UN & NGOs IN NAIROBI



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THE NAIROBI STUDIO

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UN & NGOs in Nairobi





INTRODUCTION

Nairobi is one of the "capitals" of the international community and international and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) world wide. Probably no other city hosts so many organizations that are operating within humanitarian agendas, such as relief work, slum upgrading, community services, schooling, employment, empowerment and emancipation, environmental preservation or refugee activities. The latest directory of NGOs in Eastern Africa lists no less than 5000 organizations in Kenya of which 1200 organizations are based in Nairobi. The presence of the UN in Nairobi was first established in 1964 and has expanded ever since. Today, Nairobi is the only city outside of the western world, which hosts headquarters to UN organizations such as UN-Habitat or UNEP. On the level of NGOs, the strong presence of a "humanitarian community" can be traced back to the needs of the local population and the deficiencies existing on the ground. Apart from this classic condition that is often inscribed in a developmental agenda, Nairobi has become a main hub of NGOs because it is the capital of a country which has experienced relative stability and has as well developed infrastructure, surrounded by countries affected by wars, internal conflicts and general dire needs. While its eastern neighbor Somalia is maybe the most extreme example of a so-called "failed state", Sudan, Uganda, Burundi; Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have experienced long lasting conflicts and some of the most devastating tragedies of the last decades. Representing an island of stability, from which operations can be easily administered, many NGOs have established their base in the Kenyan capital. The third main reason is the presence of the UN itself and its various sub-organizations, which attracts many NGOs to Nairobi. Even if the relationships are often characterized by doubt and mistrust, the proximity often facilitates access to funds and resources that are of high value to the various NGOs in Nairobi.

CONTENTS







NAIROBI AS A GLOBAL HUB

UN ORGANIZATION & HEADQUARTER LOCATIONS

UNEP & UN-HABITAT: GLOBAL OUTREACH

NAIROBI AS A GLOBAL NGO HUB

NAIROBI IN THE AFRICAN NGO NETWORK

MAJOR DONORS

NAIROBI AS A HUB FOR AMREF

NAIROBI AS A HUB FOR WORLD VISION





IMPACT BY WORK: UN

UN OFFICE LOCATIONS

UN GIGIRI COMPLEX

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

HISTORY OF THE GIGIRI COMPLEX

AROUND GIGIRI

WHERE WORK HAPPENS

STAFF COMPOSITION

UNITED NATIONS: ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

IMPACT BY WORK: NGOs

NGO OFFICE LOCATIONS

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

NGO VARIETY AND REASONS FOR NAIROBI AS LOCATION

NGO IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SCHEMES

NGO DONORS

NGO STAFF AND CIRCULATION

NGO OFFICE PUBLIC APPEARANCE

NGO ENTRANCE SIGNS

NGO OFFICES

MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE

IMPACT BY WORK: UN & NGO PROJECTS

UN & NGO PROJECT LOCATIONS IN NAIROBI

UN PUBLICATIONS

NGO PUBLICATIONS

UN & NGC PUBLIC TRANSPORT

THE RED PLATES

IMPACT BY LIVING

UN STAFF CATEGORIES

FRIDAY AT GIGIRI COMPLEX

UN BLUE ZONE

UN LIVING AREAS

NGO LIVING AREAS

SHOPPING & RESTAURANTS

EDUCATION, HEALTH & RECREATION FACILITIES





CONFRONTATION

THE BLUE ZONE: SELF SUFFICIENT?

THE BLUE ZONE: ATTRACTION?

NGO INFILTRATION?

SEPARATED SPACES

TRANSPLANTATION



UN and NGOs in Nairobi

Apart from all of their immediate activities and their areas of concern, the UN and NGOs have a direct impact on the city of Nairobi. First of all, they occupy a vast amount of physical space in the city. Their presence, and the location of their offices has an impact on the immediate surroundings, and the neighborhoods in which they are located in. They organize themselves in "NGO Interest Groups", produce publications coordinating their presence, occupy distinct places of recreation and information in the city.

Focus of Research

By determining the physical presence of the UN and NGOs in the city, we are eager to see if this reveals distinct patterns within the overall landscape. What impact does this physical presence correspond or deviate from their areas of activities? How does the map of the NGO locations compare with the map of their acts of intervention. What kind of "Expat"-culture exists in Nairobi and what spaces are being created to crater for them?

