries. Calculation of PPP is undertaken in three steps, firstly at product level, secondly at product group level and lastly at aggregation level.<sup>46</sup> How the complicated process of calculating PPP is done can be read in the Eurostat-OECD Methodological Manual on Purchasing Power Parities, Chapter 12.<sup>47</sup>

According to the World Bank still 896 million people lived at or below \$1,90 a day in 2012 which are 12,7% of the world's population. The situation is most severe in Sub-Saharan Africa where 42,7% of the total population lived below the \$1,90 line in 2012. The percentage of the population living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa is slowly falling but the total numbers of extreme poor are still slightly rising. While Africa is still failing to successfully reduce poverty, South and East Asia succeeded. Poverty went down rapidly from 80,6% in 1981 to 7,2% in 2012 in East Asia [developing countries only] and from 58,1% to 18,8% in South Asia.<sup>48</sup>



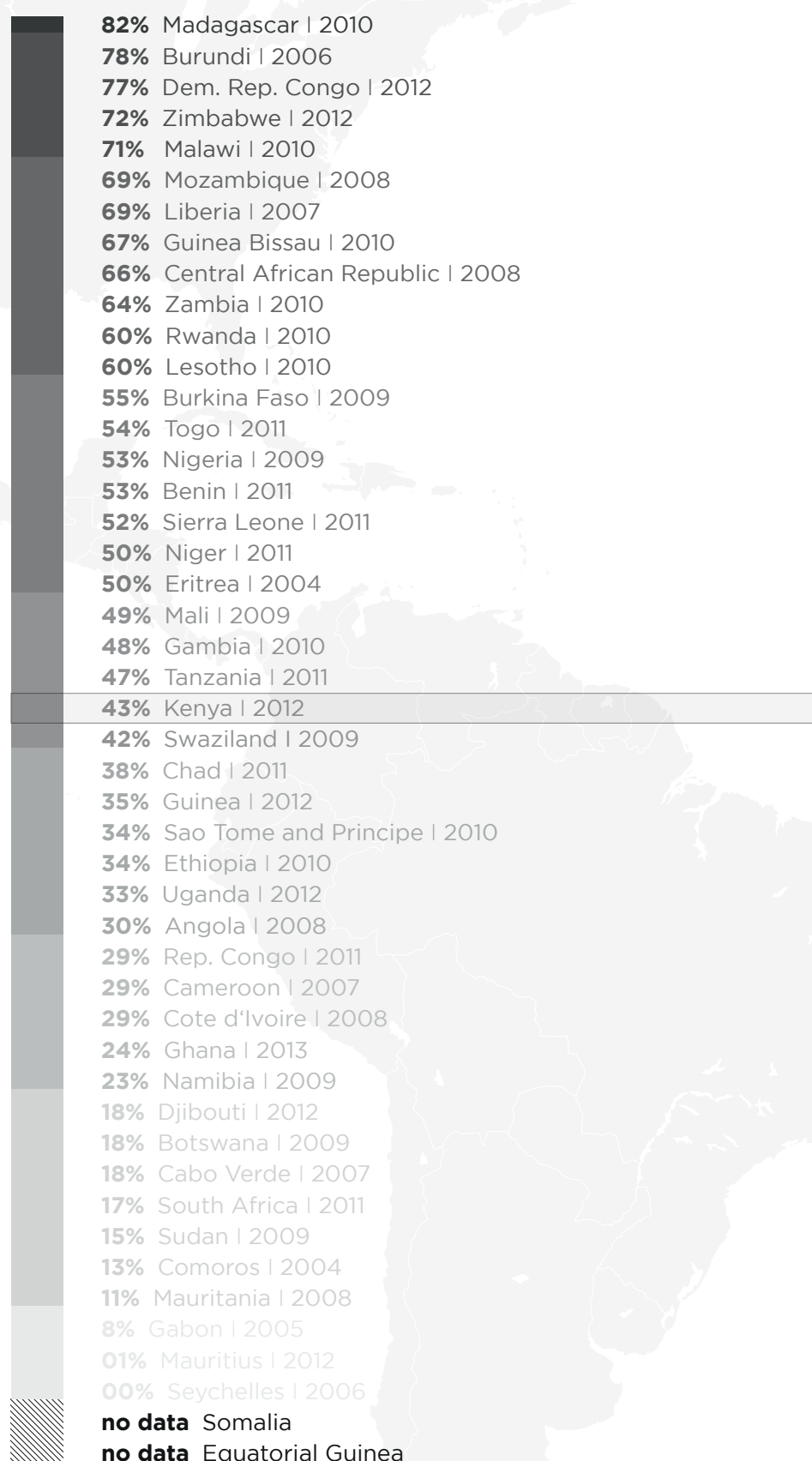
45 Vgl. The World Bank Group 2016.

46 Vgl. OECD 2016.

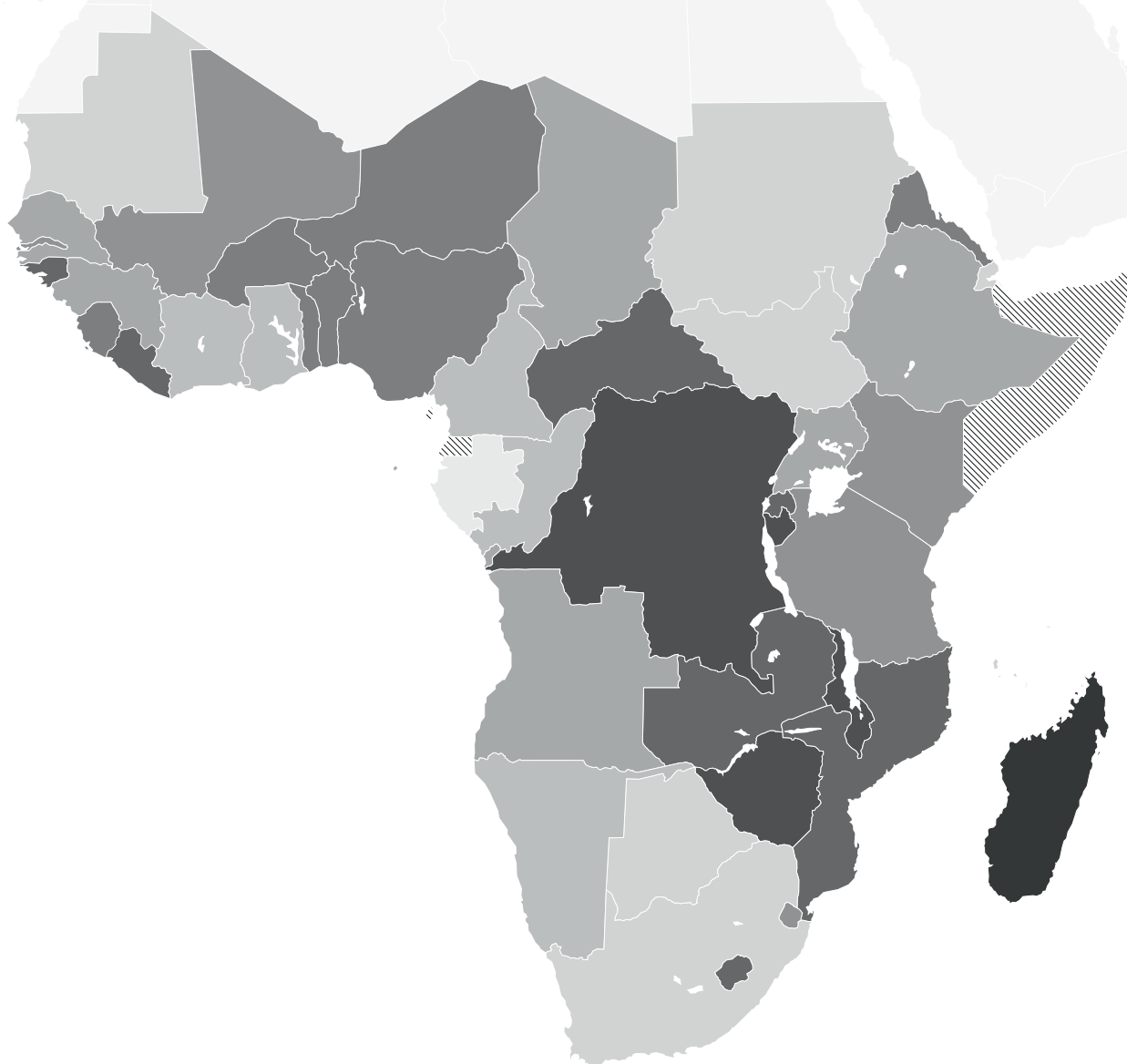
47 European Union/OECD 2012, 235-259.

48 Vgl. The World Bank Group 2015.





**PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING AT OR UNDER  
\$1,90 A DAY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**





Why was and is Asia so much more successful in reducing poverty than Sub-Saharan Africa? Best example is China with its 1,36 billion inhabitants. Long being the world's technological leader, China's leading position slowly started to fall back after the Ming dynasty closed China to international trade in 1434.

Over time this was turning China into an isolated and impoverished country. After undergoing phases of war with the British Empire and invasions by Japan which led to political instability, Mao Zedong and his communist movement were able to seize power. Although making improvements in basic public health, the regime and its communistic economic policy denied China prosperity. Only after Mao's death in 1976 and Deng Xiaoping's rise to power afterwards, economic growth was able to spread. Decommunization in the agricultural sector led to higher outputs. People formerly working on farms were allowed to seek work in the industrial sector. Free trade zones were established and provided a safe business environment for foreign investment and technology which worked well together with the low-waged labor force and soon led to an export boom of Chinese goods.<sup>49</sup>

China handled and is handling also the urbanization process in a sufficient way. Cities are built before people from rural areas arrive. As a result the emergence of slums is being avoided. Over the next decades China is planning to urbanize 400 million more farmers to finish the transition from an agronomy into an industry and service economy. Problems resulting from this fast urbanization process are bad city planning and environmental pollution. Mostly large numbers of equal single-use residential compounds are being built, looking more like housing factories than cities. Because of this fast and as a result often poorly planned development, sometimes ghost towns are being built because the population refuses to settle down in these unlivable structures. There are two opinions on this building boom whether it is a big real estate bubble or necessary because of the millions of people that will move to cities in the decades to come.<sup>50</sup>

I tend more to believe the latter, for one reason because China has a different financial system than Europe or the United States. The four largest banks in the world by total assets are Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, China Construction Bank and ICBC [largest], which are all Chinese and all state owned.<sup>51</sup>

This means on the one hand that China has enough money to pay for its urbanization and on the other hand that the government is in charge of the financial sector, not like in Europe or the United States where it is basically the other way around. This system does not lead to highly indebted states which owe to private banks and as a result diverging interests of governments and the financial market with clear advantages to the latter due to the large governmental debts, but to the ability of the government to combine financial market policies and governmental policies, which proved to be an efficient system over the last decades.

49 Vgl. Sachs 2008, 148-155.

50 Vgl. Lee 2011.

51 Vgl. Chen 2015.







The Chinese System created extremely fast transformations. Pudong, which is now the major financial district in Shanghai, was not there in 1990. Whilst bringing enormous benefits for the economy, this fast transformation process also brought severe environmental pollution. China certainly can and should be viewed as a successful example for economic transformation, but certainly not as one for how to deal with the environment. There is something wrong if factories around Shanghai have to close down because the air pollution in the city got too severe, which happened for example in 2014.

It is important for Kenya to keep that in mind while going through the industrialization and urbanization processes. It would be horrendous to destroy any of the natural beauty within the country and it certainly would also bring economic losses.

However, while China succeeded, most of Africa is still failing in creating prosperity for all. Why? According to Sachs the countries are not able to get their foot on the ladder of development and provide all the people with the basis and skills to increase their income.

There are four ways how the GDP per capita income can be increased. Number one is by savings. Savings can be invested into new assets which create a new flow of income.

Income can secondly be pushed by trade. When specializing in the production of only one good, a business can increase the output and start dealing the good on the market which creates more income.

Third and most important source of new income is technology. By adapting new methods of production and know how, the outputs can be increased drastically. Best example was Britain during and after the Industrial Revolution. Through industrialization the whole economy was transformed from an agronomy into an industrial and service economy. Due to the enormous increase in outputs and the accumulation of capital, Britain was able to establish an Empire that controlled large parts of the world [this should just stand as an example for technology being able to increase output and income drastically and not as an example for ethics or outstanding intelligence due to the dreadful wars and colonial adventures which have been financed through that newly accumulated income].

The fourth way to increase income is through resource boom brought by natural resources, for example the discovery of new oil fields or the fertilization of new farmland.<sup>52</sup>





Human Capital



Business Capital



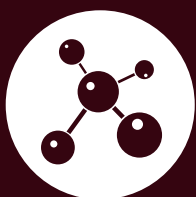
Infrastructure



Natural Capital



Public Institutional Capital



Knowledge Capital

In order to provide all people with the basics to be able to successfully increase their income and thus exterminate poverty, investments into six different fields need to be taken.

Firstly, investment into human capital which means into nutrition, healthcare and the skills needed for people to make their own living.

Secondly investment into business capital, which means investment into the whole machinery which is needed to produce output. Sending the 75% of people currently working in the agricultural sector in Kenya to seek employment in the industrial and service sector will not be possible if there are not enough industry and service facilities.

Infrastructure is the next key point. Sufficient roads, train and metro lines ensure an efficient transport of people and goods, sanitation and power plants provide people with water and electricity. Those are very important factors for somebody in order to be economically productive.

Next important investment to make is the one into natural capital. This investment is crucial in order to create a healthy environment and healthy food for people. Unfortunately the natural capital is often destroyed by environmental pollution and mass production, two in the long term very inefficient consequences, which in my opinion only exist because nonreflective people and organisations with too much money are able to use the latter to make investments for the bad of society, just for their own short term profits.

The fifth investment to be taken is the one into public institutional capital. In order for people and businesses to succeed they need a favorable judicial system and governments that are supportive and not corrupt. A successful country needs successful people, ones that are not held back or suppressed by the authorities.

Sixth investment is the one into knowledge capital. Science and technology are the key things which really bring us forward as a society.<sup>53</sup> The example I am bringing here is especially in Kenya very controversial and most probably will lead to a shit storm if this paper ever reaches the crowd, but I have to mention it anyway because it is very important.

Science and technology help to create open-minded, intelligent people who invest their money into their families, businesses and great ideas. In Kenya the educational system which is supposed to teach science and knowledge to people is influenced and corrupted by religious institutions who smuggle their dogmas into curricula in order to create people who pray and throw their money away in churches. I cannot remember how many useless conversations I had about this topic during my time in Kenya, but there were many. It reached the point where I got seriously tired and annoyed by it so I cannot hold myself back from asking the Holy Father himself to finally end this madness on the next two pages before I continue with Nairobi's housing problem.



Dear Mr. Bergoglio,

I was raised Christian. About half a year ago I quit. Pretty late with 26, but also an indicator how good the system of the Catholic Church works. It really takes a long time until the seeds you guys planted in early childhood are completely washed out. It really takes quite a lot of proper education.

It were good times for you over the past 2000 years, I mean besides the wars you fought, the innocent people you burned and the children you abused, you really built something up; amazing cathedrals and churches, many riches and lots of lands. You even managed to get inside the minds of people. A pretty impressive CV altogether and I was not really judging you too much until two incidents happened last year, which helped me to understand how bad your greed is for society.

While I was in Nairobi and did the research for my thesis, I was in Kibera many times. I soon realized that there is a school next many churches. I was really surprised when I visited one of them, the one next to the bus stop in Ayani. Although being in the middle of a slum where houses are made from mud and people are poor, the church is a nice stone building with paintings and riches inside. Seeing that finally convinced me that the Catholic Church is nothing more than just a company.

Sounds pretty trivial at the beginning, but not anymore when you look at it more closely. A company has a business model in order to generate profits. And you have quite a history of unethical business models which helped you to build a huge empire. The one which you have implemented in the slums is quite unethical too. You give education to poor kids from the slums, which sounds amazing at first but is it really? You are paying for their education, but this is only a simple investment strategy and like on any other investment you make, naturally you expect future turnovers.

So you invested in educating a kid into a proper Christian and the turnover you get is that it goes to church every Sunday and donates money when it is a grown up. Also it will teach its children the stories of Jesus, put them into catholic schools and there the circle starts again. My question now is if this is really necessary? Do you really need to take money from the poorest of the poor? Is this really the education that kids in the slums deserve?

Let me answer the last question for you. This is not the education young kids in the 21<sup>st</sup> century deserve. What they should learn is knowledge based on scientific facts, but the problem is that this interferes with your current business model. I have a suggestion for you. You should consider changing your business model instead of people's minds. It makes no sense anymore to teach people stuff from the bible. They will find out the truth anyway sooner or later. It might

take a while but they will. So instead of holding fast onto your old stories, why do you not try to evolve into a new kind of organization? With your money, power and influence you really could do something beneficial to the world and still generate lots of profits. Fund science projects, invest into people's proper education, teach them how to be smart and drop the religion. We do not need it anymore.

The second incident which happened to me in Nairobi and which brought me to writing this letter is a rather personal one and happened as follows. I was on a date with a girl I met on tinder. I do not know if you, the pope, are familiar with tinder; however it is a dating app which lots of people have on their smart phones. It shows you pictures of people close to your current location. If you swipe the picture to the left, you do not find the person attractive; if you swipe the picture to the right you like the person. If that person likes you too, you have a match and can start chatting. Sounds quite superficial, but I really met amazing people there already.

However, I was on a date with that girl and we really got along well. We agreed to meet again and I was really looking forward to it. We were texting a little bit the next day and unfortunately also came across the subject of religion. She told me her opinion on it [she went to a catholic school and catholic „university“] and I told her mine which was pretty much the one I am sharing in this letter. Later that day she told me that she does not want to see me again because I crossed the line. I asked her which line that was and she answered: “The religious line”.

And that was where it got personal my brother. The Catholic Church stealing my woman? As u can imagine, I was not amused. Cynicism aside, the deeper meaning of this is that religion creates boundaries between human beings which would not be there without it. I am not only against the methods of the Catholic Church, but against the ones of all religious institutions. As a modern society we do not need religion anymore, we do not need believes if we are able to know.

Unfortunately the only ones who can change the situation at the moment are the religious institutions themselves and they naturally show little interest in it. I do not know who really runs business in the Catholic Church, I do not know if you as pope have any powers to change something, but if you have and if you can find it in your heart, please try.

Best Regards

Lukas







## NAIROBI'S HOUSING PROBLEM



The Industrial Revolution, an “affair of economics and technology”,<sup>54</sup> transformed Europe starting with Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Innovation in production and finance and changes in the volume and distribution of resources changed the social structure within the population. Due to the mechanization in the agricultural sector, people from the rural areas moved to cities to seek employment in the growing industry sector.<sup>55</sup>

The cities expanded rapidly and naturally also grew slum areas where the working-class was dwelling. Friedrich Engels described them as follows:

“These slums are pretty equally arranged in all the great towns of England, the worst houses in the worst quarters of the towns; usually one- or two-storied cottages in long rows, perhaps with cellars used as dwellings, almost always irregularly built. These houses of three or four rooms and a kitchens form, throughout England, some parts of London excepted, the general dwellings of the working-class. The streets are generally unpaved, rough, dirty, filled with vegetable and animal refuse, without sewers or gutters, but supplied with foul, stagnant pools instead. Moreover, ventilation is impeded by the bad, confused method of building of the whole quarter, and since many human beings here live crowded into a small space, the atmosphere that prevails in these working-men's quarters may readily be imagined. Further, the streets serve as drying grounds in fine weather; lines are stretched across from house to house, and hung with wet clothing.”<sup>56</sup>

However, the housing situation for the urban poor in England at that time was still not as bad as the one in modern Africa. For their level of income the people in England had quite adequate living spaces. Slums did grow in the booming towns around England, but they were different from the informal shanty towns of Nairobi. London at the time of the Industrial Revolution was growing from a city with one million people into a city with six million people.

54 Ashton 1948, 94.

55 Vgl. Ashton 1948, 94.

56 Engels 1845, 58.



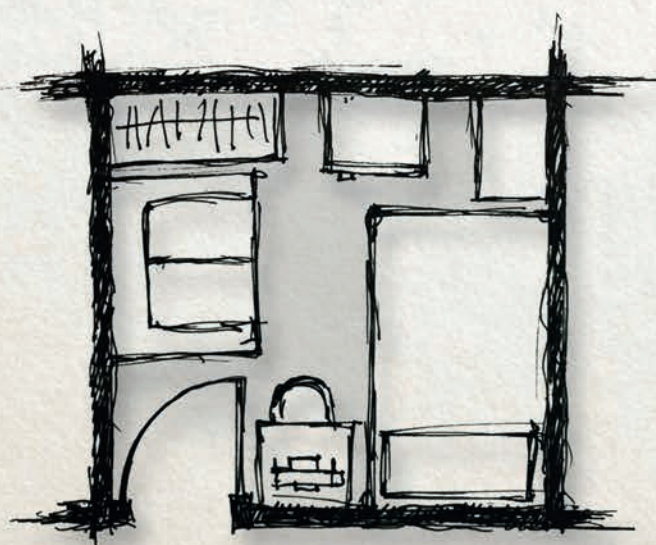
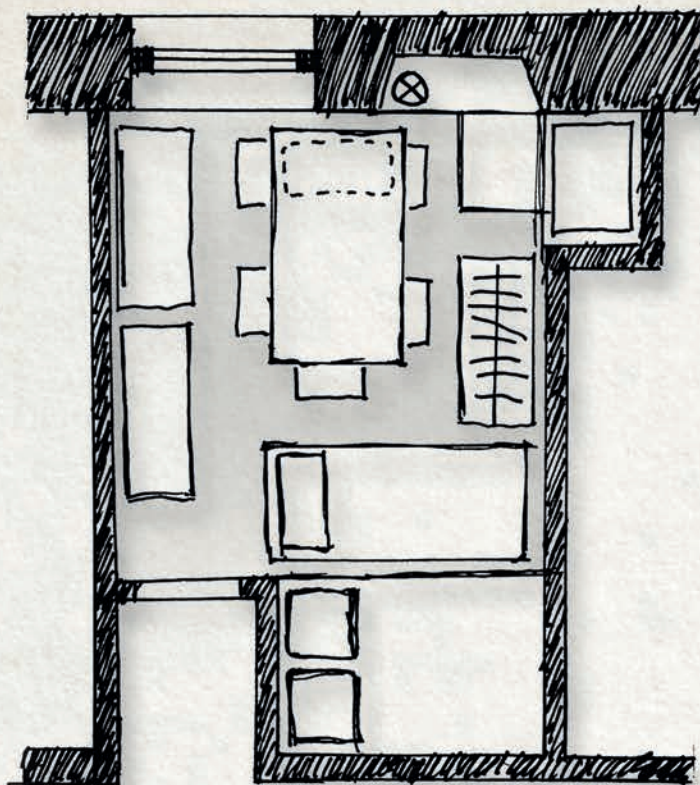
This urban growth is comparable to the one that Nairobi was and is facing. But while in 19<sup>th</sup> century London formal housing was built, in Nairobi informal settlements were evolving over time.

Big estates who owned the land in London installed basic infrastructure and then sold off leaseholds of smaller parcels to companies which were constructing standardized houses. Due to the construction being liable to building regulations, houses were built in a professional way. Legal rights ensured a formal and functioning construction firm-landlord-tenant relationship providing every stakeholder of the housing market with enforceable rights.