Structure

In order to evaluate the impact of the UN and NGOs in Nairobi, it is necessary to take a broad approach to understand their impact on various levels of scale, as many NGOs and the UN especially act within a global network and with an international agenda

The book consists of three parts. The first part focuses on Nairobi on a global level. On the one hand we will analyse the flows of money and knowledge coming in to Nairobi. Who and where these organizations, companies, institutions or similar are located, as well as to how much of donated resources stay in Nairobi or how Nairobi acts as a distributor and on what scale. The second part zooms down to the impact on Nairobi city level. This immediate impact of the UN and NGOs on Nairobi is divided in two parts. For one the impact by "work" in relationship to physical office locations in Nairobi and possible implementation sites and projects within the city boundary. The second way of influence targets on the impact created by "living". This includes various aspects of employees and employers having an active social life in Nairobi. The third part will try to evaluate the various aspects and areas of analysis to understand present structures and to draw a conclusion providing possible perspectives for further developments or perhaps counteract toward noticeable problematic present developments.





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UN & NGO DEFINITIONS

NAIROBI AS A GLOBAL HUB

UN ORGANIZATION & HEADQUARTER LOCATIONS

UNEP & UN-HABITAT: GLOBAL OUTREACH

NAIROBI AS A GLOBAL NGO HUB

NAIROBI IN THE AFRICAN NGO NETWORK

MAJOR DONORS

NAIROBI AS A HUB FOR AMREF

NAIROBI AS A HUB FOR WORLD VISION











GLOBAL VIEW - NAIROBI AS A HUB

The first part of the book looks at Nairobi on a global scale. This approach is intended to give an overview, as to how Nairobi is interlocked within a global network as organizations like the UN and many NGOs, which are based in Nairobi, are active throughout the world. Nairobi is used by these institutions as an international "hub". On the on hand because of the high presence of UN agencies, fore most UNEP and UN-Habitat, which have their headquarters based in Nairobi, and over 5000 NGOs in Kenya, of which more than 1200 are located in Nairobi. On the other hand, Nairobi is an international gathering location for many international meetings. The reasons for that many organizations located in Nairobi, are, as we will describe, besides the good political environment and convenient geographical location, the good conditions for work and living. Despite Nairobi's need for humanitarian help, organizations do not regard Nairobi as a priority location for implementation.

UN & NGO DEFINITIONS



THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations are an intergovernmental organization with sovereign states as its members. The membership is open to all the nations of the world as far as they comply with membership criteria and after approval by a general assembly. International organizations describe and define their purpose in their charta or other document of creation.





























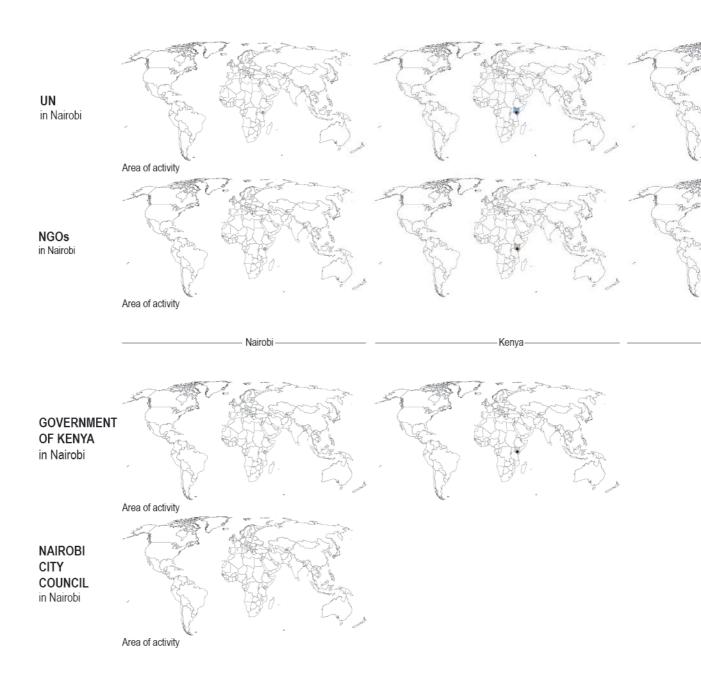


NGO

A Non-Governmental Organization is a private voluntary grouping of individuals or associations not operated for profit or other commercial purposes but which have organized themselves nationally or internationally for the benefit of the public at large and promotion of social welfare, development, charity or research in the areas inclusive of, but not restricted to health, relief, agriculture, education, industry and supply of amenities and services.