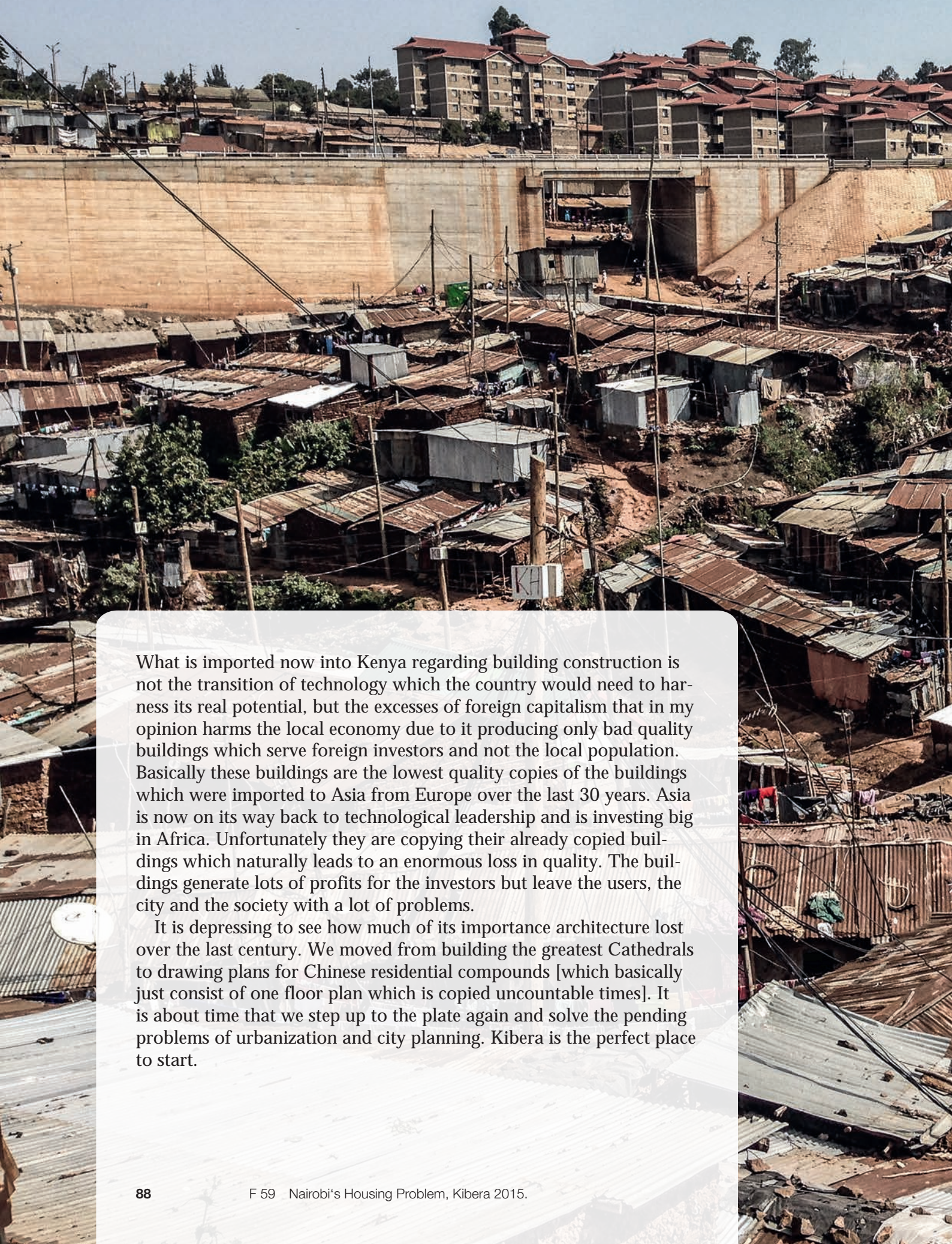
In Kibera the land is owned by the government which is not at all building sufficient infrastructure. Backed by politicians, private investors constructed informal housing on government land which was not liable to any building regulations, thus constructed poorly and without sanitation. Landlords and tenants do not have enforceable legal rights regarding property which makes Kibera a legal grey area, serving politicians, private investors and landlords as cash cow providing them with tax free income.

While the building industry in 19<sup>th</sup> century London was influenced by architectural trends during the periods of Gothic revival and the Victorian era leading to innovation and the creation of superior buildings and cities, construction industry in 2016 Nairobi is going two ways. On the one hand the urbanization process led to the construction of informal shanty towns within the growing cities, due to the government being unable or unwilling to arrange for the construction of low priced housing, on the other hand foreign investors mainly from Asia are constructing so called “elite” housing. The only elite thing about these buildings however, is that they are called elite buildings on the rendering that covers the fence of the construction site. Nairobi as a result firstly gets low priced housing in form of shanties which are affordable by everyone but in which nobody wants to live in unless he or she has to due to the lack of alternative low priced housing. Secondly Nairobi gets high priced [overpriced in terms of quality] housing which only a few people can afford and to which people move [better said, have to move] due to the lack of real high quality housing.<sup>57</sup>

It is always hard to explain to someone without an architectural background how bad the situation really is. Buildings influence society, namely their users in many different ways, in terms of economic capability, psychologically, physically, socially, basically in any way of everyday life. If the design of buildings and the structures and spaces created by them are bad, everything connected to them works badly but if the design of buildings and the structures and spaces created by them are great, everything connected to them works fine. The difference between bad and great in this case is just the design process which is currently missing in Nairobi.







What is imported now into Kenya regarding building construction is not the transition of technology which the country would need to harness its real potential, but the excesses of foreign capitalism that in my opinion harms the local economy due to it producing only bad quality buildings which serve foreign investors and not the local population. Basically these buildings are the lowest quality copies of the buildings which were imported to Asia from Europe over the last 30 years. Asia is now on its way back to technological leadership and is investing big in Africa. Unfortunately they are copying their already copied buildings which naturally leads to an enormous loss in quality. The buildings generate lots of profits for the investors but leave the users, the city and the society with a lot of problems.

It is depressing to see how much of its importance architecture lost over the last century. We moved from building the greatest Cathedrals to drawing plans for Chinese residential compounds [which basically just consist of one floor plan which is copied uncountable times]. It is about time that we step up to the plate again and solve the pending problems of urbanization and city planning. Kibera is the perfect place to start.











## KIBERA EXPERIENCE



**W**hen I was walking through the slum area of Kibera for the first time, observing it through the eyes of someone who is studying architecture for six years now, it looks kind of shocking but also thrilling at the same time. Shocking because of the obvious things like the garbage on the paths and in the sewer which is basically just a ditch full of dirty water, waste and excrements digging its way through the trails down to Nairobi River, people sleeping on dumping grounds sharing their “living room” with goats and the one thing that neither words nor pictures will ever be able to describe, the smell.

I grew up on a farm where, probably like on most of the other farms which conduct the same system of breeding cattle, we had a dunghill right next to the stable. However, if I came to visit another farm and I walked by the other farms dunghill, it really smelled bad, whereas by walking by our own dunghill at home I did not smell anything. Of course one could argue that the difference in race and nutrition of the cattle would make a difference in smell of the manure, but after reading William Thorpe’s professional article on habituation in which he describes this phenomena as „an activity of the central nervous system whereby innate responses to mild shock and warning stimuli wane as the stimuli continue for a long period without unfavorable results“<sup>58</sup>, one very possibly might consider the latter argument more convincing.

Simply said, if a person is around a bad smell for a long period of time, that person gets used to it. This is exactly what is happening in the slum areas, people living there are used to the smell but when I went there for the first time and was breathing in this combination of garbage and feces I was able to scent every nuance.

As I walked down the streets and paths really a lot of children were crossing my way, screaming “Mzungu” [which means traveler in Swahili] and “How are you?” [which seems to be the only English sentence they know because I never got a reply when I was answering them with “I’m good and you?”].





It is hard to imagine for people coming from Europe, seeing children growing up in such an environment, but after I observed them for a little while, I realized that despite the hard facts that they are being faced with in the background, they seem unbelievably cheerful.

Quite logical actually if you imagine yourself as a child surrounded by an abundance of your kind, playing outside in the streets and the river where at the same time in “civilized” economies you are finding yourself sitting alone in your room, forced to do some exercises you do not want to do, forbidden to play with other children until you have finished those exercises.

I consider myself incapable of criticizing any cultural system of parenting, education or however one might call it, in a scientific way, but children in Kibera seem happier than their relatives in Europe.

It seems irrational to waste this happiness on lack of proper education, malnutrition and disease. Almost 42% of the Kenyan population is aged 14 years or below.<sup>59</sup>





If all of them are properly nourished and educated they have the ability to provide Kenya with an enormous economic and cultural potential that will prove extremely beneficial if entirely used.

Kibera is on the other hand thrilling because of the detailed, grown and asymmetric structures which gave me an adventurous feeling as I was exploring them. The streets are crowded, loud and alive. African music is played in every corner. Here I could still feel that hotbed of vibrant culture that Mr. Kenyatta was talking about in his speech at GES, in contrast to the recent urban developments, the single use residential compounds fenced by a wall, which are slowly sucking the fertilizer out of that hotbed.

Kibera is amazing not necessarily for what it is now, but for what it could be in the future. If people would be able to overcome the political, legal and mental obstacles that stand in their way, if they would follow a mutual vision, the place could become more than anybody could ever imagine.







## HISTORY



**K**ibera till 1960 can be characterized as a Nubian Enclave. Nubians were soldiers, fighting for the British Empire in the colonial times. In 1913 the Nubian garrison was moved to the location that is today Kibera. Plots of land were allocated to soldiers who served at least 12 years in the army. Kibera means forest due to the fact that before the Nubians settled down, the whole place was wooded.

In 1928 the area became Crown Land, being technically overtaken by the government in 1933. Nubians consider Kibera their land so when the urban growth of Nairobi started they started getting involved in landlordism, building as many houses as they thought the colonial administration would tolerate on land they technically did not own. After the independence of Kenya the Nubians were faced by some major issues.

Firstly their special relationship with the colonial government which basically legitimized them to conduct their unofficial real estate business became worthless.

Secondly the new government was not sure how to deal with the agreement made between the Nubians and the colonial administration since those two parties also saw that agreement quite differently. While Nubians considered the agreement being a contract that made Kibera their property, to the colonial state they were not more than tenants. The new Kenyan government agreed with the latter opinion and noticed that the Nubians had rights to housing but not to land.<sup>60</sup>

Clark described Kibera at the end of the 1960's as follows: "Most of the mud houses were owned by Nubian residents. The remaining few were owned by non-Nubians. In the core of the settlement area such house owners were generally Muslims who had lived in the area for a long time and had established strong ties with Nubian residents. In the outlying areas of Kibera some of the mud houses were owned by landless Kikuyu residents who were cultivating plots on the fringes of the settlement area."<sup>61</sup>

60 Vgl. Amis 1983, 149-163.

61 Clark 1978, 40.



Another interesting statement from that time was made by Temple. "Housing in Old Kibera must be built in temporary materials by law since the government has been planning to redevelop the area since the Carter Land Commission of 1933-1939. The local administration has been instructed not to allow erection of permanent buildings, with the exception of the mosque."<sup>62</sup>

It was stated that Kibera grew slowly although the urban growth was already ongoing. Nubians were not able to conduct unauthorized housing development on large scale because they lacked political security after the colonial administration was over. In order to invest a lot of capital into something that is basically illegal, the operating economic subjects need backing by influential politicians in order to secure their investment. Nubians did not have that after independence because of being considered loyal to the former colonial administration.

In 1974 history took a rapid turn when Mwangi Mathi who was a Kikuyu was elected to serve as MP for Kibera. Together with the local administration which by that time already was formed mainly by Kikuyus, they were able to take control over the development in Kibera. They started giving out building permissions, threatening to tear down new houses being constructed without permission. This allocation of informal building rights how Amis called it basically put the administration in control of the whole informal real estate market in Kibera and opened it to private capital. Simply said it was a combination of corruption and nepotism. The future perspectives which Amis gave in 1983 are quite interesting. He said that Kibera is an attractive site for formal development due to its location and that if something legal would be developed there, the urban poor would not be able to afford it. But as long as the question of the future land-use in the area is not answered by the government, there is no high possibility of any change.<sup>63</sup>

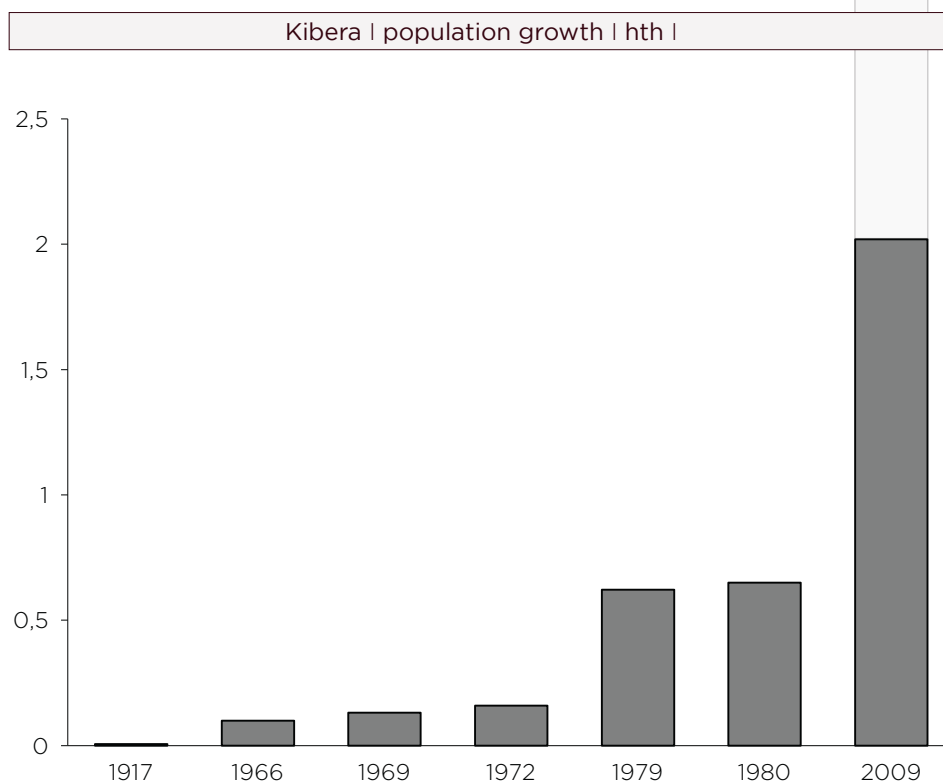
When looking at the situation at the present day more than 30 years later, it seems that the government still did not find a proper solution. Streets leading through the slum have been and are being built at the moment, but nobody is really thinking about how to develop the areas emerging from these kinds of interventions. Public toilets and showers have been built, but people have to pay for that kind of service which does not really help the community to create more income and escape poverty. Electricity is being widely installed, so people have laptops and phones, but no running water and sanitation which is kind of a contradiction. Pollution is a major problem due to the absence of a functioning sewage and garbage disposal system.

The longer I reflect the situation the more I realize that a basic plan is missing. A plan for Kibera as well as one for Nairobi as a whole. Architecture is a powerful tool to form cities in a beneficial way, a tool that seems to have been forgotten in this city. Rediscovering this tool could herald the start of a new age.

62 Temple 1974, 2.

63 Vgl. Amis 1983, 166-174.

There are a few estimations regarding the population of Kibera. They lie between 200.000 and 700.000. While the figures in a research done by UNHABIAT in 2005 show figures between 400.000 and 700.000,<sup>64</sup> a more recent study calculated around 200.000. The latter one performed by the French Institute for Research in Africa [IFRA] in cooperation with the Belgian company Keyops using Geographical Information Systems [GIS] methodology and a ground survey seems more accurate. After the field survey was conducted the counted number of residents was extrapolated by the number of buildings. The field survey sampled 478 structures with 5.359 residents. In total 17,045 structures were counted by Keyops, so the final number of residents was 204,473.<sup>65</sup>



F 63 Kibera population growth.

64 Research International 2005.

65 Vgl. Desgroppes/Taupin 2011.









**T**he informal construction and letting of housing was and is a very lucrative source of generating profits. When Amis was conducting his thesis in the 1980s he found that the investment in the real estate market in Kibera gave capital returns of around 100% which means that the capital invested into the construction of shanties paid itself off through the rents within a year.

The construction of a particular structure he examined, consisting of 10 rooms, cost 11.000 KES<sup>66</sup> at that time. This very structure generated a yield gross income of 14.000 KES<sup>67</sup> a year which gives a capital return of approximately 130%. The initial capital investment amortized after 8 months and thereupon the renting became pure profit.

Those who had good connections to the government or paid bribes were able to receive a plot in Kibera where they could start constructing. These landlords then hired local contractors who were specialized in the construction of the typical shanties made out of wooden frames and mud walls. Due to the archaic way of constructing, the buildings only took approximately two weeks to finish.

For real estate investors this was the land of milk and honey. Extremely short constructing times, no building regulations, exorbitantly short pay off times, fast and high profits and as a last result tax free income.

Landlords thereupon started to construct buildings not only for renting but for selling them off as a whole. Selling prices at that time were approximately four times higher than the construction costs. A landlord could thus construct a building within two weeks, rent it out for two years and then sell it off. Thus within two years he or she had managed to quintuple his or her initial investment.<sup>68</sup>

However, within the landlords there also were two groups. The ones who owned just one or two structures [one structure on average consisted of ten rooms] and the ones who owned several structures, sometimes even more than ten.<sup>69</sup>

66 EUR 96,10 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

67 EUR 122,30 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

68 Vgl. Amis 1983, 195-198.

69 Vgl. Amis 1983, 203-207.



The first group was dependent on landlordism as their main and sometimes only source of income. They occupied one or two rooms within the structure they owned and rented the rest out.

The second group consisted of landlords who mostly were not living in Kibera themselves. For them the structures that they owned only served as an investment which generated profits. They rented all the rooms out and just collected the money at the end of the month.<sup>70</sup>

DISTRIBUTION OF LANDLORDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS LET<sup>71</sup>  
(Landlord Survey 1983 by Jeremy Jakoya / 1600 structures visited)

no. of rooms let	no. of land-lords with this no. of rooms	%	total no. of rooms in this category	%
1-3	64	7,0%	128	1,1%
4-7	225	24,7%	1013	9,1%
8-11	303	33,3%	2879	25,9%
12-15	160	17,6%	2160	19,4%
16-19	46	5,0%	805	7,2%
20-29	60	6,6%	1372	12,3%
30-39	21	2,3%	725	6,5%
40-49	12	1,3%	514	4,6%
50-59	7	0,8%	362	3,3%
60-69	3	0,3%	189	1,7%
70-79	2	0,2%	153	1,4%
80-89	3	0,3%	248	2,2%
90+	4	0,4%	571	5,1%

Due to this lucrative opportunity of earning fast cash it is just logical that Kibera turned out to be this overcrowded and extremely densely developed and populated area that it is today.

The average monthly rent per square metre was approximately 7 KES<sup>72</sup> in the 1980s.<sup>73</sup> Nowadays it lays around 300 KES<sup>74</sup> based on a renting price of 4.000 KES<sup>75</sup> a month for a 12 feet x 12 feet room which gives a footprint of 13,39 square metres.

<sup>70</sup> Vgl. Amis 1983, 206 f.

<sup>71</sup> Amis 1983, 204.

<sup>72</sup> EUR 0,06 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

<sup>73</sup> Vgl. Amis 1983, 201.

<sup>74</sup> EUR 2,62 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

<sup>75</sup> EUR 34,94 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

Today the renting prices are also very dependent on the location. While in certain steep and secluded areas within Kibera residential shanties can be rented for around 500 or 1.000 KES<sup>76</sup> a month, rents for shanties with commercial functions alongside the streets, especially in crowded places like Makina can go up to 15.000 or 20.000 KES<sup>77</sup> a month.

The incomes of people living in Kibera vary. In most cases they lay between 3.000 KES<sup>78</sup> and 10.000 KES<sup>79</sup> a month. Nannies for example earn around 3.000 KES, housekeepers monthly salaries reach from 5.000 KES<sup>80</sup> to 8.000 KES.<sup>81</sup> Unskilled industry jobs pay approximately 10.000 KES. The monthly incomes of small business owners and people working in small businesses in Kibera also lay around 10.000 KES. Incomes of landlords and owners of larger businesses surpass 10.000 KES a month.

The unemployment rates in Kibera and other slums in Nairobi are high, especially among the youth. A survey from 2012 shows that the unemployment rate among young woman from 15-19 was 83,9% in this very year. 35,7% of women were attending school at that age. This led to an unemployment rate of around 50% among young girls in 2012. For boys the situation was and is similar.

With increasing age the unemployment rates decline. For woman aged 30-34 the rate was 38,7%. 29,5% of woman aged 35-39 were unemployed in the Nairobi slums in 2012. The rate declined to 23,1% for women from 40-44 before it rose again to 31,2 % for woman aged 45-49.

The research shows also that more people tend to be self-employed when they grow older. While 24% of the working population of 20-24 year olds were self-employed, for people with an age of 45-49 this number was 59,4%. As a result the situation is exactly the other way around for people who are selling their labor force to employers. While 64,8% of the 20-24 year olds were working for somebody else in 2012 in order to generate income, for 44-49 year olds this number declined to 35,4%.<sup>82</sup>

This research shows how important it is to create jobs and opportunities for people in Kibera. Only by giving them the chance to raise their income level themselves, they will be able to overcome poverty permanently and transform Kibera into a better place.

76 EUR 4,37 - 8,74 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

77 EUR 131,04 - 174,72 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

78 EUR 25,88 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

79 EUR 86,27 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

80 EUR 43,13 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

81 EUR 69,01 [May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].

82 Vgl. APHRC 2012, 16.





## VOICES OF KIBERA



I was talking to interesting people around Kibera, some have been introduced to me, some I met there. The interviews I made with them are not supposed to serve any scientific purpose in the common sense. Then they would have been too impersonal. I wanted to find out the thoughts and dreams of those people. As a designer it is my business to transform thoughts of other people into visual ideas and built structures. For that purpose thoughts and dreams provide much more useful information than any impersonal questionnaire ever will.

The first person I interviewed was George Ouma, the fashion designer behind the label Gjey Mavazi. I met him at the Miss Kenya beauty contest. Some of the contestants were wearing the clothes he designed and fabricated. He was wearing red pants, a red hoody and red shoes. He gave me his business card after a while and I noticed that it was really ugly, with strange colors and non-matching fonts, not at all reflecting his talent. I told him that when he is showing up in such a dope outfit, he also needs proper business cards. I visited him in his shop in Kibera later and we became friends after a while. He made some cool clothes for me and I designed a logo and business cards for his company. George started in Kibera very small, but now he is on his way to success, already being one of the best fashion designers in Kenya.

The second interview partner was Edwin whom I met through George. He owns a barber shop in Kibera and is doing the haircuts for the models when Gjey Mavazi makes a shooting. He soon became my hair stylist and barber and also a good friend. He is working very hard every day and just recently renovated his shop "TRUKFIT" in Kibera.

The last two interview partners were Moroko and Blak who both are Hip Hop artists from Kibera. I met Moroko at Massai Mbili arts center in Kibera, he is always hanging out there. I had my first encounter with Blak at an event of the Goethe Institute in Nairobi. I like Hip Hop music so we immediately got along really well and became friends. They are both really talented guys and just released new albums.







Where do you come from?

**GEORGE OUMA:** I come from Kisumu, from the countryside. I came to Nairobi when I was 18 years old. Back then I was living with my sister.

You are the founder of the fashion label Gjeje Mavazi, how did you become a fashion designer?

**GEORGE OUMA:** My dad was also a fashion designer, he passed away in 1999. I came to Nairobi because I wanted to learn the stitching. I apprenticed to Macel Ahura in stall 33 at Makina Market.

You are currently running two shops in Kibera, is business going well?

**GEORGE OUMA:** Yes of course. I started working just outside on the streets, saved a little money and then rented my first shop. I started with making suits, and then moved on to street ware and dresses for woman. Just recently I opened my second shop at Makina Market.

Is it easy to start a business in Kibera?

**GEORGE OUMA:** It is not easy if you do not have money or support from somebody. You have to begin in a very small way.

Did you receive some support from the government regarding your business?

**GEORGE OUMA:** I did not get support from the government, I just have to pay the yearly business license fee in order to being able to operate.

What would you need for your business in order to grow?

**GEORGE OUMA:** I would need cash to pay for things like a logo, a website and other things. I do not want to take a loan because I do not want to get in trouble with banks or the government.

What are your plans for the future?

**GEORGE OUMA:** I have a big plan. I want to run businesses in whole of Africa, even with more than 200 shops. My next step will be to start selling clothes online in order to sell more.

How would you wish Kibera to be in the future?

**GEORGE OUMA:** It needs to be a better place in the future. Houses need to be built up in a nice way, now they are just ordinary. There is no toilet, you have to wait until the morning and then go to the toilet of the city council. If they would build houses with toilets and a nice shower, it would be a better place.<sup>83</sup>





Where are you from?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** I grew up in Kibera. My dad and my mum moved here in order to look for a job.

What are in your opinion the good things and the bad things about the place?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** The good thing is that you interact with so many people and learn life the hard way. This is a good thing because you know how to manage your money. The worst thing is that Kibera is not a good environment for a person to be in. The youth gets into criminality easily and it is difficult for somebody to find a job.

If you could, what would you change in Kibera?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** That it is not a slum anymore, that you can just live a normal life like anywhere else.

Tell me about your work.

**EDWIN OTIENO:** I started shaving when I was 13 years old. I loved it and just found myself getting used to it.

What should the government do regarding Kibera?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** They should give the land to the residents of Kibera to develop it themselves.

What are your plans for the future?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** I want to open a school. NGO's just help the „bright“ children, the others get neglected. My plan is to help all children, like a school for everyone which does not make a difference in intelligence.

How would you wish Kibera to be in the future?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** It should be upgraded and nice houses should be built, like in a normal estate. Kibera residents should be able to raise their children well, not have to search for scholarships in order to educate them.

Would you move away if you could?

**EDWIN OTIENO:** No, I would like to help and see my area grow and not run away from it.<sup>84</sup>







You are a rapper, does one need a lot of practice to do that or one just needs a lot of talent?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** You need practice, you cannot do it with talent alone. You need to understand the rapping as a business, not only a hobby or an act. It is also important to have 24 hour internet, a laptop, a smartphone and lots of liquid cash in order to build a fan base. The money is needed for buying drinks in the clubs and convincing the DJ to play your songs for example.