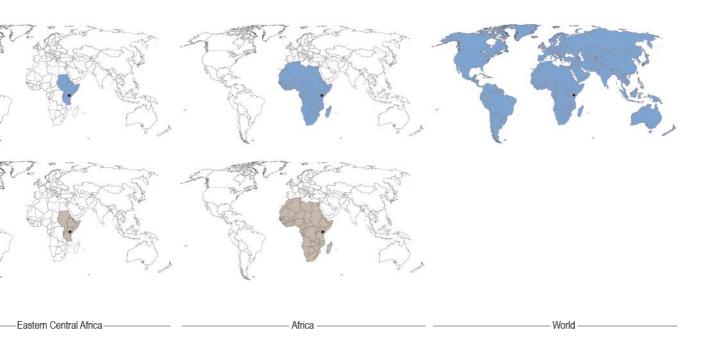


NAIROBI AS A GLOBAL HUB











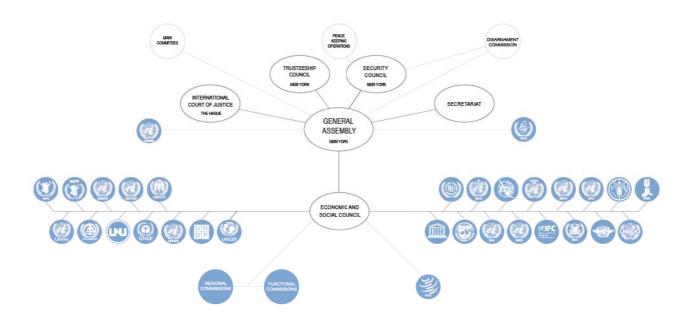
NAIROBI AS A HUB

Nairobi- a capital for a capital and capital

Nairobi is host and office ground for various stakeholders, which act on different geographical levels of involvement. The variety of the different "influenced" areas becomes evident by comparing the non- and inter-governmental with the governmental sector. As governmental institutions Nairobi houses the Nairobi City Council (NCC), which is responsible for Nairobi within the city boarders. Additionally as Kenyan state capital the Kenyan government and Kenya's President are located in Nairobi. Although involved in foreign affairs, the state government predominantly is bound to Kenyan state boarders. On the contrary, the non governmental sector in Nairobi, consists of NGOs ranging from local to African project and deployment level. Finally for the UN with the UNEP agency headquarter located in Nairobi, project and agency organization is managed from Nairobi for offices and projects around the world. A large amount of money is drained to Kenya by the UN and NGOs in Kenya as these organizations are highly dependant on donations from outside of the country and employed staff expenses in Nairobi .

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UN ORGANIZATION AND HEADQUARTER LOCATIONS



United Nations Organisation Chart







THE UN ORGANIZATION

The United Nations consist of six principal organs – the Economic and Social Council is one of them, and the principal body coordinating the economic and social work of the UN Agencies which are devoted to economic, social and sustainable development.

UN Agency Headquarters

While New York hosts most of the main UN organs such as the General Assembly and the Security Council, Geneva plays a major role as the headquarter for many UN Agencies such as UNHCR.

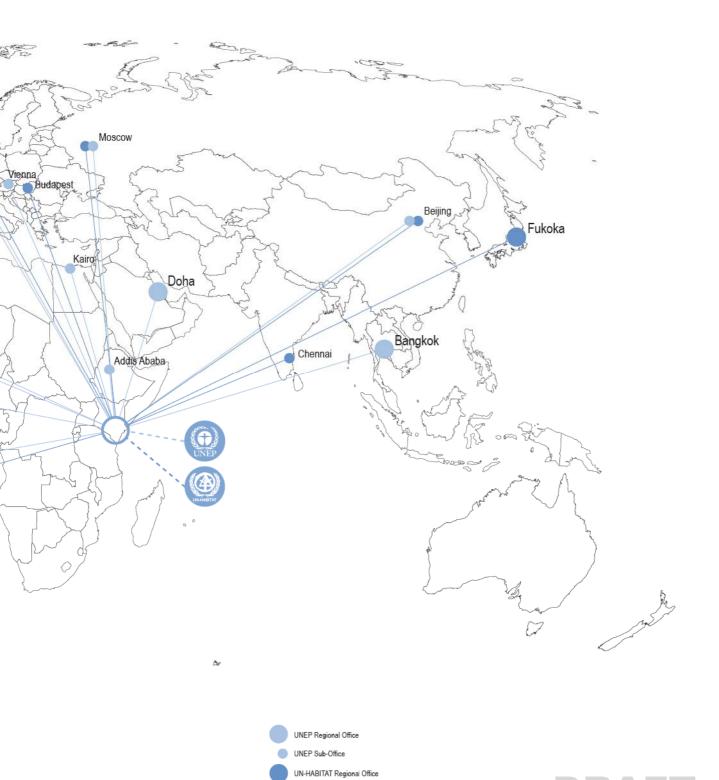
Vienna and Nairobi have little impact compared to the international level of the UN; still the presence of UNEP and UN-Habitat is very important for Nairobi and the whole eastern Africa.