Where do you come from?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** I come from the Southlands of Nairobi. I moved around in all parts, now I am in Kibera.

How did you become a rapper?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** I won a rap competition in high school when I was 16 years old. I won a trip to South Africa to record a song and also got 100.000 KES.<sup>85</sup> I was elected head boy with 17. People liked me because I was a rapper so it was easy to connect with people.

Is business going well?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** Business is going good since Kenyatta became president. He has made the music industry a better place for business. You get more money for songs being played in the radio, the big money comes from shows though. The download business is also getting better because people are downloading more.

How would the working place of your dreams look like?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** This working place would be my home, a house with a recording studio and a working station. It is not convenient if the recording studio is outside your house because sometimes you have a good idea in the middle of the night.

What are your plans for the future?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** I want to build an empire with dancers, DJ's, a film crew, rappers, artists, models, bands and an office team all under one roof. I would be the manager because I like to manage stuff.

How would you wish Kibera to be in the future?

**MOROKO KALAHARI:** I wish it to be a network of organized people with the same objective despite the outlook of the slum. People should not feel isolated. It should reach the point when somebody hears that you are from Kibera, you are a rich kid. It should be a better area in general.<sup>86</sup>

85 EUR 874,80 [April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:114,293].

86 Kalahari 2016.





Where are you from?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** I am from Kibera, my parents came from the rural areas back in the days to find work.

How did you become a rapper?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** The passion started in school, I fell in love with reggae music. Hip Hop came later when I was listening to Tupac. In Hip Hop I have freedom to use many words, that is the difference between Hip Hop and other music, you can express an issue fully.

What are in your opinion the good things and the bad things about Kibera?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** The good thing is to see how the government works, how they use the people, how they create slaves for them and their companies. It is like new Nazi camps. People are not allowed to have dreadlocks for example. Everything is set up by the government. It made me become an artist, to get a different perspective of things.

The bad thing is that it is the lowest form of classicism which made everyone who is from the ghetto not too smart. It prevents people from freedom, people get stereotyped to live and die in the hood. Some have never crossed the railway line. The government and the companies want to create bad news in order to make money. They make you depend on the material they dump on you in the ghetto.

What would you change in Kibera?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** I would make sure that there is a foundation to provide basic needs. I do not understand that there is WIFI everywhere but there is no water. I do not understand how they can spend money on war, it should be used to help people. They should tell people that religion and flags should not divide us, we are one. No religion, no flag, no tribe, no suburb.

What are your plans for the future?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** I want to have an art-home-museum where neighbors and foreigners can interact freely and express themselves artistically. Right now I am releasing my mixed tape, it is called blak forest. Different people from different labels, neighborhoods and countries are involved. Artists from South Africa, Germany, Sweden, Norway, America, Tanzania, Rwanda and artists from other neighborhoods. It is mystic, I never thought I would be able to do that. I am also releasing two mix tapes and two singles.





How would you wish Kibera to be in the future?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** I want to be an equal of other societies. Kibera should be taken back to how it was and at the same time brought to the technological age.

What are the challenges for rappers in Kibera?

**BLAK ODHIAMBO:** There are no music schools, no studios which can provide the foundation to start your career, this is maybe also the same for other professions. Some manage to survive but the problem is getting capital for marketing because there is no foundation which can provide that. I want to start the One Pen foundation for literacy and the One Stop Hip Hop Shop in the future.<sup>87</sup>



„I do not make any theoretical analysis of the whole thing, I already experienced that in arts school. One time I did an incredible analysis for a piece of furniture because I wanted to create the best piece of furniture for all primary schools in Switzerland. That was the most boring design I ever did“



Peter Zumthor 2014



## CHAPTER III







## SITE ANALYSIS

**K**ibera is located close to the city center of Nairobi and has a surface area of 2,38 square kilometers. The slum area consists mainly of one story shanties made out of a wooden structure filled with mud, topped with a tin roof. The density is very high, the area was filled up with as much structures as possible without considering simply said anything. The paths which connect the houses are very narrow and most of the time also serve as sewage. Due to most of the shanties being located on a steep terrain, the paths are washed out by the heavy rainfalls which hit Nairobi sometimes during raining seasons.

The area consists of twelve villages and is traversed by a railway line. Alongside the streets, the shanties are packed with commercial functions creating a kind of blockage which totally isolates the residential functions from the outside. The commercial functions are arranged very tightly thus creating a transit oriented development and no public spaces in between for people to sit down and relax. Because of that, the streets are very hectic and people are moving very fast, not really being able to enjoy the variety of commercial functions that Kibera has to offer.

The place is kind of a city in itself, somehow isolated from the rest of Nairobi. When talking to people randomly around the city, they tell you that they have never been to Kibera and that one should be very careful when going there because it is very dangerous, although it is not dangerous at all, quite the opposite actually. A trip around Kibera is much more exciting than hanging out in one of the boring shopping malls in Nairobi.

The area developed quite an interesting dynamic. Although being a slum and one might think the only thing that people want to do when they are living in a slum is to get out of there, ironically most of them want to stay. I had the feeling that they are not comfortable with embracing change, which for themselves might be hard to do, but they for sure should try it for the sake of their children. It has to reach the point where all children are provided with the same basic foundation to start their lives, no matter where they come from.





WESTLANDS

KILELESHWA

KILIMANI

MAZIWA

UPPER HILL

KIBERA





NGARA

EASTLEIGH

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

INDUSTRIAL AREA

NAIROBI SOUTH

IMARA DAIMA

NAIROBI WEST

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK

0 1000m



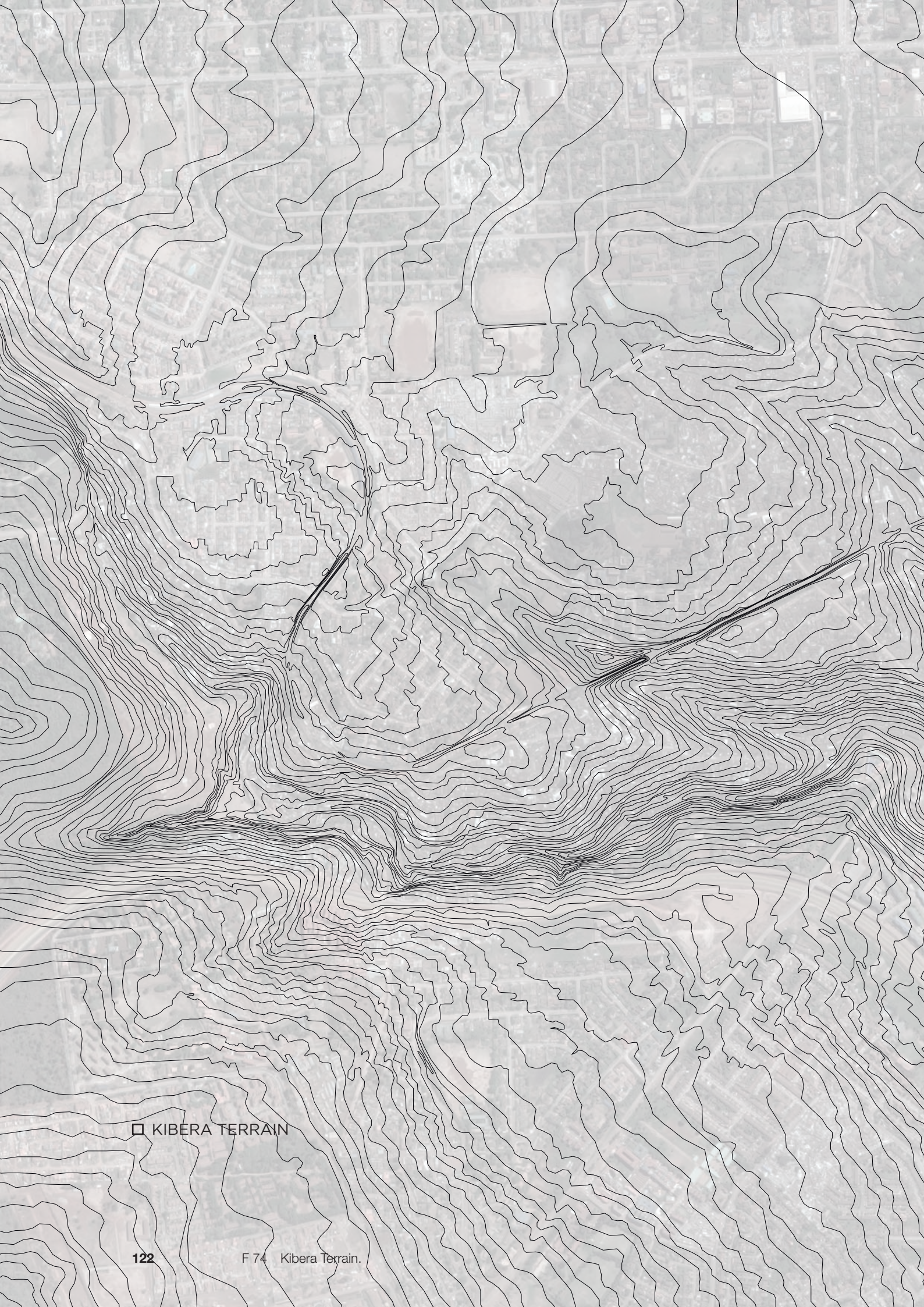


□ KIBERA POLITICAL AREA









□ KIBERA TERRAIN





0 500m



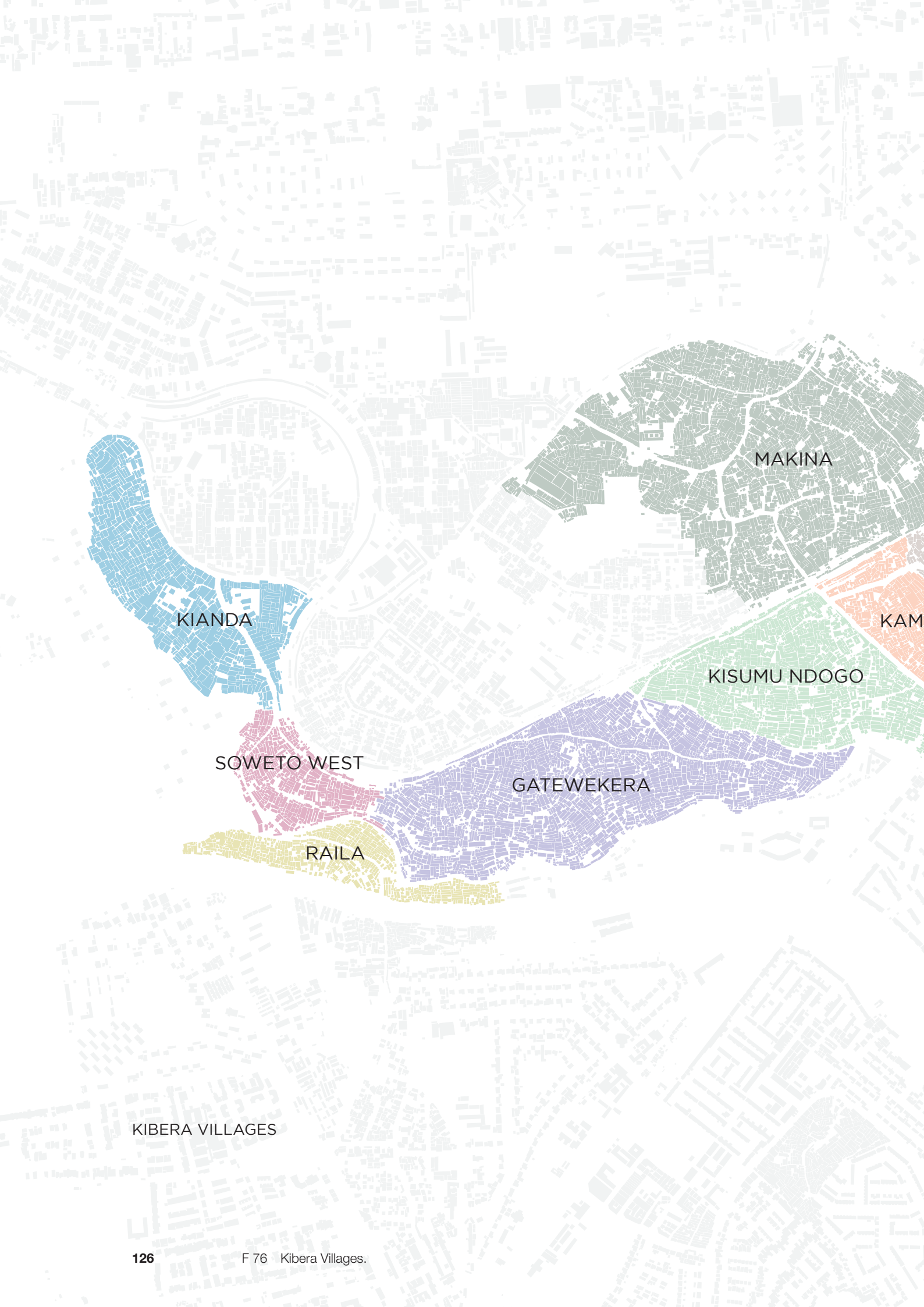


■ KIBERA SLUM AREA



0 500m





KIANDA

MAKINA

KAM

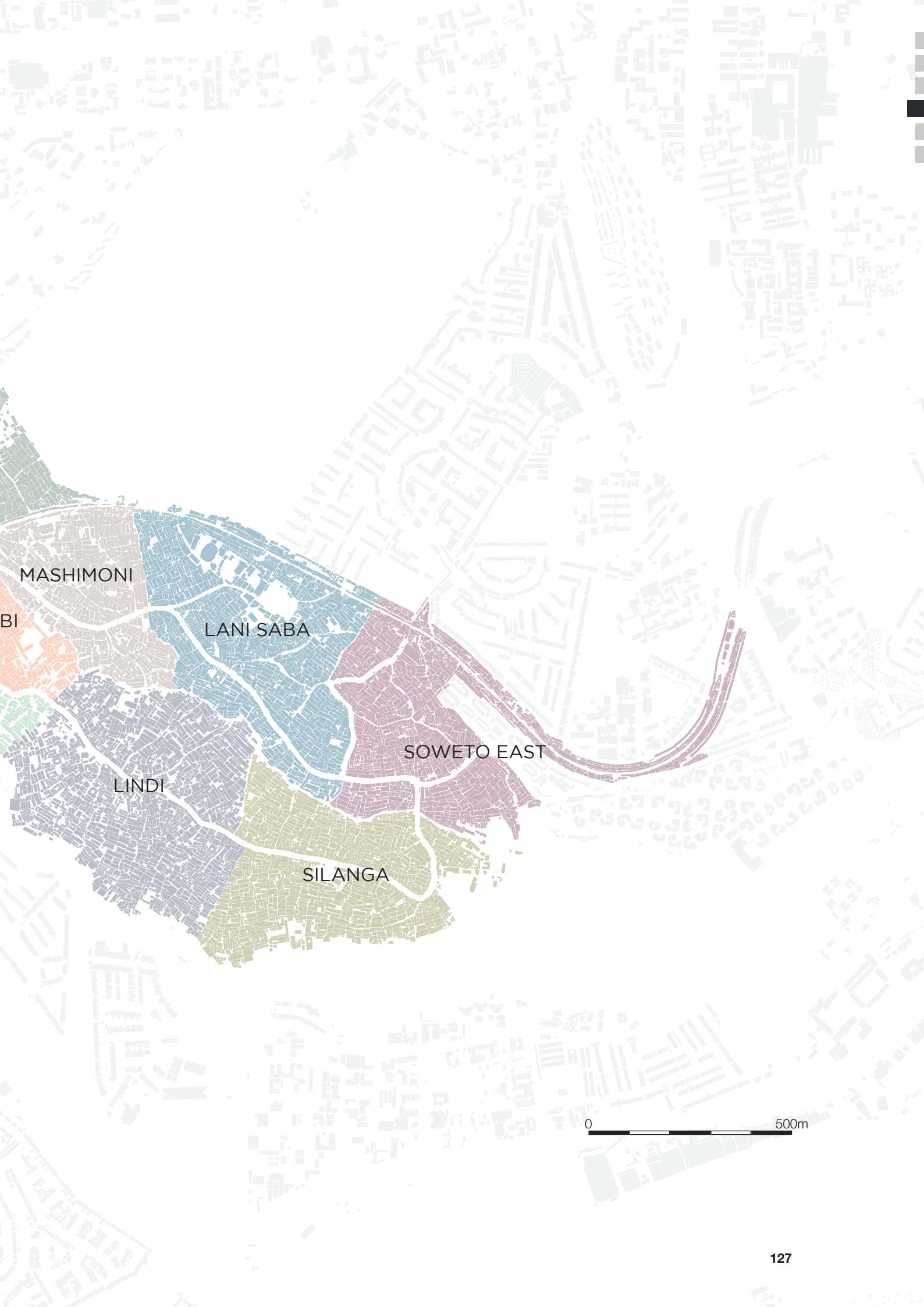
KISUMU NDOGO

SOWETO WEST

GATEWEKERA

RAILA

KIBERA VILLAGES



MASHIMONI

LANI SABA

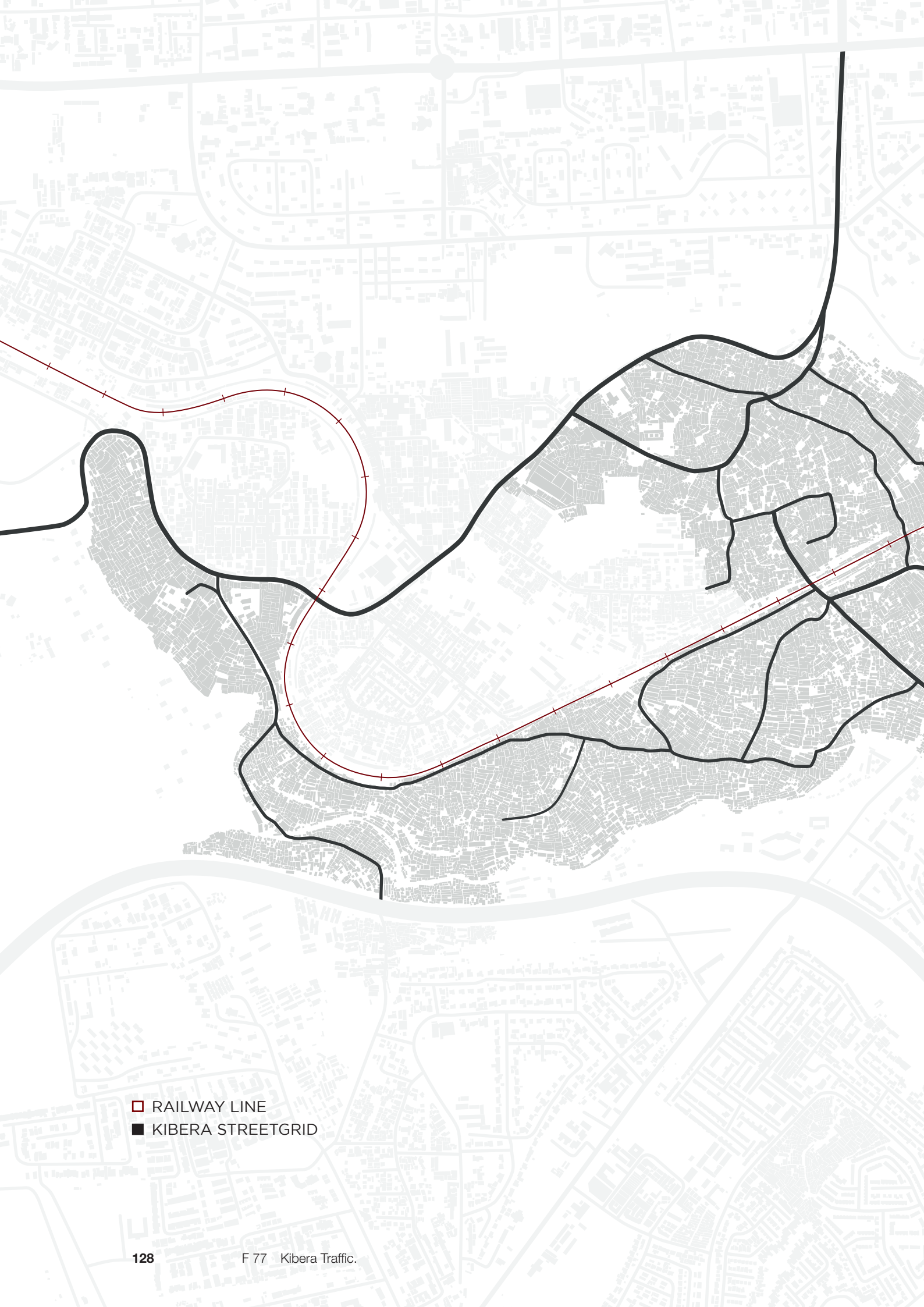
SOWETO EAST

LINDI

SILANGA

0 500m

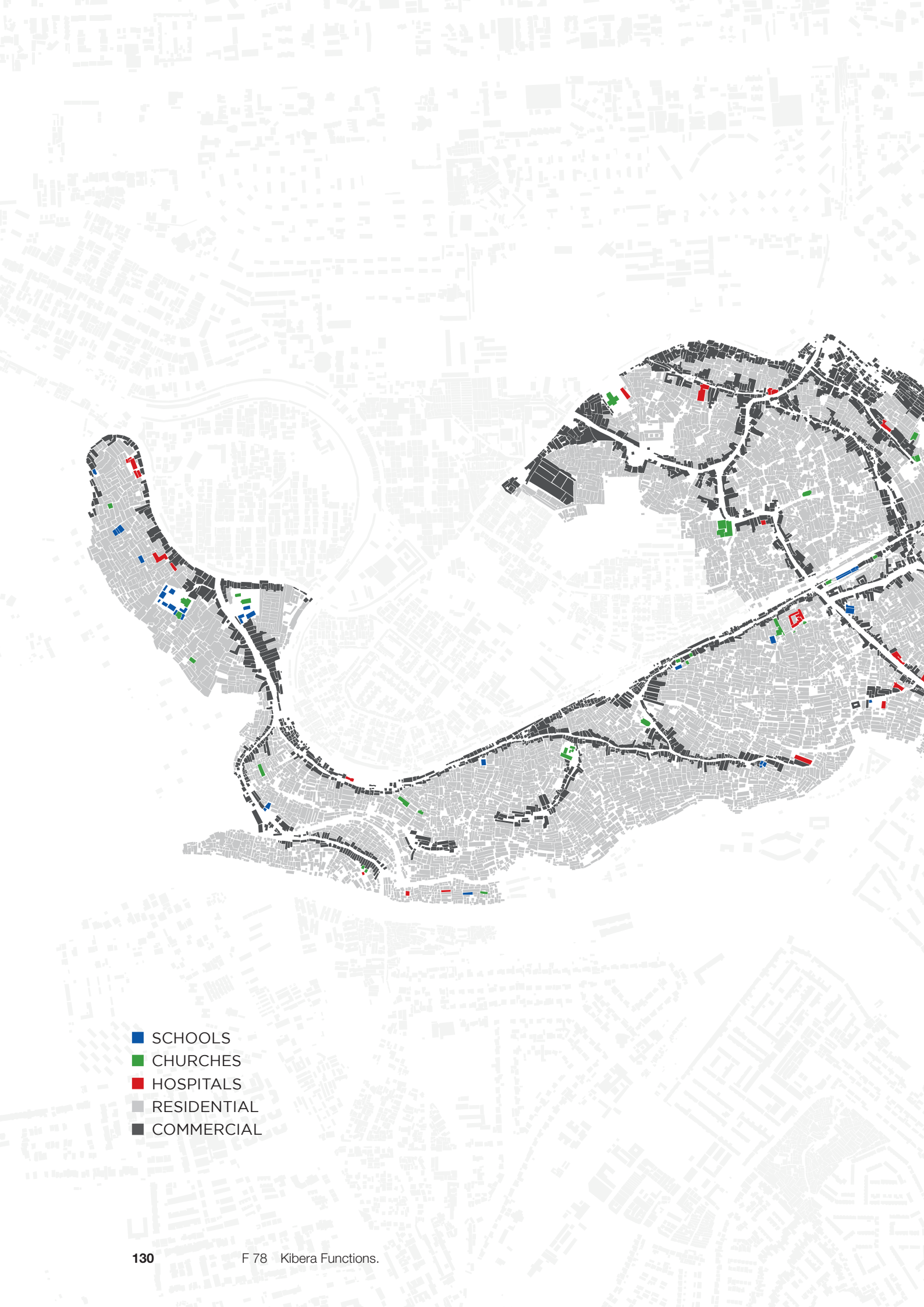




□ RAILWAY LINE  
■ KIBERA STREETGRID





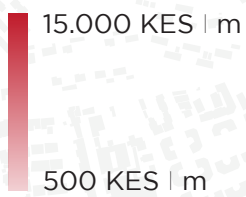


- SCHOOLS
- CHURCHES
- HOSPITALS
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL



0 500m















## FUNCTIONS

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**K**ibera is packed with all kinds of different functions. The most common one is residential in form of small shanties. Countless numbers of small sized businesses are located mostly alongside the roads. All kinds of different goods are being fabricated and/or sold in shops or markets. Butcheries, restaurants, pubs, carpenters, barbers, artists and fashion designers are just some few examples of all the different kinds of businesses which can be found in Kibera. This diversity in combination with the asymmetric wild structures and the vibrant crowd provide the area with a very unique character which offers on-going stimuli for all senses.