UNEP & UN-HABITAT: GLOBAL OUTREACH









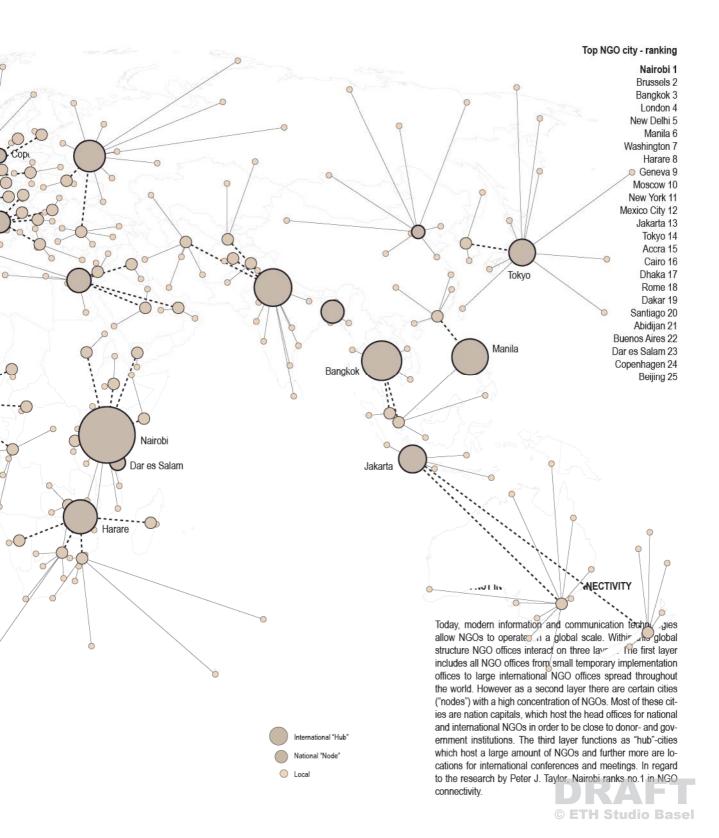
UN-HABITAT Sub-Office



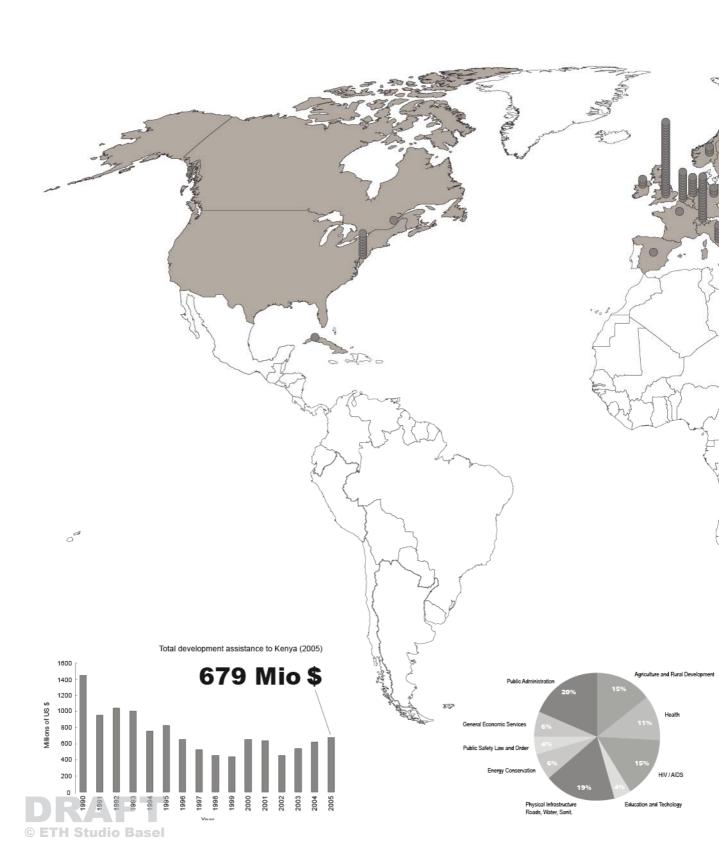
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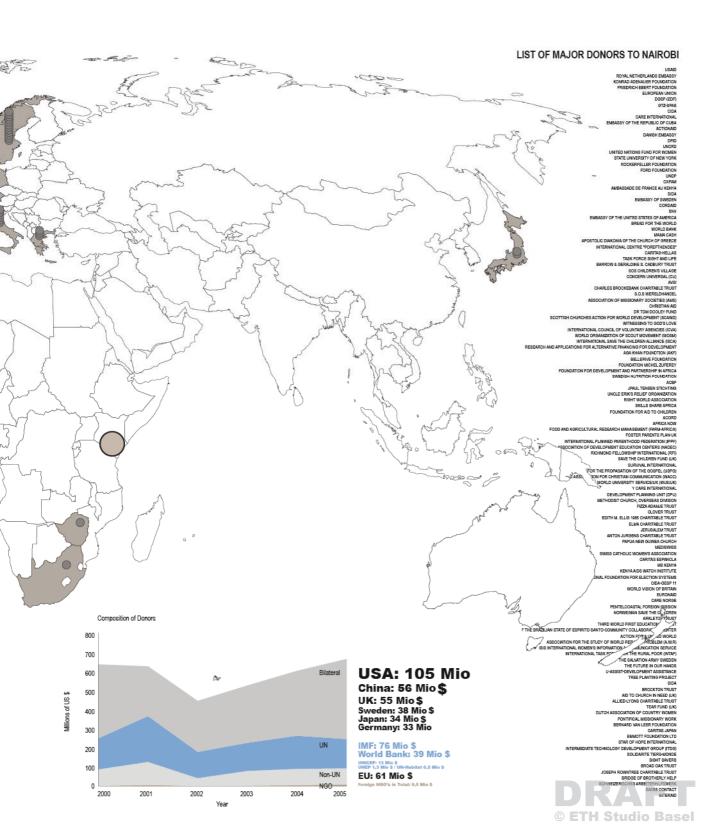