You never get bored when walking through Kibera. It is always loud, crowded and there is always something new to discover. The problem is that the area is just too dense. There are no public spaces or parks for people just to hang out. In most cases the shanties just have one floor and are built very closely together thus creating extremely narrow paths, forming almost a labyrinth.

Commercial functions are mostly located alongside the main roads in the first row. These roads are always crowded, giving kind of a hectic feeling when walking through. Residential functions are located behind the first row and are completely being separated from the roads by the tight commercial belt encircling them. Here the feeling is a completely different one, very quiet, almost intimate.

In a busy area in Kibera it is hard to find a commercial stall for renting, due to the commercial functions only being located in the first row from the street grid. As a matter of fact the area reached its limits regarding site density so it is necessary to rethink and restructure the allocations of functions and the space in general.

The following pages show some examples of functions, goods and services which can be found in the streets and stalls of Kibera.





## BASIC FUNCTIONS





RESIDENTIAL



VEGETABLES



HEALTHCARE



FRUIT



MEDICATION



MEAT



EDUCATION



SEAFOOD



RELIGION



FASTFOOD



CHARCOAL



CUISINE



GRAIN





wall detail

entrance



bedroom, living room, kitchen



office







RESIDENTIAL is by far the most common function in Kibera. The houses are inhabited mostly by the generations of the urban population that came to the city after independence and their descendants. Today Kibera and other slums are still the first shelters for the urban population when they move to the city. Wages for low income jobs reach approximately from 3.000 KES<sup>88</sup> a month to 10.000 KES<sup>89</sup> a month. With that kind of income it is impossible to afford something else than a shanty in a slum since rents of low priced apartments in suburbs start from around 10.000 to 15.000 KES<sup>90</sup> a month.

The house shown on the pictures is a standard 12 by 12 feet<sup>91</sup> structure with a renting price of 4.000 KES<sup>92</sup> a month. It was surprising when I entered the shack, because from the outside you would never guess that it is equipped with a fridge, small kitchen, wifi internet and a computer. In fact most of them are, but ironically neither of them is equipped with sanitation or running water.

F 83 Residential, Kibera 2016.

88 EUR 26,24 [April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:114,293].

89 EUR 87,52 [April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:114,293].

90 EUR 131,28 [April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:114,293].

91 3,66 metres by 3,66 metres, 1 metre = 3,28 feet

92 EUR 35,00 [April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:114,293].





office

diagnostic room



medicine



## commodities







HEALTHCARE is an extremely important function due to the severe hygienic circumstances in Kibera. In Austria for example everything is being provided naturally from childbirth. Everyone has health insurance so within the population there are no worries whatsoever about being able to afford any form of medical treatment. In too many other parts of the world and also in Kibera the situation is different. Without making a payment it is not possible to receive medical treatment. Also in clinics owned by NGO's one has to pay in order to be treated. Edwin Otieno told me that a standard treatment of a doctor in Kibera costs around 800 KES<sup>93</sup>, which considering the income level of most inhabitants is a lot of money.

Naturally nobody can expect doctors who are working in slum areas to give away their services for free, but in my opinion there just have to be some organizations which provide free medical treatment for the poorest of the poor, at least as a short term solution.

F 84 Healthcare, Kibera 2015.

93 EUR 7,04 [April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:113,69].





salesroom

medicine



commodities



medicine







In addition to medical treatment, a sufficient supply with MEDICATION is essential for people living in Kibera. The good thing is that due to its central location within the city, the supply with medicine is ensured, not like in some places on the countryside. Medicine supply is one thing; the other thing is being able to afford it.

In this case there are governmental organizations providing free medicine for people Edwin told me. He is speaking of antiretroviral drugs which are used for the treatment of HIV. The rates of people suffering from HIV/Aids in slums are drastically higher than outside of them. It is impossible to give exact numbers, but the approximated HIV-rate in Kibera lays around 14%.<sup>94</sup>

F 85 Medication, Kibera 2015.

94 Vgl. Patterson 2011, 10.





schoolyard

classroom



classroom



classroom







In 2007 a total number of 121 schools were operating in Kibera. 116 of them were private schools with an enrolment of 27.883 pupils and 5 were government schools with an enrolment of 11.241 pupils. The pupil teacher-teacher ratio was 88:1 in 2007 and increased drastically from 60:1 in 2003. 53% of private schools were operated by community groups, 26% by religious institutions, 11% by individual proprietors and 9% by charity.<sup>95</sup>

11% of children from 6-16 years were not attending school in 2009. Of the children enrolled, 52% were attending “informal” private schools. These schools are not registered with the Ministry of EDUCATION thus operating outside the formal education sector and as a result lack formal recognition by the government. Changing this situation is desirable, since it is very difficult to find employment on the formal job market when ones education is not formally acknowledged.<sup>96</sup>

F 86 Education, Kibera 2016.

95 Vgl. Dixon/Tooley 2012.

96 Vgl. Allavida Kenya 2012.





altar

church



some white folks who lived 2000 years ago

tub







As I mentioned before, RELIGION plays a very important role in the life of Kenyan people. If we look at religion in a completely objective way, it is just a form of “miss-education” performed by religious institutions to make people believe in something that those institutions dictate. And what they teach and preach is kind of a way how to live your life, so people are extremely sensitive about criticism in any way, which is bad because religion is an oppression of the mind, one that was not, is not and will not be beneficial to one’s personal evolvement in any way. Objectively speaking I find it also astonishing and unfortunately amusing that African people in masses walk into churches to pray to long dead white folks, which makes no sense at all.

Just by looking at the pictures on the left one would not be able to guess that this church is located in the middle of one of the biggest slums in Africa. A nice building made of stone, very clean with paintings and golden artifacts inside, looking like Rick Ross standing in the middle of a crowd of homeless children. Many churches and mosques of this kind are located around Kibera. Many of them located right next to schools.





stall

charcoal



buckets







Most households in Kibera cannot afford gas cookers for their homes thus they rely almost entirely on CHARCOAL to meet their basic cooking needs. The fuel is considered affordable although its price doubled in 2011 due to the increasing scarcity of wood and stricter regulations from the government.<sup>97</sup>

Charcoal is the major cause of deforestation due to illegal production methods and inefficiency during the production and distribution process.<sup>98</sup> Only an approximated amount of 10% - 20% of the wood is converted into charcoal due to inefficient charcoal kilns. Another 10% - 15% of charcoal is wasted during transport or in the retail stores in form of dust or shreds.<sup>99</sup>

The production takes place in the countless forests around Kenya where the local population many times is left with no choice given the poor job prospects. In the Rumuruti Forest for example, five hours from Nairobi, over 100 illegal charcoal kilns are operating at any given time. While the total forest cover in 1973 was around 30.000 hectares, in 2003 it was around 20.000. If the production continues in this pace, the forest will be gone entirely by 2020.<sup>100</sup>

F 88 Charcoal, Kibera 2015.

97 Vgl. Kung 2012.

98 Vgl. Chidumayo/Gumbo 2013.

99 Vgl. Yonemitsu/Njenga/Karanja 2013.

100 Vgl. Kung 2012.





grain

pricelist



scale



150

15	DENGU NYLON	140	105	70	35
16	DENGU ORDINARY	200	150	100	50
17					
18					
19	WIMBI (MBEGU)	100	75	50	25
20	MHOGO	100	75	50	25
21	MTAMA RED	80	60	40	20
22	MTAMA WHITE	80	60	40	20
23	NJUGU RED BIG	150	115	75	40
24	NJUGU RED SMALL	150	115	75	40
25	NJUGU WHITE BIG				
26					
27	PAKISTANI				
28	BASMATI	80	60	40	20
29	PISHORI	150	115	75	40
30	SINDANO	100	75	50	25
31					
32	CHICK MASH				
33	GROWERS MASH				
34	LAYERS MASH				
35					
36	BARIDI				
37	BEANS UNGA				
38	MAWELE				
39	MHOGO UNGA	100	75	50	25
40	MTAMA UNGA	80	60	40	20
41	NGANO				
42	OMENA UNGA				
43	RICE UNGA				
44	SOYA UNGA				
45	SPECIAL	180	135	90	45
46	CHACHU	150	115	75	40
47	UGALI 1				





Ugali is the national dish of Kenya. It consists of maize flower and water and is the common meal served in the slum areas of Nairobi. It comes in rather large chunks and is accompanied usually by one supplement swimming in a sauce. Common supplements are cooked vegetables, fish, chicken or nyama choma which is grilled beef or goat meat. Normally you eat it with your hands. You break off a piece of the chunk, dip it into the sauce of the supplement to soak up some flavor and then eat it.

Maize flower and other GRAINs can be found in mills around Kibera and on the local markets. Due to providing the basis for the most common dish, maize is the most important staple for Kibera residents. One kilogram of maize flower can be obtained for 50 KES.<sup>101</sup>

F 89 Grain, Kibera 2016.

101 EUR 0,44 [April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:113,83].





stall

market



vegetables







The pictures show the vegetable market inside the famous Toi Market in Kibera. Markets and stalls like this are common around Nairobi, especially in the slum areas. In the more developed parts of the city these kinds of markets are being suppressed by big shopping malls. These shopping malls are selling mostly imported and overpriced vegetables with a low quality, while the local production coming from small scale farms with a high quality is sold cheaply on the local vegetable markets.

It is really cool to shop in these kinds of markets. The selection is huge and the goods are really fresh. You are always in charge of the quantity and can pick the exact vegetables you want to buy yourself. Larger VEGETABLES are more expensive, smaller ones are cheaper. Depending on the market it is sometimes necessary to bargain. Mzungu's normally are charged a higher price than the local population. In the vegetable market inside Toi the stalls are fortunately equipped with price labels so everybody gets the same price. For around 150 KES<sup>102</sup> one is able to buy a weekly supply of local vegetables.

F 90 Vegetables, Kibera 2015.

102 EUR 1,32 [April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:113,83].





bananas, oranges, papayas

mangos



watermelons



avocados







FRUIT and vegetable sales go hand in hand. Markets usually offer large quantities of both. Fresh mangos, avocados, papayas, bananas, watermelons and citrus fruits coming from local production can be acquired on the local markets for a very cheap price. Prices for avocados for example start at around 5 KES<sup>103</sup> a piece.

Due to the climate in Kenya fruits can be harvested during the whole year, each fruit having its particular harvesting seasons.





advertisement

half cattle



beef







Most popular MEATs in Kenya are chicken, goat and beef. Chicken and goat are mostly grilled while beef is preferably cooked. On the markets the retailers deal chicken usually alive. When one is being bought it is slaughtered right in front of you, washed, plucked and then packed. For chicken this method of processing is efficient because the meat can be eaten right away.

Goats and cattle are killed in the slaughterhouses and then transported to the butcheries. The problem I noticed in the supply chain lies with beef. The latter usually needs to rest for three weeks to make it tender and edible. The beef sold in Kenya is usually three days old, so it is really chewy when being cooked or grilled. In the slums the butcheries are not equipped with reefers thus not able to keep the beef for three weeks in order to make it tender. Also the different parts of the cattle are treated too equally and sold at almost the same price.

Muscles with a lot of connective tissue should be cooked slowly and leaner parts should be grilled for a short period of time in order to achieve the best cooking results. However this insufficiency might vanish as soon as economic progress hits Kibera and butcheries will be equipped with reefers like they should be.





raw fish

frying pan



fried fish



fried fish







The SEAFOOD eaten in Kibera is mostly Tilapia from Lake Victoria Edwin told me. It either comes fried or as fish stew with Ugali. The most common variety is fried, usually prepared by older Kenyan ladies. The fish is normally sold alongside the streets where the ladies prepare bowls with raw fish, large frying pans and tables for stacking the fried fish. The stew with Ugali can be found in restaurants.

The price for one fried fish on the streets, depending on the size, lays between 100 KES<sup>104</sup> and 500 KES.<sup>105</sup>

F 93 Seafood, Kibera 2016.

104 EUR 0,87 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].

105 EUR 4,34 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].





samosas

samosas



meat sausage



mandazis







Countless places for FAST FOOD are located on and alongside the streets in Kibera. Very popular dishes are potato fries with chili sauce, grilled chicken, meat sausages, samosas and mandazis.

Samosas are triangular buns which are usually filled with meat and vegetables. Before being eaten they are fried in very hot oil until the dough outside is golden brown and crispy.

Mandazis are a form of doughnuts. The ingredients are water, sugar, flour, yeast and milk. They are also fried in hot oil until the outside is golden brown before they are being eaten.





dining area



kitchen



price list

WAINGO HOTEL			
(MENU) NO 505A			
			PRICE
1	CHAI KIKOMBE 15/- GLASS		10/-
2	MANDAZI		5/-
3	CHAPATI		10/-
4	CHAPATI - MADONDO		50/-
5	UGALI - SAMAKI		150/-
6	" - NYAMA		100/-
7	" - MATUMBO	30	40/-
8	" - SUKUMA		50/-
9	" - KUNDE		150/-/100
10	UGALI - KUKU	200	50/-
11	" - CABBAGE		50/-
12	" - OMENA		50/-
13	" - MAORI		50/-
14	" - MRENDA		50/-
15	UGALI - MANAGU		50/-
16	GITHERI		50/-
17	MCHELE - MADONDO		50/-
18	MAYAI - 2		40/-





While on the streets almost everything comes fried, restaurants tend to cook and steam. Inside of them traditional Swahili CUISINE can be found. The most common dish here is Ugali, as I was mentioning before.

Ugali samaki is Ugali with fish. Nyama means meat in Swahili. Matumbo means intestines. Sukuma wiki is a dish made from kale, kunde are beans. Ugali kuku is Ugali with chicken.

Githeri is a stew made from maize and beans. Mchele is rice and mayai are eggs. Prices for one meal normally lay between 50 KES<sup>106</sup> and 150 KES.<sup>107</sup>

F 95 Cuisine, Kibera 2016.

106 EUR 0,43 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].

107 EUR 1,30 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].





RETAIL





SHAVING



HAIR



M-PESA



CABINET WORK



METAL WORK



CLOTHES



SHOES



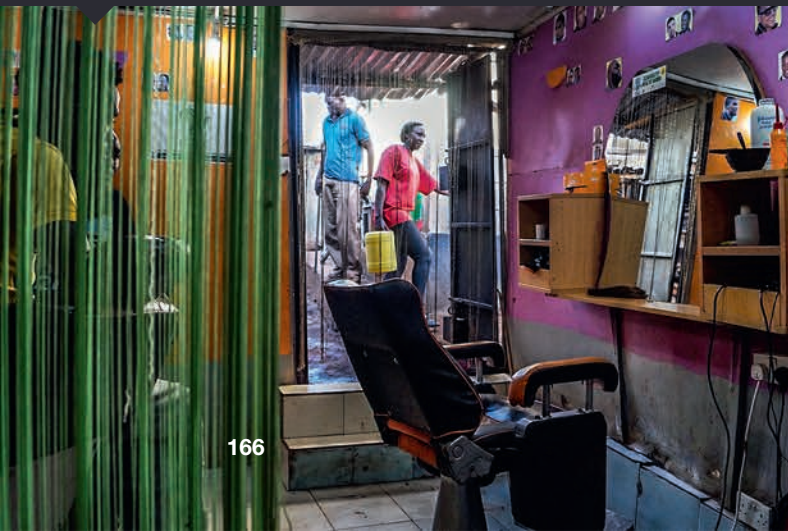


entrance

hairstyle



interior







“If a man has short hair, it means that he is humble”, Edwin told me, “SHAVING is important”. His hair is very different from mine. While mine is smooth and soft, his is curled and stubborn, very different to deal with. While my hair is growing straight, his is forming an Afro when it grows longer.

The common clients seem to be humble, they want their hair short with very clean edges. Then there are the football fans who come with pictures of the latest hairstyle of one of their idols from a British football club, one “token Mzungu” who is getting an undercut, the hipsters who want some fancy patterns shaved inside their hair and the artists with dreadlocks who do not really go to barbershops for haircuts.

Edwin is working long hours, from nine to nine every day he told me. For one haircut he is charging 200 KES.<sup>108</sup>

F 98 Shaving, Kibera 2015.

108 EUR 1,74 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].





cornrows

cornrows



braids



braids







African HAIR is a lot of work. The nice braids that Kenyan ladies have, it is never their real hair. I really did not know that before coming to Kenya. All ladies [and gents] naturally grow Afros. Getting and keeping the hairstyle in shape is costly.

Artificial hair is braided into the natural hair, every braid individually. Depending on the size of the braids and the type of hairstyle, this can take several hours. The prices range from 500 KES<sup>109</sup> to 5000 KES<sup>110</sup> depending on location, size of braids and type of hairstyle.

Another form of braiding is doing cornrows. Here the natural hair is braided alongside the head. Most of the time you see cornrows on young girls since at school pupils have to have either cornrows or very short hair.

Most of the braiding is done by very skilled ladies. They are moving their hands so fast that it is sometime not possible to follow it with your eyes.

F 99 Hair, Kibera 2015.

109 EUR 4,34 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].

110 EUR 43,41 [April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,17].





computers



???



entrance







The green stalls carrying the M-PESA lettering are frequently met all around Nairobi and Kibera. M-Pesa is the invention that Mr. Kenyatta mentioned in his speech at GES 2015. It is a mobile payment system developed by Safaricom and Vodafone. Users are able to send money without the necessity of having a bank account.

When registered, users can deposit cash through one of the countless M-Pesa agents. This transaction is free. Afterwards they are able to send or receive money from any other registered phone number. A small fee is being charged for sending money or withdrawing it at an M-Pesa agent. The service can also be used for paying bills or buying credit for mobile phones.

Frequently the M-Pesa agent function is mixed with or included into other functions like supermarkets, electronic shops or internet cafes.

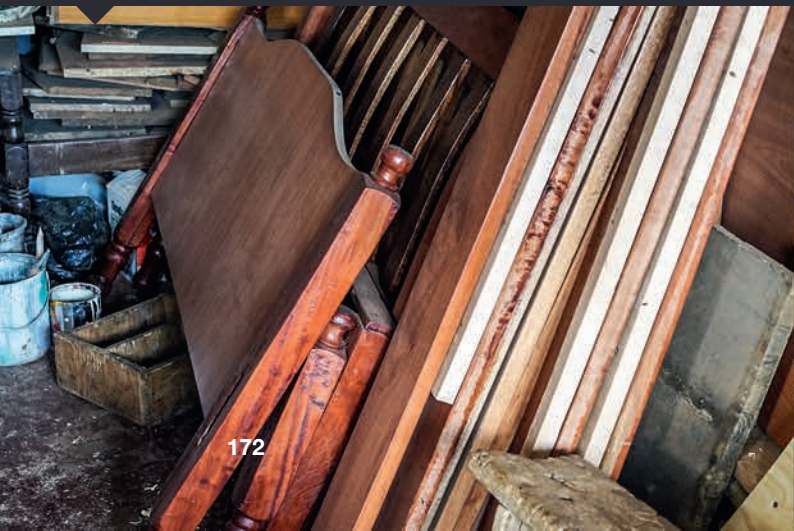




plane



bed



material



buzzsaw







Many carpenters who sell CABINET WORK right in front of their small workshops are located in Kibera. Sometimes a little bit hidden inside the slum, they are producing beds, shelves, chairs, tables and all kinds of other furniture.

The quality of the products is amazing since the carpenters usually use solid wood. They do not have high technology machinery so the finished furniture looks a little bit raw and slightly uneven, which in this case is a good thing because it provides the products with a very authentic touch.

The high quality furniture coming from Kibera is much cheaper than the low quality one imported from China for example. Another advantage of the former one is that it is always custom made. I would choose it over the imported one anytime.

The standard size of a bed is four feet by six feet.<sup>111</sup> Prices start at 3.500 KES<sup>112</sup> and depend on the wood that the carpenters use.

F 101 Cabinet Work, Kibera 2015.

111 1,22 metres by 1,83 metres, 1 metre = 3,28 feet

112 EUR 30,25 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].





window frames

detail



welder



transport







The METAL WORKshops in Kibera produce mainly window and door frames, gates, fences and artwork like giraffes or rhinoceroses. The quality of the products is similar to the one of the furniture manufactured by the carpenters. Due to the lack of high technology machinery the metal ware is very raw and every piece is slightly different and unique.

When two pieces of metal are welded together, a slight overhang is created between them. During the welding process small glowing pieces of metal are splashing around thus creating small dots on the surface of the metal pieces. Afterwards the overhang and the dots are being smoothed with an angle grinder. This process creates the interesting patterns which can be seen on the “detail” picture on the left.

One whole window from a metal shop in Kibera costs 3.500 KES<sup>113</sup> and one door can be obtained for 8.000 KES.<sup>114</sup>

F 102 Metal Work, Kibera 2016.

113 EUR 30,25 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].

114 EUR 69,14 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].





clothes

stall



path



shoppers







The pictures show the famous Toi Market in Kibera. It is a market where mainly second hand CLOTHES are being traded. The place works like a small economy with interesting peculiarities. Clothes which are being donated in the developed world and which we think go immediately to the poor, are not really going there directly.

“Big bags of clothes arrive in Gikomba”, George Ouma told me when he was taking me on a trip there. He had to buy some fabric. “People buy these bags for a cheap price, but do not know what is inside. In Gikomba they open the bags, sort the clothes and start selling them”, George continued.

The place is very crowded and loud. Sellers are standing on stacks of clothes, screaming out loudly in order to sell them. In Gikomba one can make really good deals. “You have to be here early if you want to get the good stuff. They start at five or six o’clock in the morning”, George said when he took me further inside the market.

The place is MDMA for shopping addicts it seems. Everybody is searching for the treasure of the day, it is like a gold rush you are sucked into. And it is possible that you catch the big fish.





stall

boots



leather boots

sandals







A designer piece which costs a few hundred Euros in a fashion store in Europe can find its way to Gikomba and there it can be bought for a few Euros. I bought a Ralph Lauren denim shirt which easily goes for 80 Euros in Europe for 100 KES<sup>115</sup> in Gikomba and I have only been there for two hours.

By spending more time in Gikomba and putting a bit more effort in searching designer clothes, one would be able to leave the place dressed like David Beckham and would have spent not more than ten Euros.

However, sellers who have their stalls inside Toi Market are buying large quantities of clothes in Gikomba. They sort them and then re-sell them for a higher price. The same Ralph Lauren shirt from before would probably go for around 500 KES<sup>116</sup> inside Toi Market, depending on the buyers negotiation skills.

What applies for clothes also applies for SHOES. Footwear finds its way from shipping containers, through Gikomba, to the stalls of Toi Market and maybe even ends up on the feet of some Mzungu who walks it back to Europe.