MAJOR DONORS







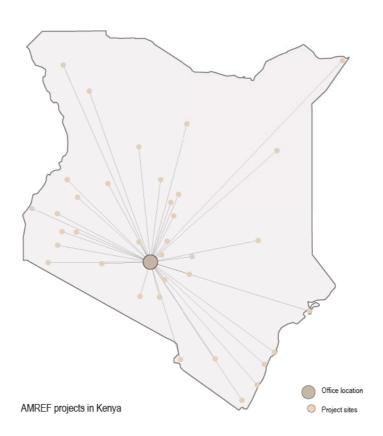
NAIROBI AS HUB FOR AMREF



AMREF Fundraising office locations







AMREF

The African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) is an international African organization. In 1957 AMREF was founded in Kenya and its headquarter is located in Nairobi. The focus of AMREF is especially on health issues. Major programs are located in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. In Kenya, AMREF runs projects in 26 districts across the country. AMREF has set up fundraising offices in Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Monaco, Spain, Sweden, UK and the USA.

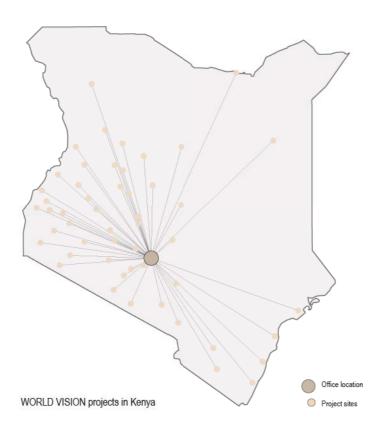
NAIROBI AS HUB FOR WORLD VISION



WORLD VISION fundraising offices







WORLDVISION

WORLD VISION is an international partnership of Christians. In Nairobi WORLD VISION has its headquarters for Africa and Kenya. In 2005/2006 WORLD VISION spent 53mil US dollars in Kenya, of which 36% was used for food distribution. Most of the money was given to WORLD VISION Kenya by partner offices around the world but also by public and corporate cash grants. USAID for example contributed 64% of those grants totaling 6.7 mil US dollars in 2005/2006.





NAIROBI - WORK AND LIVING OF UN & NGOs

The second part zooms in on Nairobi city level. Focusing on the impact of the UN and NGOs in relation to their physical presence in Nairobi. The impact is created by office locations in Nairobi, regarding staff and related service demands, as well as to projects in Nairobi. We have noticed a dramatic clash, regarding the public appearance of the UN and NGOs by media publications and their physical appearance in Nairobi. Besides working in Nairobi the people working for these institutions have an impact on Nairobi by living in Nairobi, for example buying houses, using restaurant-, shopping- or recreational facilities.







THE IMPACT OF UN & NGOs

IMPACT BY WORK: UN

UN OFFICE LOCATIONS

UN GIGIRI COMPLEX

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

HISTORY OF THE GIGIRI COMPLEX

AROUND GIGIRI

WHERE WORK HAPPENS

STAFF COMPOSITION

UNITED NATIONS: ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

IMPACT BY WORK: NGOs

NGO OFFICE LOCATIONS

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

NGO VARIETY AND REASONS FOR NAIROBI AS LOCATION

NGO IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SCHEMES

NGO DONORS

NGO STAFF AND CIRCULATION

NGO OFFICE PUBLIC APPEARANCE

NGO ENTRANCE SIGNS

NGO OFFICES

MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE

IMPACT BY WORK: UN & NGO PROJECTS

UN & NGO PROJECT LOCATIONS IN NAIROBI

UN PUBLICATIONS

NGO PUBLICATIONS

UN & NGO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

THE RED PLATES

IMPACT BY LIVING

UN STAFF CATEGORIES

FRIDAY AT GIGIRI COMPLEX

UN BLUE ZONE

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NGO LIVING AREAS

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EDUCATION, HEALTH & RECREATION FACILITIES











UN OFFICE LOCATIONS



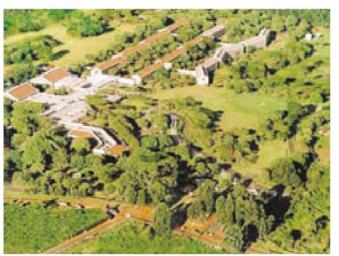






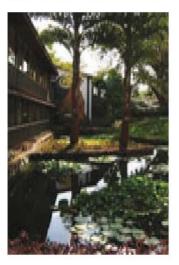


UN GIGIRI COMPLEX



























AROUND GIGIRI





















HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

2117

Official opening of the headquarter location at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre

The arrival of the first UNDP representative, Bernard Chidzero, marks the beginning of the modern history of the United Nations in Kenya

24 October 1945

Foundation of the United Nations

CROWN COLONY OF KENYA

1910s			1920s							1930s									1940s											1950s									
1910	1915	1920				1925					1930					1935				19	340	02			1945	5 1946	1947	7 1948	1949	195	0 19	51 19	52 19	953 195	4 19	5 1956	1957	1958	1959
																					-44				1 1	2	3	4	5	- 6		7 /	8	9 15	0 1	12	13	14	15
									LEAGUE OF NATIONS													0	Trygve Halvdan Lie						Dag Hammarskjöld										
																													-										

WORLD WAR I

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WORLD WAR II

Karean War

Sue: Class

1945
Conference of San Francisco
- Koundation of the UNO
- World Bank
- IMF
1946
International Court of Justice founded

in The Hague.

1949
first Israeli-Palestinian conflict
Kashmir conflict
Universal Declaration of Human
Rights

1955 new members: Romania Bulgaria Hungary Finland Italiy Austria Irland Portugal

Irland Portuga Spain

Geneva





built 1929-37 extensions 1950-52, 1968-73

Team of architects: Carlo Broggi (Italy) Julien Flegenheimer (Switzerland) Camille Lefèvre (France) Henri-Paul Nénot (France) Joseph Vago (Hungary)

Ariana Park
The site, belonging to the city of
Geneva, may be used by the UN, as
long as they exist.