## LEISURE AND CULTURE





CINEMA



GAMING



ALCOHOL



ART

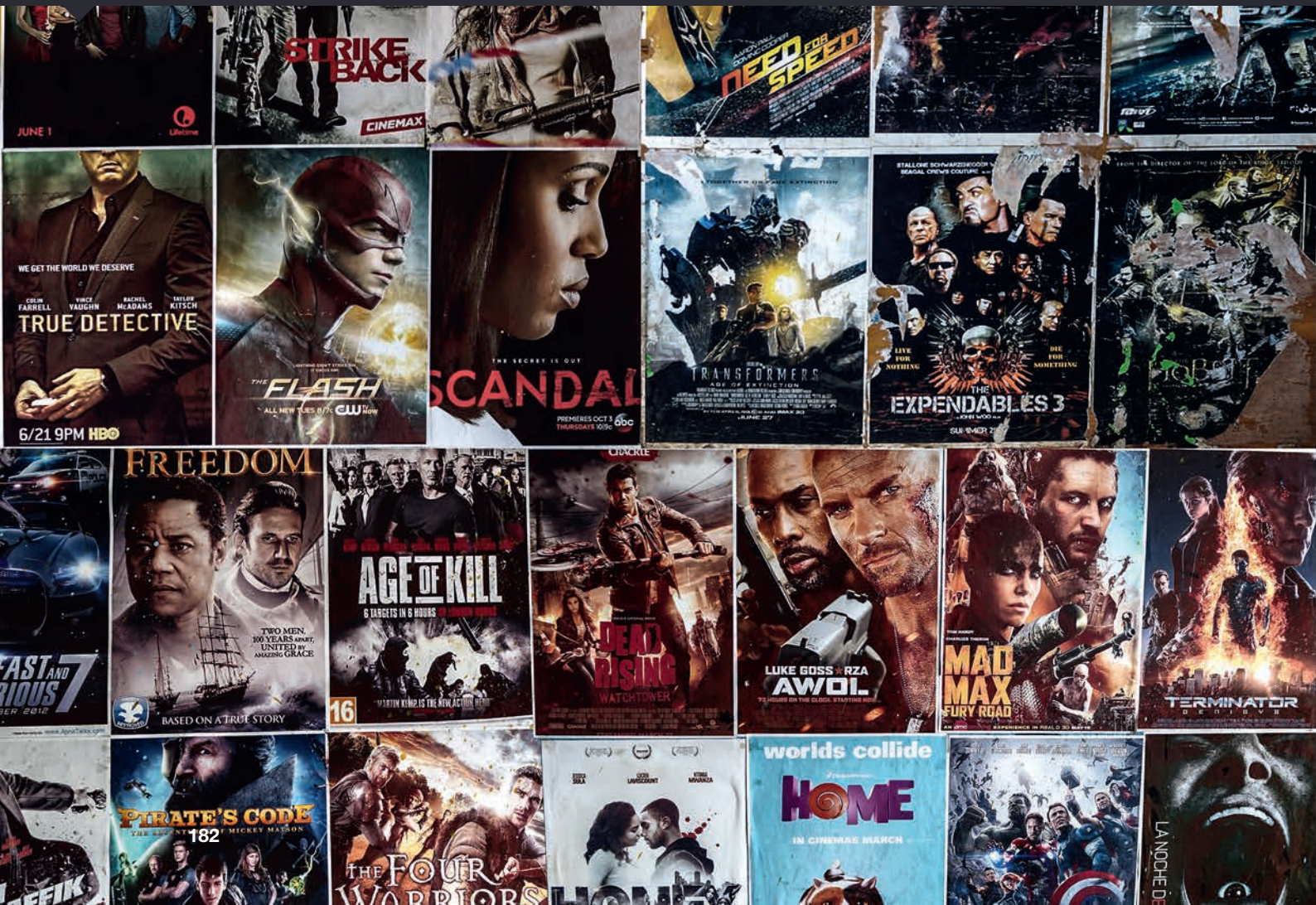


FASHION





movies and series in stock







Hollywood also hit Kibera recently it seems. CINEMAs and video stores are showing and selling the latest blockbusters and series from tinseltown.

Here that technological paradox occurs again. While people in Kibera have DVD players, they do not have sanitation, although mankind became to know and use the latter much earlier. The water closet was invented in 1596 by Sir John Harrington<sup>117</sup> while the first DVD players hit the market in Japan in 1996<sup>118</sup>, 400 years later.

However, those Kibera residents who are not streaming movies and series online already can buy DVD's in the stores for 50 KES<sup>119</sup> each.

F 107 Cinema, Kibera 2015.

117 Vgl. Dedreux 2016.

118 Vgl. Sieber 1997.

119 EUR 0,43 [May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,92].





gamers

gamers



FIFA



TV and game console







While DVD's can be bought in the video stores in Kibera, the latest games can be played in special "gaming dens". They are equipped with flat screen TV's, X-Boxes and PlayStations.

GAMING is very popular, especially among young boys. After school on their way home they like to stop by for a few games of FIFA, preferably playing with one of their favorite British football clubs.





pub

interior



beer



dishwasher







ALCOHOL is by far the most popular drug in the world. I have been to many different places already, explored different cultures, different people, different languages, different food and different behaviors. The one thing that all those different cultures have in common it seems, is that all of them like hitting the bottle.

Countless pubs and sports bars can be found in Kibera. The most popular drink is beer, with local brands like Tusker or Pilsner and imported ones like Heineken and Guinness. One beer in a pub in Kibera usually costs 120 KES.<sup>120</sup>

While there is a formal alcohol sector, there is also an informal one. An illegal spirit called Changaa which means “kill me quickly” is produced locally and consumed by many because of its cheap price. One bottle costs 180 KES<sup>121</sup> or less. It is distilled from fermented maize or sorghum<sup>122</sup> and often adulterated with other poisonous substances like jet fuel to speed up the fermentation process. In certain slum areas rich businessmen invest in its production. At the end of the month they collect the money in the slum through runners. In 2010 approximately a hundred people died in Nairobi from the poisonous effects of Changaa.<sup>123</sup>

F 109 Alcohol, Kibera 2016.

120 EUR 1,04 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].

121 EUR 1,56 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].

122 Bodewes 2010, 49.

123 Vgl. Hibbert 2013.





art

artists



paintings







Maasai Mbili ART center is a collective founded by Otieno Gomba and Otieno Kota 15 years ago. At the moment eight artists are working there permanently. It is a gathering point for the creative minds of Kibera, the free spirits and mavericks. It is an atelier, a gallery, a living room, a pub and a home all under one roof.

Artists are working, having a drink and a smoke. Friends and strangers visit to exchange stories and talk about art, leisure and the latest news. The space is intimate and open at the same time. Intimate because of its hidden location and open because everyone is welcome.

It is a good place to draw inspiration from. The artists who create there are able to translate the wishes, needs and dreams of the population into visual and audiovisual languages.

These languages are spoken loud and clear and provided a very precious basis for my design proposal.





atelier

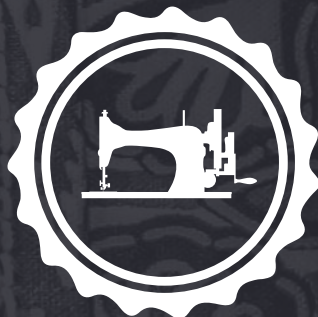
models



fabric







Gjey Mavazi is the new star on the Kenyan FASHION heaven. This star shines bright because George is designing, manufacturing and presenting his clothes all by himself. Therefore he is in control during the whole creation process of a piece.

Tailored suits cost 6.000 KES,<sup>124</sup> Jeans and Hoodies are around 1.500 KES.<sup>125</sup> George is producing clothes both for men and women. His collections are the highlight on all the big fashion shows in Kenya, just recently at the East African Fashion Week in Nairobi.

There are countless stalls selling clothes around Kibera, but none of them is like the atelier of Gjey Mavazi. The concept of the company has nothing to do with the concept of the second hand fabric markets. At Gjey Mavazi every piece is unique and custom-made. It is also an artform which in this case expresses the vibrance of the Kenyan culture. Gjey Mavazi was another source for me to draw valuable inspiration from.

F 111 Fashion, Kibera 2015.

124 EUR 51,86 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].

125 EUR 12,96 [April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016/exchange rate: 1:115,71].



„We should make buildings not obstacles for people, but we should make them  
as open as possible for everybody to go in“



Jacques Herzog 2015





## CHAPTER IV







## DESIGN VISION



**T**he essence of the design vision is to put all the inspiration together and create new opportunities for people living in Kibera. In order for that to work, the approach is and needs to be a extremely capitalistic one because only through a capitalistic approach poverty can be fought in its core and revenue for all stakeholders involved can be maximized, which is necessary to transform the vision into a real project in the end.

People in Kibera are very business minded, thus the area has a huge diversity of many different businesses. Kibera has a lot of potential, yet it is essential to shape the space there in a decent way in order for the economy to perform better and to create a healthy environment for it to grow.

It is not the question if something is going to happen in Kibera, it is already happening, the question is furthermore what should be happening there in the future. I know that by including architecture into the process at an early stage, the place can be developed in an, and I do not find the necessity here to use any other word, really amazing way.

The vibe, the creativity and the potentials are already there, but they are not yet visible enough. This whole talent needs to be channeled into an economic progress which brings the hidden treasures up to the surface. The design vision should develop the diversity that is already there and take it to the next level. This next level should not be something different, it should in fact be the next evolutionary step in the development process of the site. Past history, culture and structure should still be present and readable in the future development. Also the inconsistency of the structure should be preserved, continued and evolved in order to protect the unique character that this place has to offer. A major chance in the planning process of Nairobi would be lost if done differently.

Architecture should bring people together. Different tribes, different religions and people with different income need to be united. Every new development in the city is surrounded by a fence topped with razor wire which is supposed to protect the gated community inside from whatever threat there seems to exist outside.



While creating an inside within the fence also an outside is being created. But what is the point of having two sides in one country? The mission of architecture is to make this fence obsolete. It is a symbol of divisiveness that society needs to overcome.

Interconnecting the two sides again would send a powerful signal that maybe is even able to make history. That said this vision is not solely about Kibera anymore, it is furthermore about finding new ways of how the whole city can work better for the sake and naturally the wallet of everybody. Nairobi needs to develop a unique and successful identity that is not influenced by anything but the character of the culture and the aim of creating prosperity for everyone.

What the vision should do is harness every party involved. It is important not to be intolerant against any stakeholder, but not to compromise because of circumstances that might change over time. It needs to be a vision, somehow a reflection of an ideal future. Inherent in this vision is already the change of circumstances that might hinder it from becoming realized. Going down this road and not compromising too much is essential for the success of the final output.

In order for the vision to succeed it is important that all thoughts of kinship, religion, politics and any other sources of despair is blended out, the only focus should lay on finding an optimal solution for the area. After that solution is on the table the sources of despair can be illuminated in order to achieve that solution. This is much better than compromising before, thus limiting the optimal solution, because of circumstances made by the same authorities that are able to change them at any time.

The only guideline that is being set is that at the end of the day, everyone affected earns more money. This might sound trivial at the first moment but it is the key to the success of the project and leaves an infinite variety of possibilities for the designer.

To make this vision a success the Kenyan government needs to make a couple of very important investments in Kibera. Some of them relate to the investments which Sachs mentions in order to overcome poverty.

The first investment that needs to be conducted is the one into the urbanization process. People living in slums at the moment need improved living standards. People who are new arrivers in the city should get support from the government right from the starting point of their economic carrier. At the moment it is really tough for people to get a good start. Due to the lack sufficient low priced housing they are forced into the slums and in many cases stay there for the rest of their lives. They have to pay for sanitation and medical treatment which due to their financial situation is a hard task. Due to having all those troubles it is hard for them to really participate in the economic progress in an efficient way.

Implementing centers operated by the government which provide really cheap housing, free sanitation, medical care, education and support finding a job or opening a business would be a precious tool for both the arriving people and the government.



These centers would help to ease the urbanization process, raise living standards and bring Kenya forward permanently because they would support people in order to unleash their full economic potential.

The second thing is the support of entrepreneurs. In Kibera this can be done by the centers which I mentioned before and by enlarging and optimizing the surface area for businesses. Currently this surface area is rather small and the structure does not allow the creation of spaces where people can stop and really explore what is there. At the moment there is just a shield made out of shops, covering a dense one floor residential area. That shield needs to be breached. By doing that it is possible to extend the surface area for businesses and create a large public space that allows people to really experience everything that is there which will result in generating more profits.

The final output will be a diverse mixture of different functions, connected by a huge public space. By doing that the creativity will be brought to daylight and the huge potential that I was talking about earlier will really be unfolded.

Thirdly the residential situation must be improved. From an economic point of view it is really hard to give a dinner party for clients if you do not have a toilet, a kitchen or a table. In order to include the people into the economic process and make them more competitive, their living standard needs to be improved. Every individual needs a living space, a place to rest and free sanitation. This can be achieved by the implementation of an architectural approach and building regulations.

Fourth investment to be made is into the history of the site. What makes a city or a district really unique is in many cases its history. In Kibera this history has to be included in the new development. The old and asymmetric structures should still be readable after the renovation in order to retain the authenticity and uniqueness of the place. This way the history continues and makes the area more interesting and more vibrant. A new function like a museum which shows the history of Kibera and also contemporary local art needs to be included into the structures. This will give the local population something to connect to. It will also attract people from other parts of town to come and visit which is important for connecting and integrating Kibera more with and into the city grid of Nairobi.

The fifth investment is into bursting the chains. This relates on the one hand to the commercial belt which is enclosing the residential functions in Kibera and on the other hand to the city and building planning of Nairobi. The whole development in the city is basically built to keep people out. If intended or unintended does not really matter. The process of bursting the chains and opening up might seem trivial at the beginning, but it is a very strong gesture that might and intends to change the thinking in the planning process of the whole city. Buildings in Nairobi are always surrounded by layers of obstacles, being obstacles themselves as well most of the time.





URBANIZATION



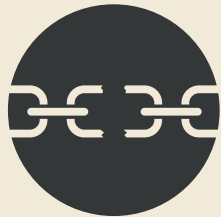
ENTREPRENEURSHIP



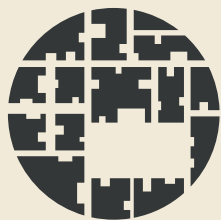
BUILDING REGULATIONS



HISTORY



BURSTED CHAINS



PEDESTRIAN ORIENTATION



PUBLIC SPACES



Also we find almost only single use buildings which tend to kill public life and overload the already overloaded traffic system. Typically one drives from his enclosed residential compound to the shopping mall and back, but obviously nobody had the idea of combining residential and commercial functions yet. Creating open spaces without obstacles and mixing functions could ring in a new era in the history of Nairobi city planning, one that is colorful, open, uniting and prosperous economically as well as culturally.

Sixth investment to be made is into city planning, especially focusing on pedestrian orientation. At the moment most of the development in Nairobi is transit oriented meaning both the transit of vehicles as well as the transit of people. A human being should still be the most important basis point for every city planning. To give cities an image they need to have paths, edges, districts, nodes and landmarks.<sup>126</sup> Kibera at the moment, although having all these asymmetric structures, is still too similar within its structural appearance.

The density is too high which is a problem because the area cannot grow in a sufficient way. If the density of a city or an area is too low it must be allowed to increase, if the density is too high it must be allowed to decline.<sup>127</sup> In this particular case it must decline in order to increase.

What needs to be done in Kibera and Nairobi regarding city planning is to focus more on the pedestrian system to make it easier and more convenient for people to navigate within.

Seventh and last investment is into the creation of more public spaces. Right now those are completely absent in Kibera. As cities grow, land for public infrastructure and public spaces needs to be secured in advance.<sup>128</sup> In an informal settlement area like Kibera this obviously did not happen. Nicely designed public spaces will bring an improvement of living to the area and will also attract people from other parts of the city. These spaces work very well together with commercial functions thus will provide support for the newly created businesses in the area.

The core essence of this vision, namely creating opportunities for people, will be accomplished by conducting these seven tasks. If opportunities for people are being created, they will take them. By taking those opportunities they will benefit, the economy will benefit and in last instance the government will benefit due to the creation of more jobs and businesses generating more profits resulting in higher tax income and a better economic performance.

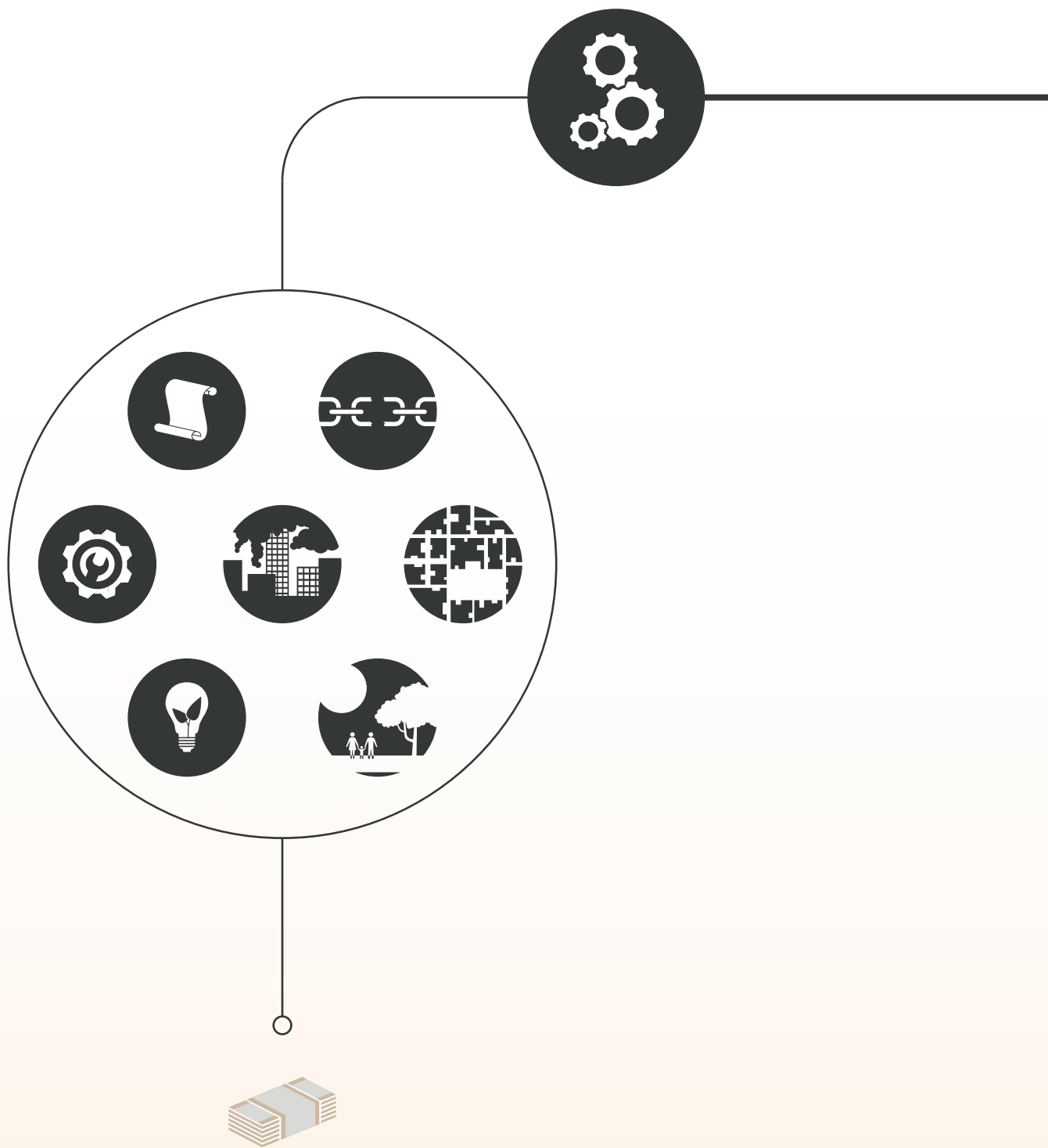
Through conducting these investments an economic progress will be started. The money starts flowing and new businesses, jobs and technologies will be created. The aim of this progress is to make every single citizen of Kibera, Nairobi and Kenya successful. In my opinion that should be the highest and sole goal of governance.

126 Vgl. Lynch 1960, 47 f.

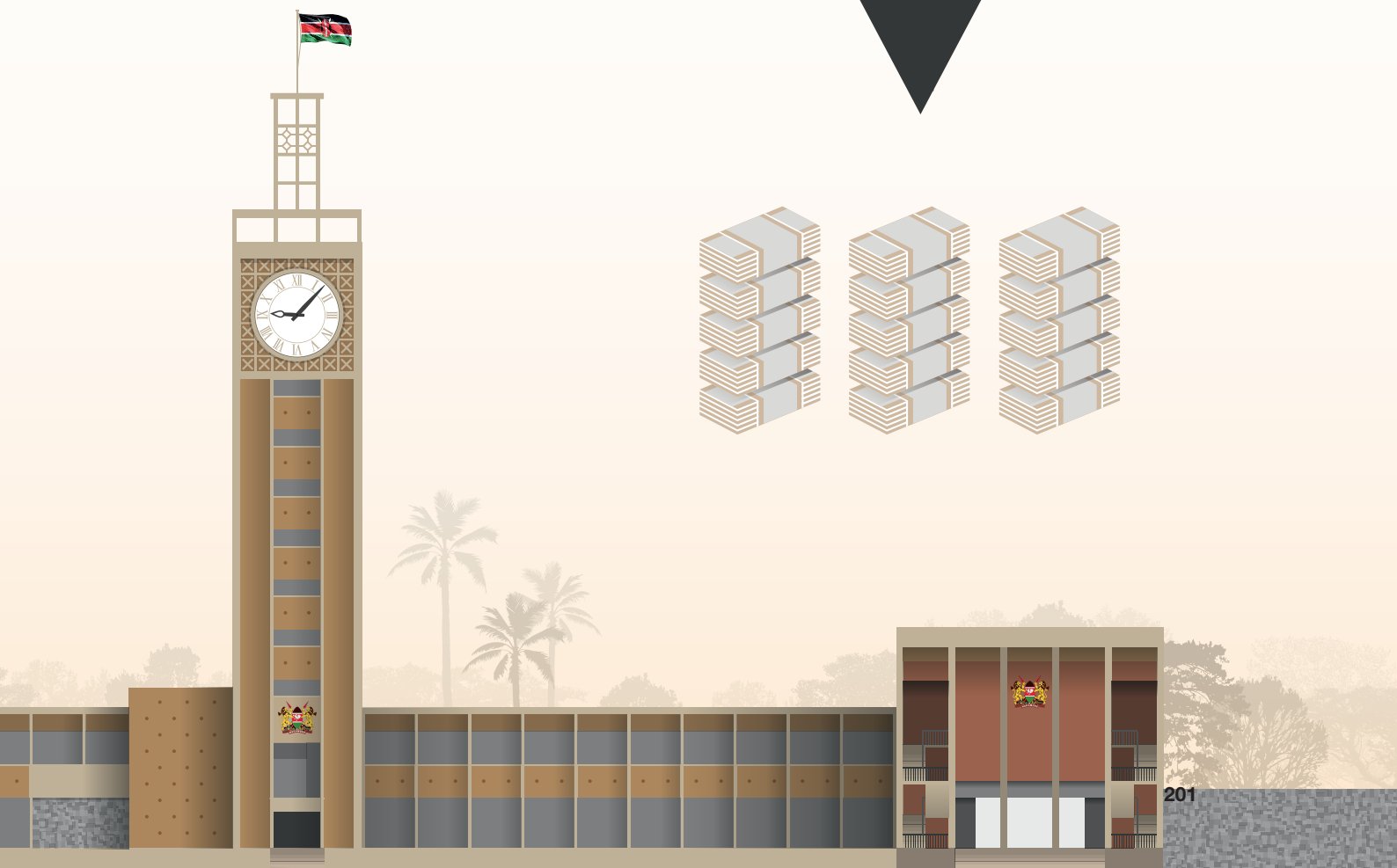
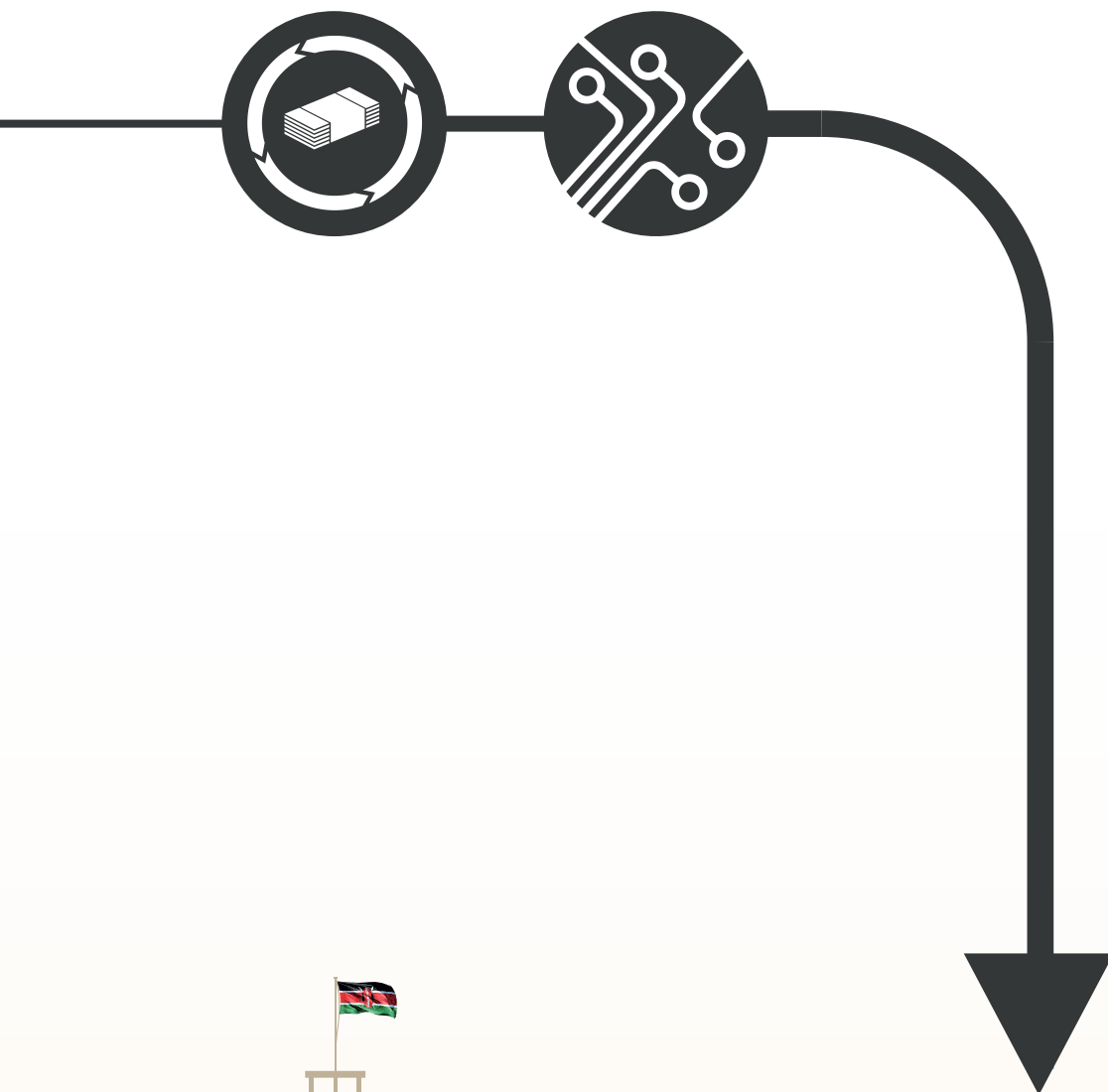
127 Vgl. Angel 2012, 29.