New York



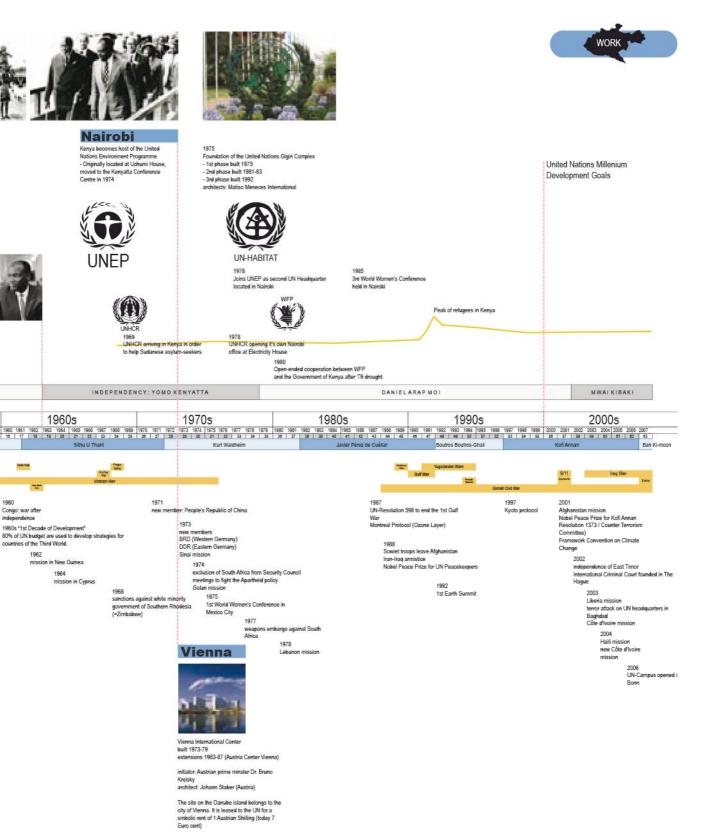


United Nations Headquarters built 1949-50

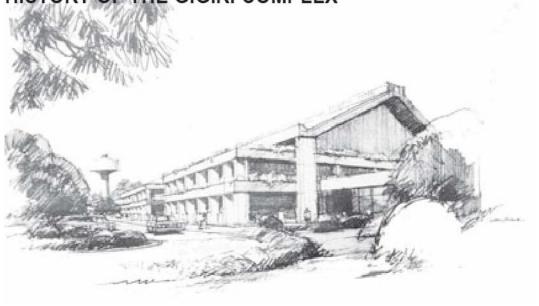
team of architects:
Wallace Harrison (USA, director of planning)
N.D. Basson (USSR)
Gaston Brunfaut (Belgium)
Emest Comier (Canada)
Le Conkusier (France)
Liang Ssu-cheng (China)
Sven Markelius (Sweden)
Oscar Wiemeyer (Brazii)
Howard Robertson (UK)
G.A. Solleux (Australia)
Julio Villamajo (Urnguay)

The site on the East River was bought by the Rockefeller family and is leased to the UN for a symbolic rent of 1\$.





HISTORY OF THE GIGIRI COMPLEX



The United Nations recieve an area of 57 hectares on Gigiri as a gift from the Kenyan Government in 1974. 1st Phase built in 1975

2nd Phase: 1981-1983

3rd Phas 1992

1970

1980





.

UNON Recreation Centre built

4th Phase: All UN Agencies except UNHCR will move into the Complex

1990

2000

2010

1st Phase

2nd Phase

4th Phase

3rd Phase

Official UNON info on the Gigiri Complex:

Number of buildings: 37 Number of trees: 2076 Number of tree species: 230



Recreation Centre



Matiso Meneces International was the executing office for the existing three phases of the complex. The first segment was planned in three months and built in another three months, intended to be temporary buildings. The 2nd and 3rd phase structures were planned in a bigger scale and had deficiencies in aspects like climate regulation and lighting.