128 Vgl. Angel 2012, 57.













In order to visualize and being able to explain the design vision in a comprehensible way I chose a quadrat in the Kianda village. When looking at the site plan it becomes obvious immediately that the development is extremely dense, almost like an impenetrable forest.

And indeed, Kibera means forest. There is actually an interesting similarity with modern forestry. When a forest grows very thick, the individual trees neither have enough space nor light in order to grow. What is being done about that is to mark and leave the final crop trees and fell the ones which hinder them. Final crop trees are trees which in the future will deliver the highest profits when they are being harvested because of being the strongest and healthiest plants.

This system can also be applied to the thickly grown structures located in Kibera. The buildings and spaces which should grow and develop in the future remain standing and the ones who hinder them get demolished in order to make space for the futures structures to grow and also make room for circulation and public spaces. Kibera should grow from a thick, impenetrable and unhealthy forest into a green, lively and healthy one.



## DESIGN PROPOSAL

**Ludwig Mies van der Rohe** once said that architecture should contain the most important peculiarities of a culture.<sup>129</sup> The major characteristics of Kenya and the Kenyan culture should thus also reflect in the future development of the site. Colorful facades, a lot of green and vibrant spaces will provide the area with the character it craves and needs.

The local residents and businesses will be included into the construction process of the buildings, because this is what they want. Relocation projects failed in the past and will fail in the future. Kibera residents want to develop their home with their own hands. Local labor will be hired for example to dig the sewer, to build the walls and green spaces. Facades will be designed and manufactured by local artists. All the windows will be made by the local metal shops in Kibera, all the furniture by the local carpenters.

This approach is currently being conducted by MASS Design Group. They operate mainly in the public health sector and design and construct buildings in Africa using local materials and local labor force.<sup>130</sup>

What this does is boosting an economic progress from which everybody benefits. Lots of jobs are being created, local businesses can grow and the incomes of the residents are rising. Creating a cool architectural space will also attract people from other parts of the city and tourists who will go there to check the place out and of course spend money which will be another source of income for the local population.

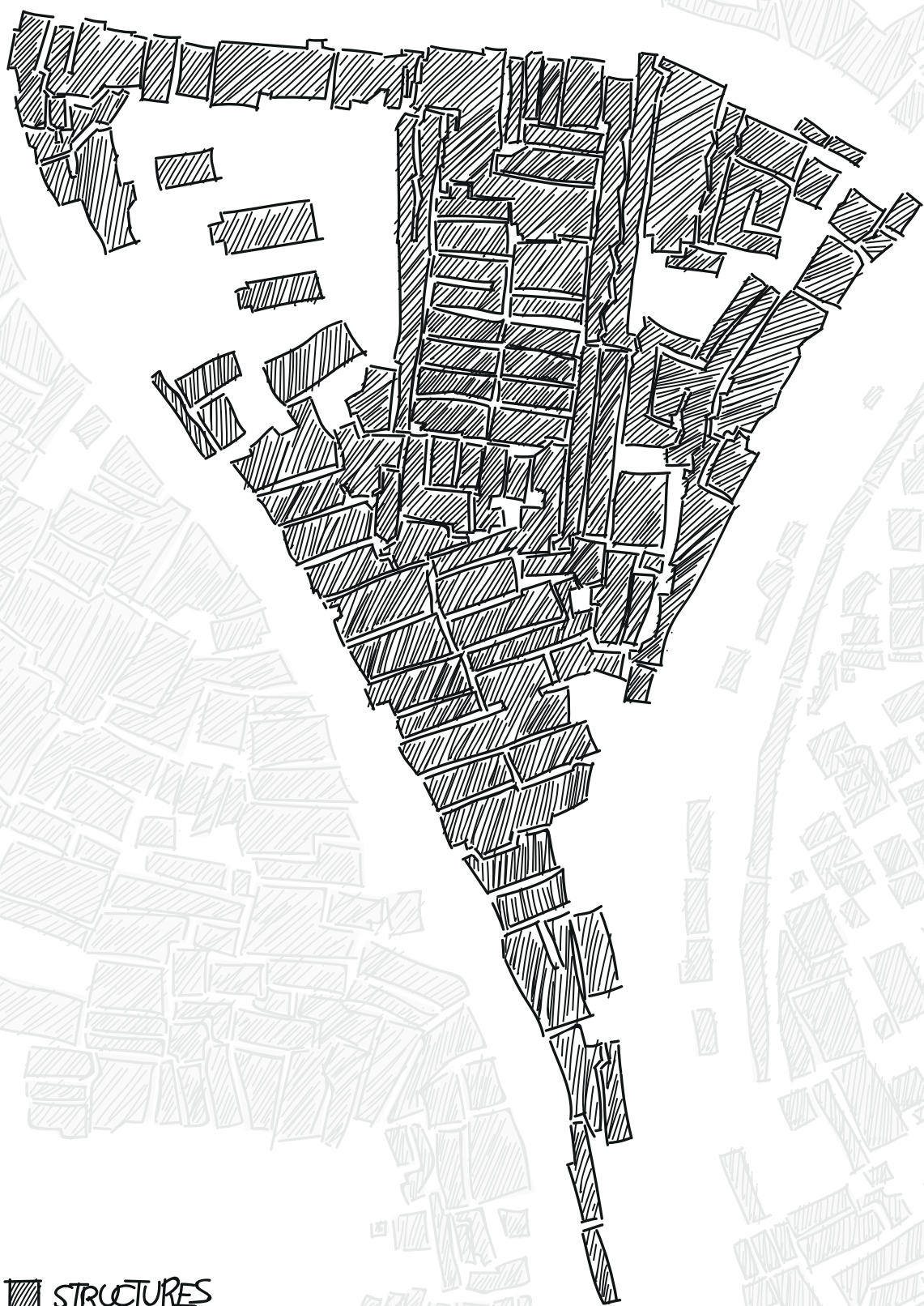
The government will also get an important place in the future development of the site. The government center which will be constructed is supposed to be a landmark and symbol for the government helping the population during the urbanization process. It will provide cheap accommodation for new arrivers, administration and health care facilities, a job center and a startup hub for young entrepreneurs and new businesses.

This approach will help to develop Kibera into a successful example for urbanization. It should become a unique and cool district within Nairobi where the vibrance of the Kenyan culture is in the center of attention. Creating a healthy and livable habitat will provide the basis for every Kibera resident to be successful and bring Kenya forward on its way to prosperity.

129 Vgl. Mies van der Rohe 1886-1969.

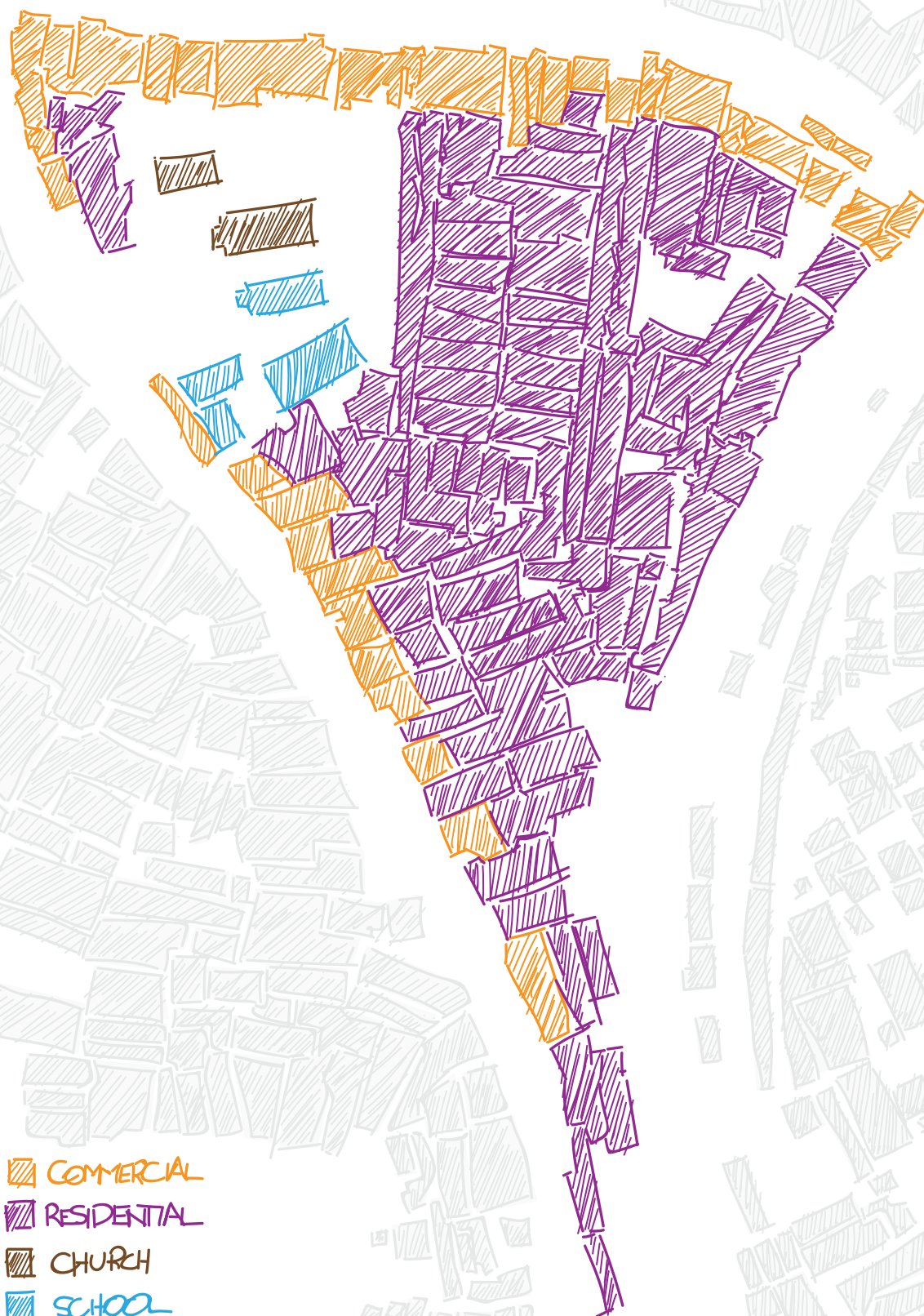
130 MASS Design Group Ltd. 2016.





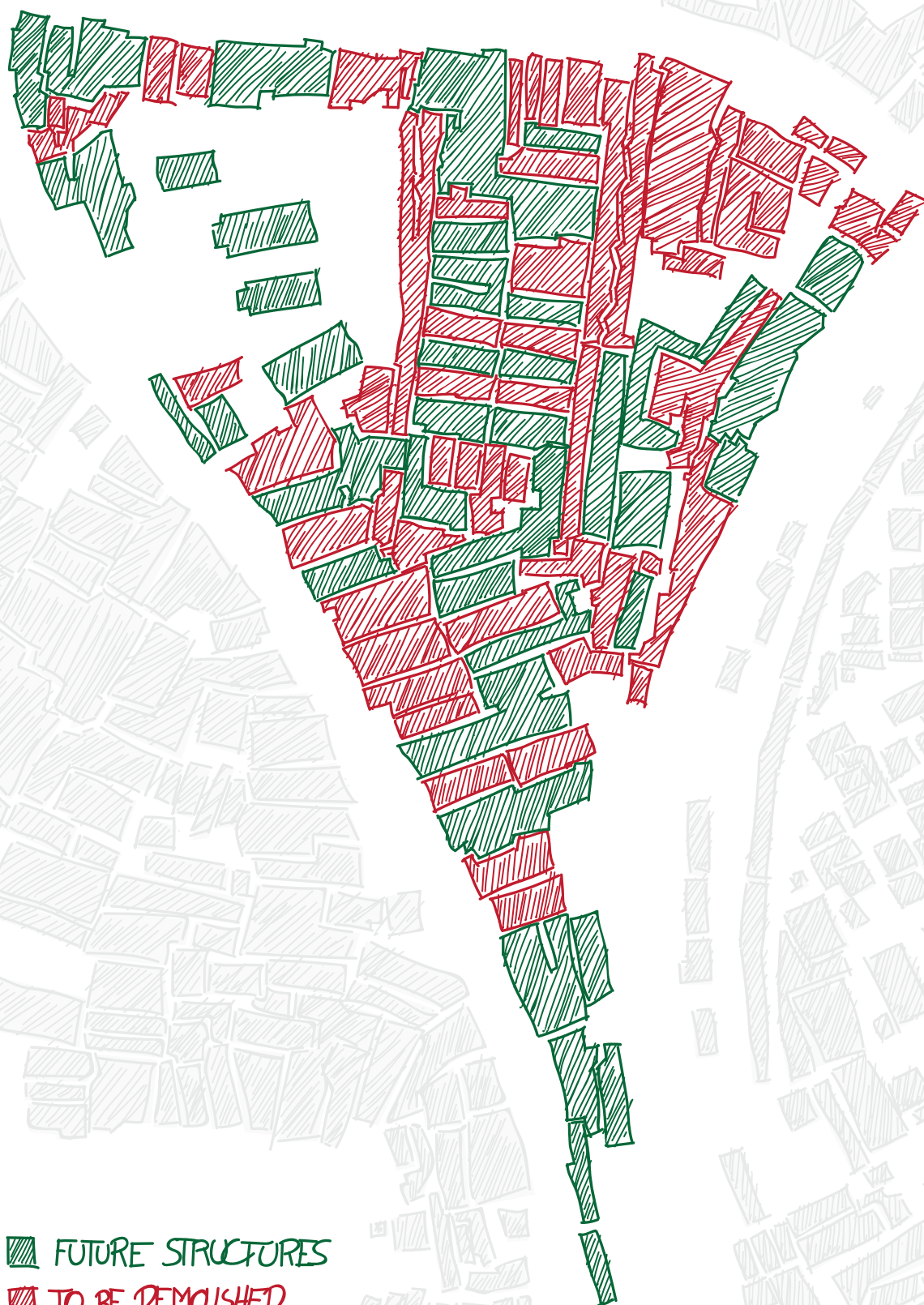
■ STRUCTURES





- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- CHURCH
- SCHOOL





■ FUTURE STRUCTURES  
■ TO BE DEMOLISHED





■ FINAL CROP TREES  
■ TO BE FELLED







■ FUTURE STRUCTURES





■ FINAL CROP TREES







■ NEW STRUCTURES

■ RENOVATED OLD STRUCTURES

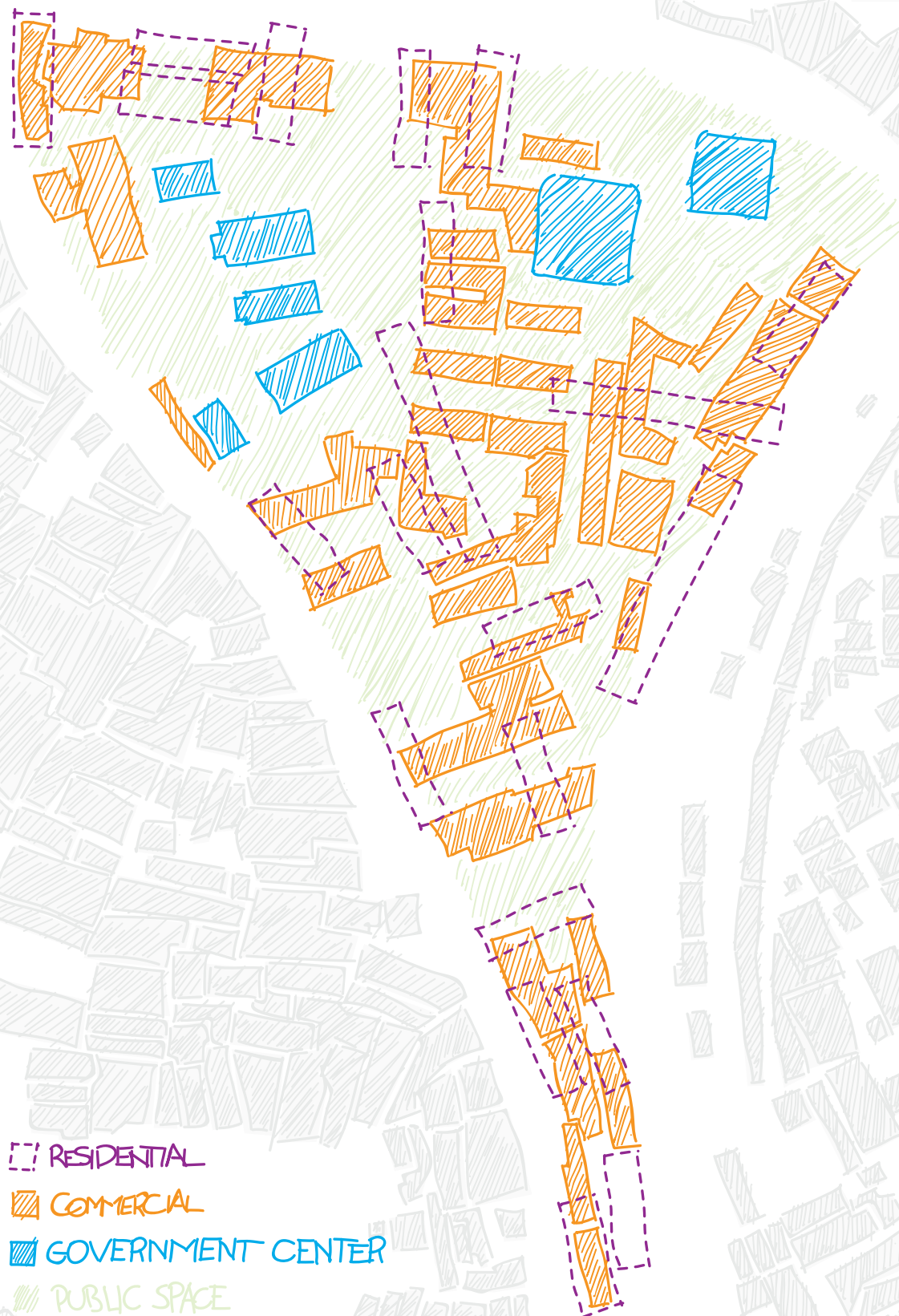




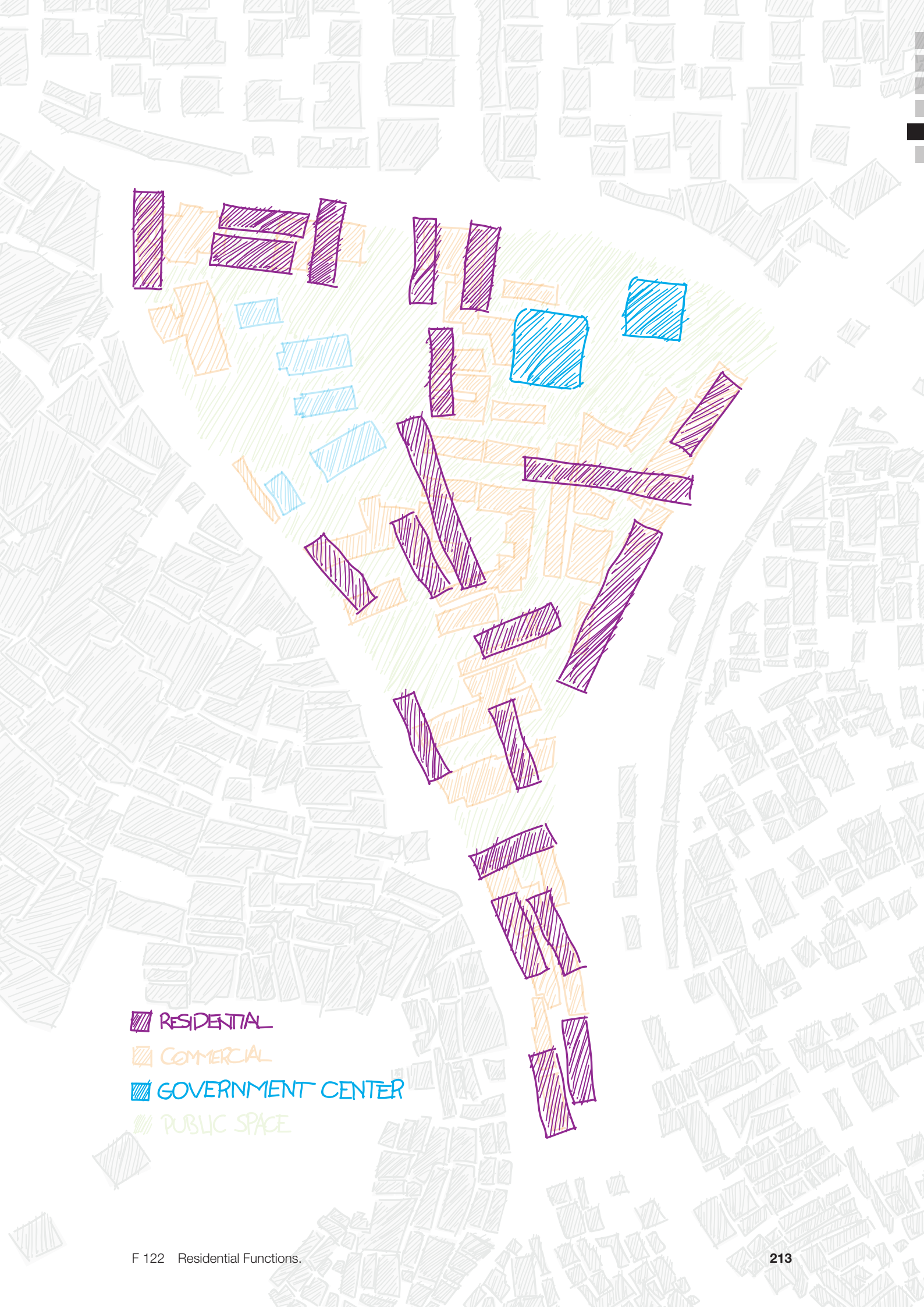
■ GROWN TREES





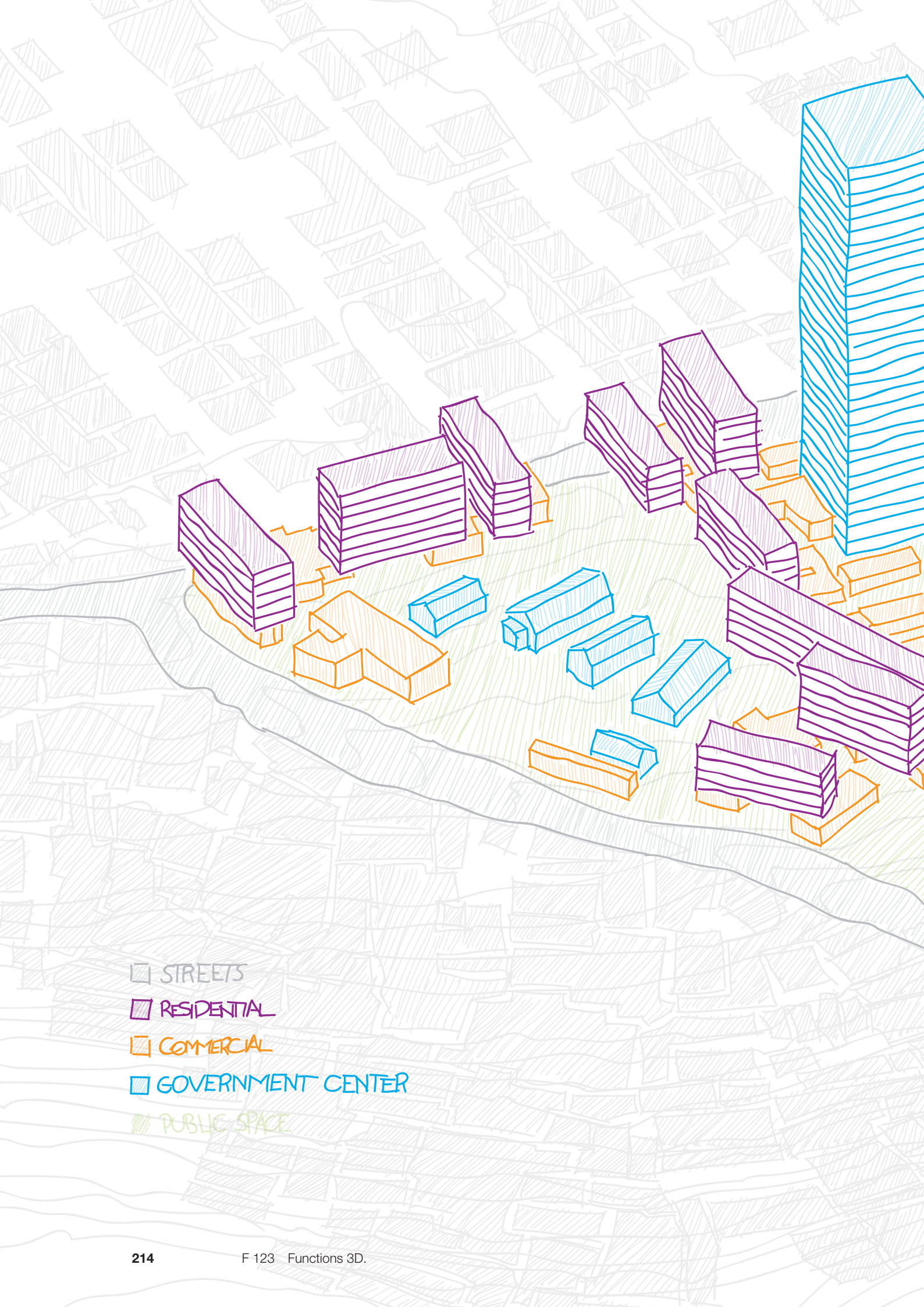






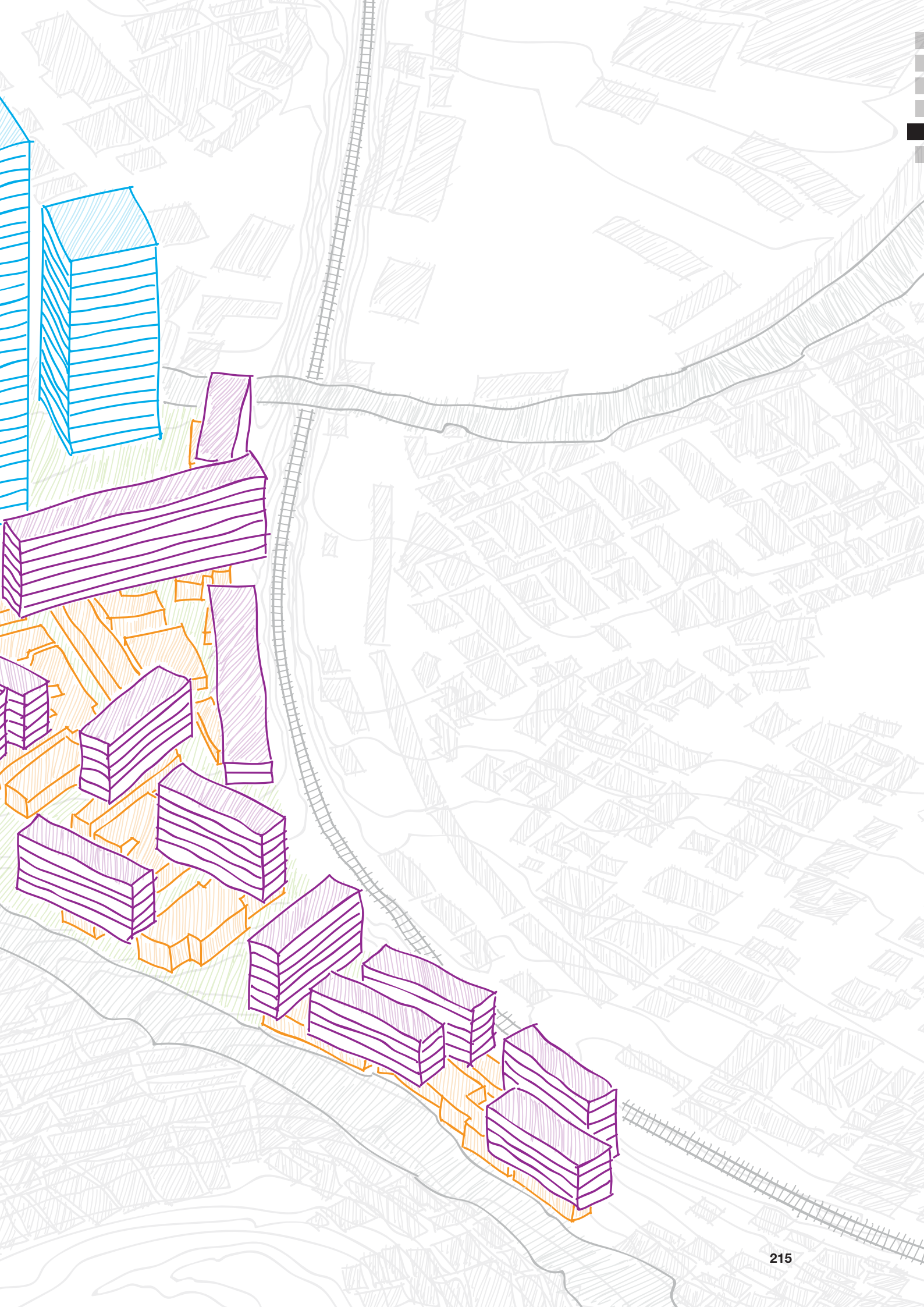
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- GOVERNMENT CENTER
- PUBLIC SPACE



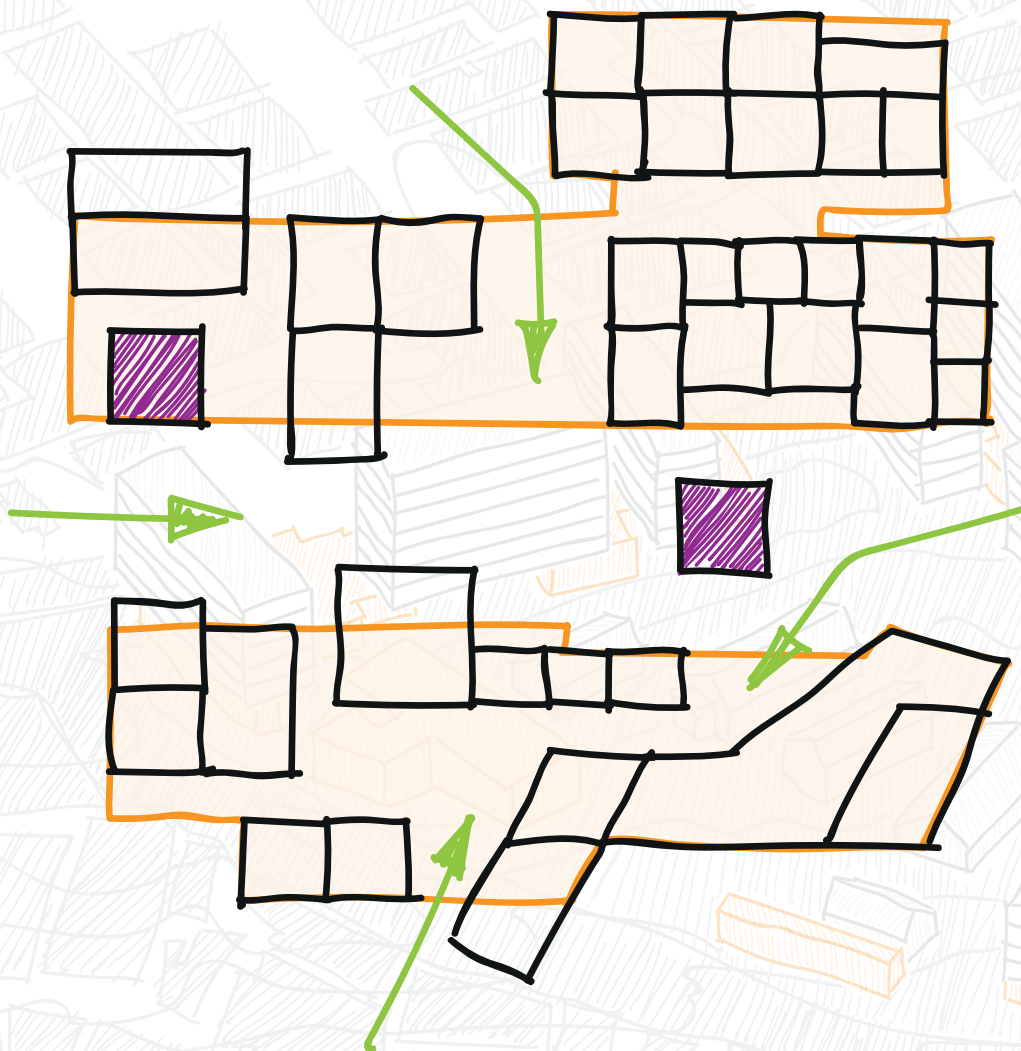


- STREETS
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- GOVERNMENT CENTER
- /// PUBLIC SPACE









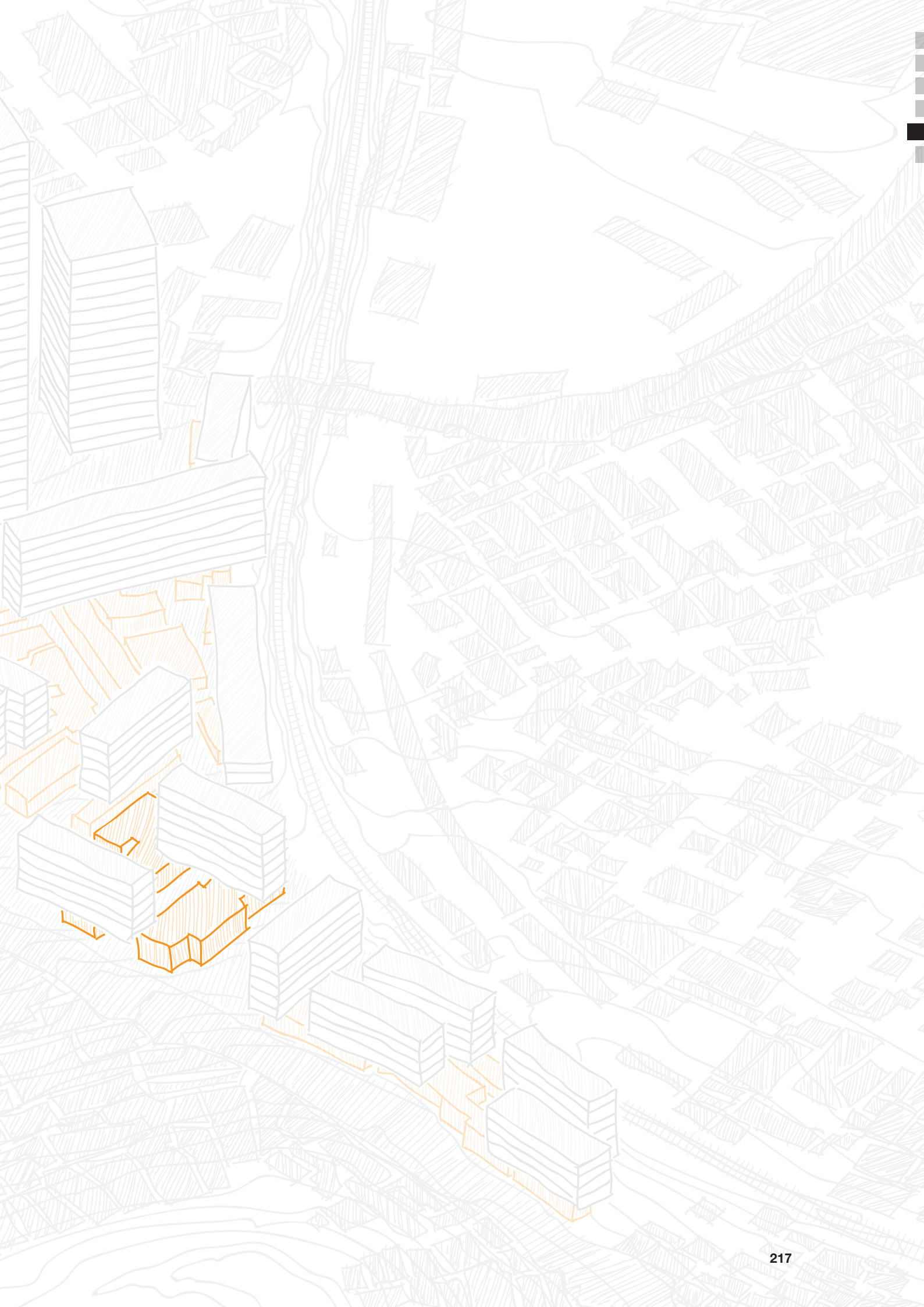
 CIRCULATION

 DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS

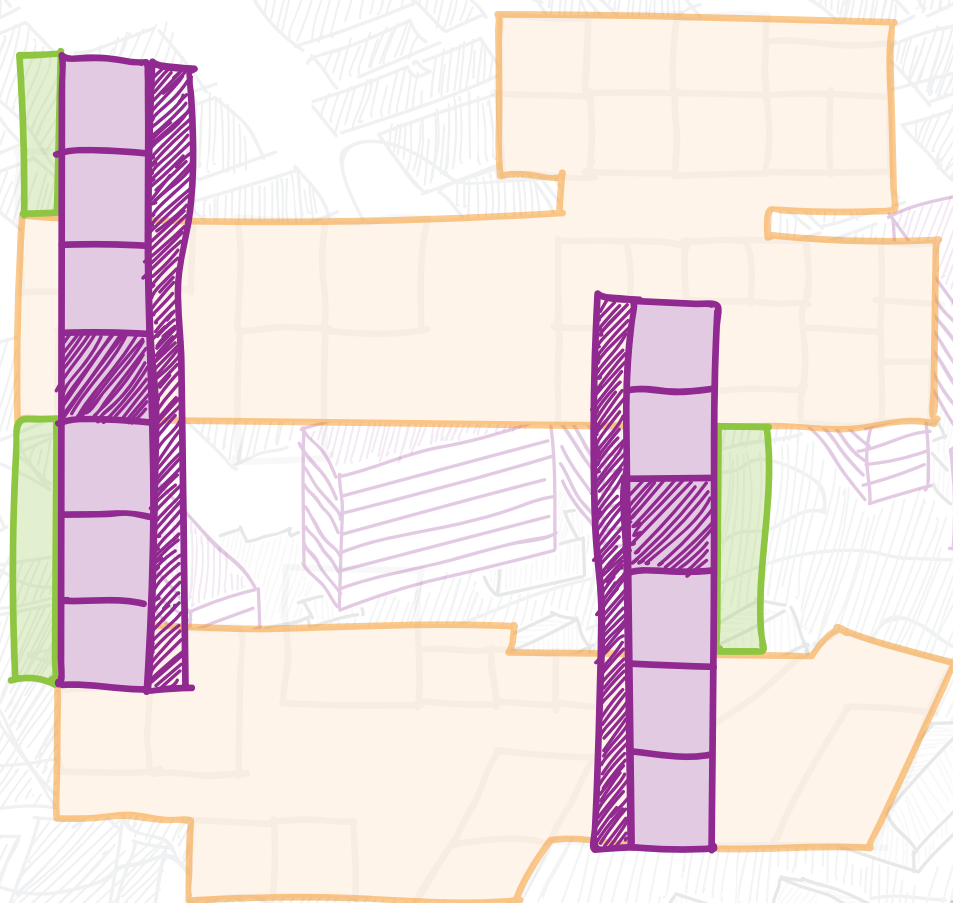
 NEW COMMERCIAL GRID

 OLD SLUM STRUCTURES









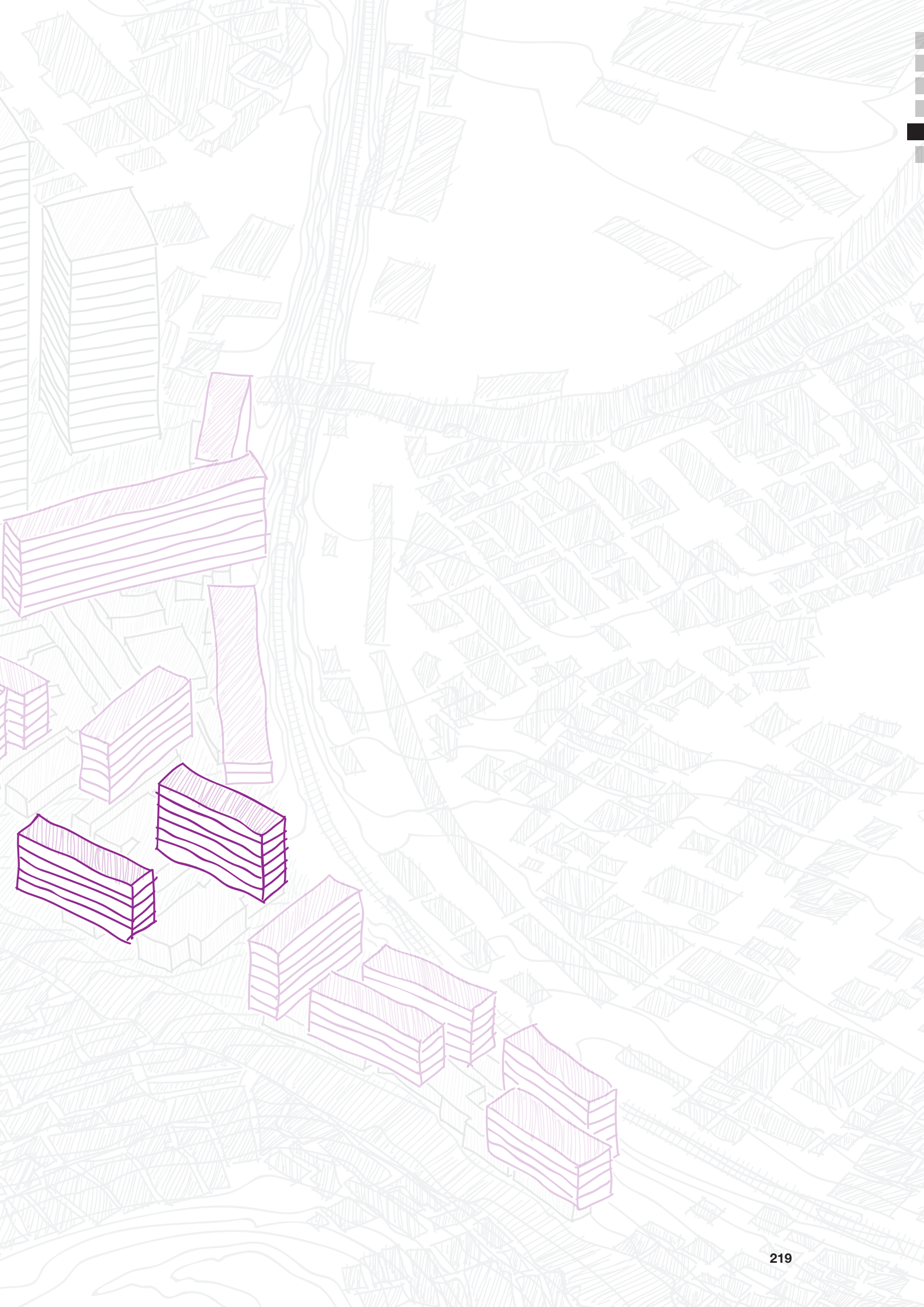
■ CONNECTING STRUCTURES

■ FLATS BASED ON CURRENT SHANTY LAYOUT

■ DEVELOPMENT

■ OLD SLM STRUCTURES USED AS GARDENS AND TERRACES





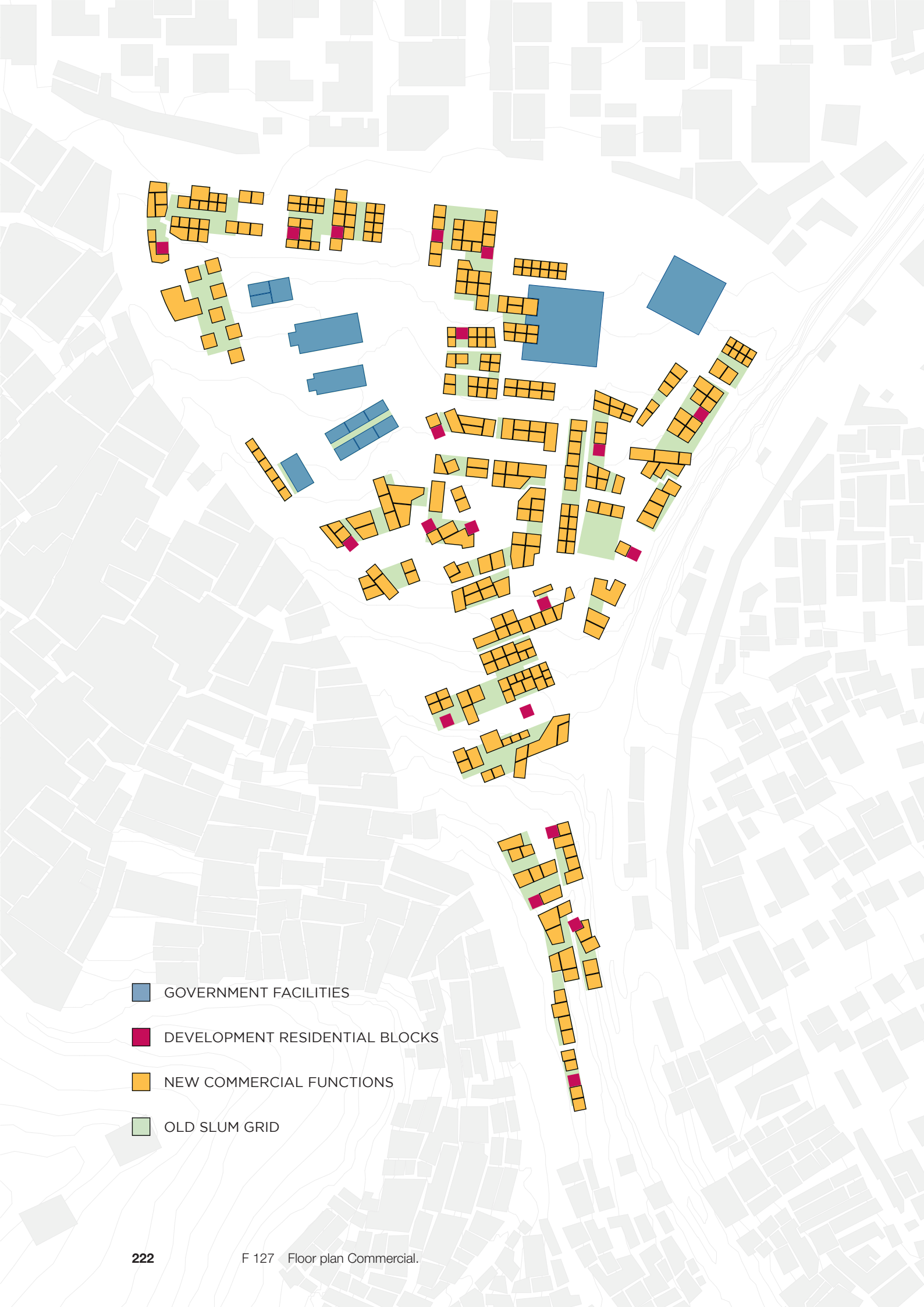


- 
- ROOF TERRACES
  - ROOF GARDENS
  - GREEN FACADES
  - FACADES DESIGNED BY LOCAL ARTISTS
  - FACADES INSPIRED BY SHANTY WALLS
  - /// PUBLIC SPACE










- GOVERNMENT FACILITIES
- DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS
- NEW COMMERCIAL FUNCTIONS
- OLD SLUM GRID



- 
- GOVERNMENT FACILITIES
  - APARTMENTS
  - DEVELOPMENT
  - CONNECTING TERRACES
  - ROOFGARDENS AND TERRACES













DESIGN



HISTORY



MUSIC



NIGHTLIFE

In order for the area to work better some additional functions need to be added to the already existing ones. Those functions need to provide the area with the things that are now missing. It is important to get more creativity regarding the construction of buildings inside Kibera. This would be a valuable asset because it could contribute to optimizing the existing space and make it perform in a better way.

Another function should deal with the history and culture of the site. This is important for bringing people together and giving them something to relate to.



## FUNCTIONS TO ADD

The inclusion of this function into the ensemble will point out that the history and culture of Kibera are important and worth noticing. This function can be made visible and real by the construction of a museum which shows the whole history of Kibera and serves also a creation and gallery space for contemporary art.

The local Hip Hop scene should also get descent places and mediums in order to grow and become present visually and acoustically. The sound of Kibera needs to be heard within and beyond its borders. It is planned to create the function of a Hip Hop store which features the music of local artists. It would also be cool to include a recording studio in which local musicians can create new tracks. The store will be supported by the newly designed public spaces in Kibera. Live music will be played and concerts can be hosted. The public spaces will serve as gathering point for the crowd.

Very important functions to add are also those which have to do with all kinds of nightlife. This has economic as well as safety reasons. At the moment Kibera is spooky at night. The feeling one has when walking through when it gets dark is kind of the same when walking home at 5 o'clock in the morning from a party when it is still dark. There is no more music playing, not much light on the streets. Nightlife functions will help to make the area completely safe, also when it is dark.

The other important reason for creating nightlife is the economic one. Firstly bars, clubs and other establishments for entertainment will create a lot of jobs and income for residents. By designing a street or a plaza circled with nightlife functions, also people from outside of Kibera would be tempted to go there to make party and leave their money.

Secondly nightlife would extend the operating time and profitability of the other functions located in the area. People would go there to spend the afternoon shopping or chilling in the park. After that they would eat in one of the local restaurants and thereupon go to make party. During and after the party food places would still be able to sell their products and generate profits for example.

Also countless other new functions could be included into this diverse new development, maybe even ones which I am not thinking about yet.









The ARCHITECTURE OFFICE is one important new function to add. It will contribute to making the construction of buildings in Kibera more professional and the DESIGN of them more reflected, efficient and beautiful.

During the development process of the quadrante the people working in this office are going to oversee and manage the renovation of the old buildings and the construction process of the new development.

Later on the office will deal with the future development of the site and design new and cool spaces for other parts of Kibera.









The MUSEUM is inspired by the landscape of Kenya. One can sit down and enjoy the art which nature has created over millions of years. While sitting one is covered and guarded by big trees which provide shadow and shelter.

The museum in Kibera will be an open gallery and creation space also covered in nature. It will show the HISTORY of Kenya and Kibera as well as contemporary art. Everybody can walk through, gather information, watch the artists who are creating their work, connect to people and get inspired.

It is about time that the various tribes and creeds overcome their differences and start working together. The reappraisal of history in combination with art can deliver a beneficial contribution to that.









In order to feature and support local MUSIC artists, a HIP HOP STORE is going to be created within the new commercial grid of Kibera. It will be a gathering point and creation space for Hip Hop artists and students as well as for fans of Hip Hop music.

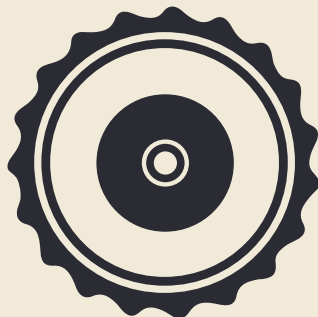
The shop will also include a recording studio where the artists can produce their songs. The layout of the buildings is going to be rather open with public spaces within and around so that the music can be played live and concerts can be organized.

The produced singles and albums of the artists will be sold within the shop and on the concerts. It is also planned to make cooperation with the nightlife functions. Local artists would then have the chance to perform in bars and clubs which would help them to reach a larger crowd and push their record sales.









NIGHTLIFE will be a key function in the new development. It is planned to create a kind of infamous spot like a street or plaza with a lot of different BARS, PUBS AND CLUBS. This will lead to safety within the area at night and result in lots of profits.

Local bands, rappers and DJs will play in the bars and clubs to create a unique vibe. Due to the pleasant climate in Nairobi it is possible to make party outdoors almost during the whole year. Entertaining a large part of the crowd alfresco will help to make and keep the area crammed and vibrant.

The creation of spaces for nightlife will transform Kibera into a hot spot that performs well 24 hours a day. The presence and combination of different functions, business concepts and operating hours in combination with a large public space will lead to Kibera becoming a reinvented and hip district within Nairobi.







## BUSINESS PLAN EXAMPLE



In order for the businesses in Kibera to operate in a better way it is necessary to implement basic knowledge of business administration and graphic design into their business models. Currently most businesses do not have a proper business concept. Some fabricate and sell really good products, but they do not think about marketing at all. Others fail in producing the best possible products with the given input.

Business plans and business concepts will help to make the businesses in Kibera more successful and profitable. Within the government center of the new development there will be a start-up center which will support business owners and entrepreneurs in order to make their businesses more efficient. This will help to raise their incomes, thus they will be able to expand their businesses and hire more staff which will benefit themselves, the people looking for jobs and lastly the economy.

The aim of this plan is that every business in Kibera receives support in order to be able to thrive and expand. If all businesses in Kibera have a good concept behind them, the area will benefit enormously. The employment rate will rise, businesses will grow, the quality of the final output will be high and customers will be provided with a variety of great goods.

In order to make this idea more tangible I created one example of how a simple business plan for a start-up in Kibera could look like. I am also showing the logo and the business cards that I designed for Gjey Mavazi. This company is already a successful business in Kibera which is currently planning to expand.





## BUSINESSPLAN







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- Communication Strategy

- Sales Force Strategy

- Sales Activities

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The name of the business is Mzungu Nyama Choma. It is an assembly of the two Kiswahili words “Mzungu” which means traveler and “Nyama Choma” which means grilled meat. The business concept is a variation of the normal Nyama Choma and a fusion of different culinary influences. Classic Nyama Choma is only grilled meat with a little bit of salt on the side and the customer normally consumes it while sitting in a restaurant. Mzungu Nyama Choma consists of different food components like bread, different vegetables and meat and can be eaten anywhere. Customers can eat it when they want to grab a quick bite as well as when they want to sit down somewhere to have lunch or dinner. Mzungu Nyama Choma is preferably served with a cold beer and some good Hip Hop or Techno music on the side.

MNC's team members will be myself and my business partner N.N.. At the beginning we will focus on the Kenyan market, starting with Kibera. Potential customers are basically all people who are passing by or on purpose coming to our first premise in Kibera, the ones who want to grab a quick bite and drink as well as the ones who come for lunch, dinner, hanging out or party. Sales will happen directly to the customers from our premise. The menu will be recognizable and simple, Mzungu Nyama Choma, drinks and music. Our aim is to implement the first premise successfully in order to generate a profit of KES 50.000 a month and to open a second venture as soon as possible.

The costs to set up the business will be around KES 100.000. The big chances are the big crowds of people who are walking around Kibera every day, and the Mzungus around Nairobi. Of course there is always the risk of failing but due to the little investment of around KES 100.000 it is not a high risk to take if being compared to the high return on investment that can be generated in the area.



## COMPANY DESCRIPTION

Mzungu Nyama Choma provides its customers with a cool and very basic way of enjoying food. Recent developments in the food industry are very concerning for health-oriented people. Mass production in all sectors of production increases the quantity of the output but also drastically decreases the quality of the final products and kills local markets. Non-transparency is used by the food industry to cover up their unethical methods of breeding and producing, turning animals into products just the second they are born.

Mzungu Nyama Choma is heading towards the completely opposite direction. We will only buy high quality supplies from local markets in order to support local businesses. Our main focus regarding food lays on quality management and transparency in order to provide our customers with the best products which we would consume ourselves with pleasure every day. The food we provide is a simple combination of fresh goat meat, fresh local vegetables and bread accompanied by a cold drink and good music – very simple and very good.

We are making good food cool. We will not limit our target group to specific types of people since good food is for everyone. Potential customer is everyone who comes to or walks by our first venue in Kibera. People who just want to grab a quick bite and move on, people who are having lunch and a cold drink before going back to work or people coming there after work for a beer and some good music.

We will be successful because we believe in the concept of good transparent food, cold drinks and nice music. We believe in the potential that this simple concept has to offer. It brings people together in a relaxed environment and releases them from the question: “Where do I get good food?” It is our job to provide our customers with that.



## MARKET ANALYSIS

Industry Description	<p>Mzungu Nyama Choma will be started as a micro-business that symbolizes the starting point for further development of the business as well as for the surrounding area. The main customer groups are at the moment people within the area but will be people from other areas in the future.</p>
Target Market	<p>Main target market is Kibera. People in the area are in need of cheap, good food. This need is not met for everybody. The main target group is located in the area surrounding our first venue. Since people are supposed to eat their food outside, business will be slower during the rainy months which are April, May and November.</p> <p>The market for dining in Kibera is big, but many businesses sell low quality food without any concept and they do not offer take-away. For this reason our position in the market will be a unique one. In the target market our share will be very little at the beginning, but due to our unique position we will be able to stand out and will do our best to create a development towards the creation of a new kind of market where creative food concepts are the rule. Our price strategy will be tight. Prices need to be low in order to generate lots of sales, since the main target group does not have a lot of money to spend.</p>
Competitive Analysis	<p>Market share</p> <p>The market share is consistently divided between many microbusinesses in the area, each satisfying a small part of the market.</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses</p> <p>Our strength is the implementation of a new concept which is able to attract customers more easily by providing them with a new way of experiencing food. Our weakness is that we are new in entering the market, so we do not know yet whether the concept will be appreciated by the target group or not.</p>



#### Importance of the target market to our competitors?

The target market is very important to our competitors. Since many of the businesses in the market are microbusinesses, the owners depend on day to day income to make their living. A large part of the business owners are staying in the area, so doing business there is also very important for them in a nostalgic way.

#### Market barriers

In order to be able to start operating, a business license needs to be obtained. Despite that entering the market is easy due to low capital requirements and soft policies.

#### Window of opportunity

The market can be entered practically anytime. Due to low capital requirements, slight adaptations in order to react to customer needs can be made easily.

#### Indirect or secondary competitors

Practically all competitors in the market are secondary competitors since we are the only business that provides its customers with our particular kind of food and service. We hope to change that in the future in order to gain more direct competitors which will lead to healthy competition, development of the area and increase of food quality and security.

#### Barriers to market

Barriers to market are practically no existent in this case because the market itself is one of low technology and low investment.

### Competitive Analysis

The only regulatory requirement coming from the government is having a valid business license. After having obtained that item, there should be no further restrictions. Restrictions coming from customers are practically nonexistent in this case. The only requirement is of course the complimentary standard in hygiene and food safety.

### Regulatory Restrictions




## ORGANISATION & MANAGEMENT

### Organizational Structure


The company will start operating as a two-person organization. Lukas Auer is in charge of creating the corporate identity, marketing and advertisement, administrative tasks and finance. N.N. is in charge of the daily business activity, supply chain management and customer relations. All the profits generated by the company will be shared 50 - 50.



**Lukas Auer**

50% 

**N.N.**

50% 

### Ownership Information

Names of owners    Lukas Auer, N.N.

Percentage of ownership    Lukas Auer 50%, N.N. 50%

Involvement    The company is solely operated by the two owners

Forms of ownership    Both owners are general partners



## Management Profiles

Name	Lukas Auer
Position	Owner
Responsibilities	Corporate identity, marketing, advertisement, administrative tasks, finance
Education	Masters degree in architecture
Prior employment	s k a p e architecture, Capricci
Special skills	architecture, design
Years with company	Founder
Compensation	50 % of profit



Name	N.N.
Position	Owner
Responsibilities	Daily business activity, supply chain management, customer relations
Education	N.N.
Prior employment	N.N.
Special skills	N.N.
Years with company	Founder
Compensation	50 % of profit



## SERVICE & PRODUCT

Description	<p>Our aim is to combine a good product with a good service. The main product is a type of Nyama Choma that does not exist in the market at the moment. It is a combination of thin, toasted bread, slow grilled goat meat and fresh vegetables. This will be the only food served at the beginning. Due to only one dish on the menu, this dish will on the one hand always be fresh and on the other hand be recognizable. Depending on how the market reacts, we will make a decision later on weather and to which extent we will expand our product line.</p> <p>The drinking menu will contain local juices, beer and spirits which will be served cold or warm depending on customer needs.</p> <p>Part of the product that is sold is the backing with good Hip Hop or Techno music depending on how the costumers react. The combination of all our products creates the unique experience that Mzungu Nyama Choma offers to its crowd.</p>
Life Cycle	<p>A deeper look into the life cycle management is not necessary at this point since the product is consumed immediately after it is produced.</p>
Research and Development	<p>The current research consists of field work. The number of people walking by is counted in potential business areas in order to find the perfect spot for the venue. Existing businesses in those areas are being analyzed in order to be able to design the perfect concept to create advantages for Mzungu Nyama Choma.</p>







## MARKETING & SALES

Market Penetration Strategy	<p>Our market penetration strategy consists of a pricing strategy and an advertising campaign online and offline. The pricing strategy is very important due to the large amount of competitors in the market and the limited access to capital of the main target group. We will penetrate the market with prices just a few KES below the prices of our competitors in order to generate a high amount of sales.</p> <p>Advertising will be made firstly by designing an appropriate corporate identity that reflects the quality of our products. Consistency in the design of our shop, our sold goods and merchandising products will be able to create brand awareness in the market. Advertising will be conducted offline by handing out business cards and mouth to mouth propaganda and online via Facebook and Instagram.</p>
Growth Strategy	<p>After having our first venue operating, the next steps in order to grow will be defined by a market expansion strategy and a product expansion strategy. We know that our concept can be adapted to any market and venue. Regarding the expansion strategy we are planning to take the concept to other, more expensive but more profitable locations. The product expansion strategy will include an extension of the product line in order to attract other types of costumers.</p>
Communication Strategy	<p>The strengths of our communication strategy are a well-designed corporate identity together with a consistency in the design of our merchandising products. Communication to our customers will be made through printed materials, personal selling's and online marketing.</p>



Sales will be made solely by the two owners of the company at the beginning in order to be completely in control of customer relations. A sales force will be hired when we are launching our growth strategy.

#### Sales Force Strategy

Our sales activities will be divided into pre-sales activities, sales activities and post sales activities. Before starting our sales operations we will analyze our prospective customers in the area in order to find the right time and strategy to generate as much sales as possible. Parts of our products that can be prepared before the final product is sold will be prepared as soon as possible in order to generate the shortest waiting times possible for customers. Due to this fast distribution of the product we will be able to conduct more sales per hour.

During the sales activity we will try to enthuse our customers about our product in order to generate brand awareness and promote mouth to mouth propaganda. We will put the brand logo on every sold product and equip our customers with business cards and merchandise material if wanted which should result in creating even more awareness.

After the sale is done we will try to get in touch with our customers, not only regarding our products but by doing a little bit of small talk and hearing their stories. By doing that, we hope to win lots of patrons who visit the venue on a regular basis.

#### Sales Activities



## FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

Setup for Shop	Fees				
	shop rent first month	KES	10.000	EUR	86,43
	yearly business license	KES	10.000	EUR	86,43
	labor costs first month	KES	10.000	EUR	86,43
	Construction				
	wood	KES	5.000	EUR	43,21
	bricks	KES	3.000	EUR	25,93
	corrugated iron	KES	1.000	EUR	8,64
	rent for tools	KES	2.000	EUR	17,29
	nails and bolts	KES	500	EUR	4,32
	facade	KES	3.000	EUR	25,93
	Furnishing				
	grill	KES	5.000	EUR	43,21
	fridge	KES	10.000	EUR	86,43
	subwoofers	KES	10.000	EUR	86,43
	Everyday Objects				
	knives	KES	2.000	EUR	17,29
	barbeque tongs	KES	500	EUR	4,32
	cutting boards	KES	1.000	EUR	8,64
	pots	KES	1.000	EUR	8,64
	Advertising				
	flyers	KES	1.000	EUR	8,64
	business cards	KES	500	EUR	4,32
	total	KES	75.500	EUR	652,52



Ingredients				
bread	KES	1	EUR	0,009
meat	KES	10	EUR	0,086
tomatoes	KES	1	EUR	0,009
onions	KES	0,5	EUR	0,004
salad	KES	0,5	EUR	0,004
cabbage	KES	0,5	EUR	0,004
sauce	KES	2	EUR	0,017
coriander	KES	0,25	EUR	0,002
salt	KES	0,25	EUR	0,002

Packaging				
paper	KES	2	EUR	0,017
serviette	KES	1	EUR	0,009

total	KES	19	EUR	0,164
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sales price	KES	40	EUR	0,346
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Product per Portion

Expenses				
rent	KES	10.000	EUR	86,43
electricity	KES	2.000	EUR	17,29
charcoal	KES	2.500	EUR	21,61
labor costs	KES	20.000	EUR	172,85
food	KES	85.500	EUR	738,95
beverages	KES	150.000	EUR	1296,40

total	KES	270.000	EUR	2333,52
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Monthly Balance

Expected Turnovers				
food	KES	180.000	EUR	1555,68
beverages	KES	180.000	EUR	1555,68

total	KES	360.000	EUR	3111,36
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Monthly Profit	KES	90.000	EUR	777,84
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## APPENDIX

### Corporate Identity

The corporate identity reflects the purpose of the company. The first logo symbolizes a goat rotating on a stick above the grill. The change of color of the N to red lets one think of meat immediately. This stroke is the main logo of the company. It is compact and can be used on large as well as on small spaces.

The second and more detailed logo symbolizes also a rotating goat. But this time the goat is represented by a record spinning on a turntable which is an icon for the good music that accompanies the merchandise being sold. This logo looks cool and can be used for flyers, business cards and large scale advertising. It can be animated and accompanied by music, for example for the creation of promotion videos.<sup>131</sup>



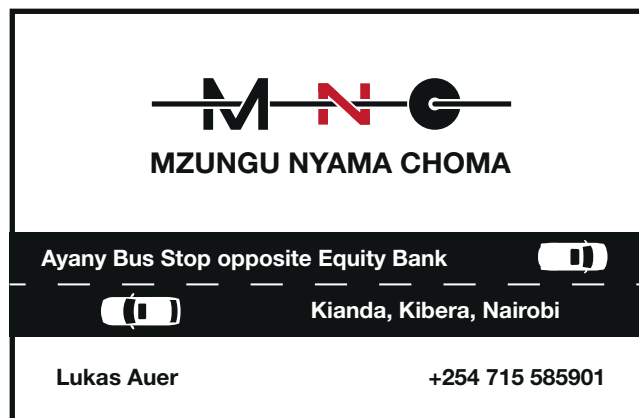
I.



II.



Business Cards



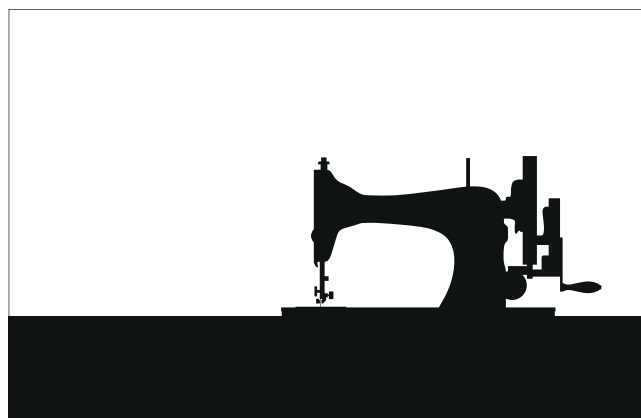




# GJEY MAVAZI








# GJEY MAVAZI

MALE & FEMALE DESIGNER CLOTHES

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42 Kibera opposite Co-operative Bank, Nairobi, Kenya







## RÉSUMÉ



I heard the Voices of Kibera, now I am hoping that my voice will be heard. My aim was to channel the thoughts, desires and needs of the people living in Kibera into a vision that will benefit everybody. It will be a tough task to overcome the old habits which led to the emergence of Kibera, but with a mutual goal and a little bit of hard work the place could be transformed into a cool local district within Nairobi.

This transformation could also help to develop a customized architectural language fit for the city itself. The advantages of the pleasant climate and the vibrant and colorful culture of Kenya should be utilized in a creative kind of way in order to be palpable in the built environment.

At the beginning of this thesis I raised the questions of why and how Kibera should be transformed in the future. I am able to answer that now. Slum areas must be developed in order to provide every human with a suitable place to live. The problem is that people in general care too much about themselves and their own development. That is why governmental intervention is necessary regarding the poor population. This will not work by providing these people with aid thus they will get dependent on it and as soon as it stops the situation will go back to where it was. It is all about creating opportunities for them. This way they will be able to raise their income permanently and get out of poverty on their own terms.

Regarding the how I came to the conclusion that it makes no sense to try to relocate people from the slum to other places. It is their home after all, so the best way is to develop the slum with the help of the people who are living there. In order to do that of course old structures have to be demolished. But this makes space for the remaining structures to grow and develop into something new, which still reminds of history. This new development should bring past, present and future together.

To make this vision reality it needs the active involvement and support of the government, so it cannot hurt at this point to ask for a little help ...



Dear Mr. Kenyatta,

You live in a very beautiful country. It is almost impossible not to fall in love with this rough diamond, so there is no point in resisting. It is a young nation, but now is the time to start thinking about where the future will take it.

We have the pleasure of living on a very precious surface, but we are treating this surface not always very precious. If we are building superficial environment within the natural environment we have to make sure it fits. In Nairobi currently not a lot really fits.

Because of private ownership it is almost impossible to be in control of the design of every building and to make sure that it functions well and looks beautiful. Whoever has enough resources can build whatever he or she wants.

If everybody would be an architect this would be no problem, every building would have a nice design and the surface of the earth would look entirely beautiful. Unfortunately not everyone is so there was and is some really ugly stuff growing on this planet. Frank Gehry even said that 98% of what is being built right now is pure shit.<sup>132</sup> Well, in Nairobi its 99%.

In Kenya it is summer during the whole year, everything is green, everything is growing but while I was there I have never seen even one green facade or one roof garden although this would make perfect sense in such a location. Traditional clothes are very colourful, the personalities of people are very colourful, but I have never seen even one colourful building.

What I saw were mainly grey and ugly residential compounds, boring shopping malls circled by layers of obstacles and small shanties made of wood and mud in the slum areas. Does the city really have to look like that? It would not hurt to design and construct nicer buildings, it would not even be more expensive. The government really should start caring more about good architecture. It would transform the whole country in a much more liveable and prosperous habitat.

Slum areas need to be developed. For the people living there it is not a pleasant situation to be in. In Kibera this redevelopment would be easy because the government owns the land so you guys can basically do what you want there. Why do you not want to rebuild and develop the slum with the help of the residents? This would be the perfect solution. Instead of making some short term profits by selling the land and letting some Asian investors build up their useless single use residential compounds it seems to me that it would be much smarter to invest into the development of your population. In the long term this would also be more profitable.



Low priced housing is a really good investment because it makes it much easier for people to be economically productive. I know that the situation in Kibera is a very difficult one, but it is about time to change that and transform it from an isolated black market into a successful and cool district within Nairobi.

Redeveloping Kibera with the help of the people who are living there and the businesses which operate there is the logical solution. By constructing the pioneer project that I developed, my Vision for Kibera, it would be possible to show people the magic of architecture and how it can transform spaces into something more.

From one day to the other the unemployment rate would drop to zero. Lots of people would be able to work on construction sites, local businesses like the metal shops and carpenters would be hired to produce windows and furniture for the future development and could hire much more staff. Local restaurants would sell more food. New jobs within Kibera would emerge, for example gardeners and farmers who would be responsible for creating the green facades and roof gardens of the new buildings. Local artists would be busy putting their craft on the facades of the new development, so also in this field new jobs would be created.

It is all about working together to achieve a mutual goal. People need to be fascinated about that idea. With their help and your help we would really be able to make this Vision real.

Already the motto of Kenya says pull together, so why do you not start pulling together?

Best Regards

Lukas



Auer - out





## APPENDIX







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- F 69 Blak Odhiambo, own photograph taken in Kibera on January 29th, 2016
- F 70 Blak Odhiambo, own photograph taken in Kibera on January 29th, 2016
- F 71 Site Analysis, own photograph taken in Kibera on January 28th, 2016
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F 85 Medication, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th 2015

F 86 Education, own photographs taken in Kibera on January 28th, 2016

F 87 Religion, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th, 2015

F 88 Charcoal, photographs taken by Edwin Otieno in Kibera on January 28th, 2016

F 89 Grain, own photographs taken in Kibera on January 28th, 2016

F 90 Vegetables, own photographs taken in Kibera on November 7th, 2015

F 91 Fruit, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th, 2015; December 3rd, 2015; January 29th, 2016

F 92 Meat, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th, 2015

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F 99 Hair, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th, 2015

F 100 M-Pesa, own photographs taken in Kibera on January 28th, 2016

F 101 Cabinet Work, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th, 2015

F 102 Metal Work, own photographs taken in Kibera on January 28th, 2016

F 103 Clothes, own photographs taken in Kibera on November 7th, 2015

F 104 Shoes, own photograph taken in Kibera on November 7th, 2015

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F 108 Gaming, own photographs taken in Kibera on October 15th, 2015

F 109 Alcohol, photographs taken by Edwin Otieno in Kibera on January 28th, 2016



F 110 Art, own photographs taken in Kibera on September 23rd, 2015

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THE END ?