WHERE WORK HAPPENS











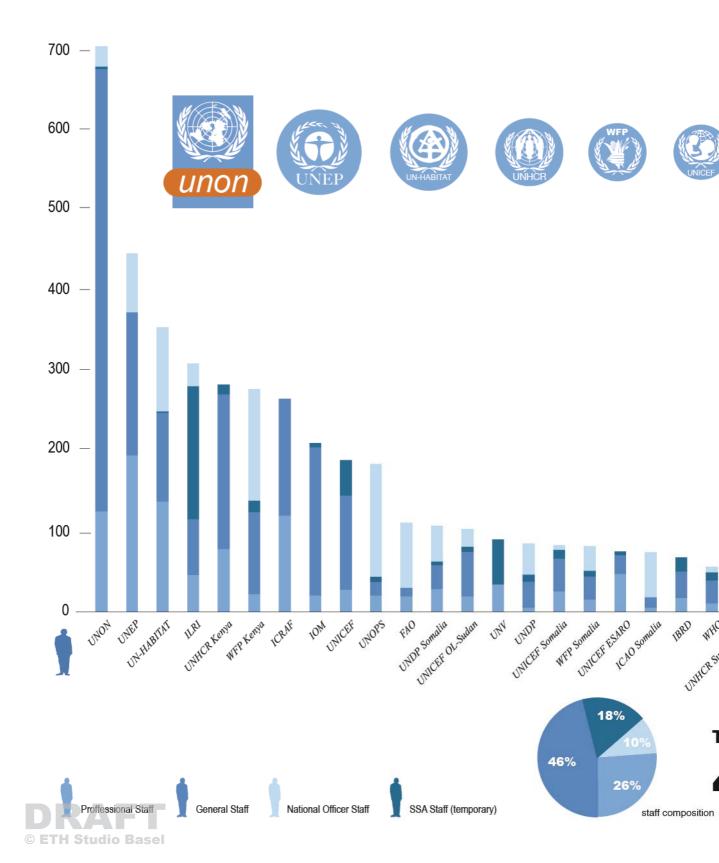








STAFF COMPOSITION



















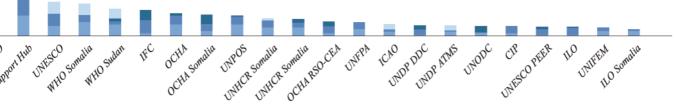






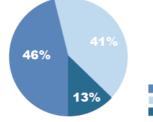
150'000'000\$

United Nations wage bill 2006 (international and national staff)



TOTAL STAFF:

4628



Working in:
Gigiri Complex
City of Nairobi
Upcountry

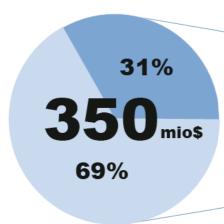
STAFF COMPOSITION

A total of 4628 people are working for the United Nations in Kenya, nearly 90% of them in the city of Nairobi.

Over 30% of the staff is international. UNON, the office which deals with organisatorical issues such as transport and security, has by far the most employees.

ECONOMICAL ASPECTS





Other expenses (procured goods, services, etc; approximately 20 mio \$ to local businesses)

Jan

African Summit of Civil Society Organizations

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel convention (UNEP)

Feb

Transparency in Land Administration: A Capacity Building Agenda for Africa (HABITAT) WTO/UNEP side-event on Globalisation and environmental Governance 24th Session of the governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum (UNEP)

8th Global Civil Society Forum

Mar

98th meeting of the permanent representatives of UNEP

Apr

Habitat Business Expo Twenty-first Session of the Governing Council (HABITAT) First Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis / Strategic Action program formulation Workshop (UNEP)

Mai

ICT for Development Education and Training; Africa 2nd international conference (UNEP) Sub-regional training workshop for Legal Practitioners (State Attomeys) (UNEP) GRASP executive meeting (UNEP)

Jun

38th meeting of the Implementation Commitee (UNEP) 99th meeting of the permanent representatives of UNEP Dialogue on key future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol

Event Calendar 2007 (UNEP & UN-HABITAT)

International meetings

(hosted by the United Nations in 2003)

Number of participants

1'544

28'720







Tourism 919'289'000 \$



Horticulture

760'517'000 \$



Tea

737'768'000 \$



United Nations

350'000'000 \$



258'024'000 \$



Coffee

Textile

142'412'000 \$



Steel & Iron

140'698'000 \$

Sources of foreign exchange 2006

Jul

Meeting of the drafting team for the Western Indian Ocean transboundary diagnostic analysis (UNEP)

Aug

Habitat International Youth Day

Sep

First global workshop on improving forestry education (UNEP)

100th meeting of the permanent representatives of UNEP

Oct

Ground breaking for Kibera access road and official launch of Housing Cooperative in Kibera (HABITAT)

Nov

Climate and climate change meeting

World YES Forum Africa Region (UNEP)

Dec

101st meeting of the permanent representatives of UNEP

ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

The United Nations are amongst Kenyas biggest employers, creating a substantial percentage of the country's foreign exchange. The majority of the amount is created by general expenses such as procured goods and services. As additional factor, the UN host over 1500 international meetings in Nairobi, most of them at Gigiri, but also using the 5 star hotels in the central business district.

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AROUND GIGIRI

WHERE WORK HAPPENS

STAFF COMPOSITION

UNITED NATIONS: ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

IMPACT BY WORK: NGOs

NGO OFFICE LOCATIONS

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

NGO VARIETY AND REASONS FOR NAIROBI AS LOCATION

NGO IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SCHEMES

NGO DONORS

NGO STAFF AND CIRCULATION

NGO OFFICE PUBLIC APPEARANCE

NGO ENTRANCE SIGNS

NGO OFFICES

MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE

IMPACT BY WORK: UN & NGO PROJECTS

UN & NGO PROJECT LOCATIONS IN NAIROBI

UN PUBLICATIONS

NGO PUBLICATIONS

UN & NGO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

THE RED PLATES

IMPACT BY LIVING

UN STAFF CATEGORIES

FRIDAY AT GIGIRI COMPLEX

UN BLUE ZONE

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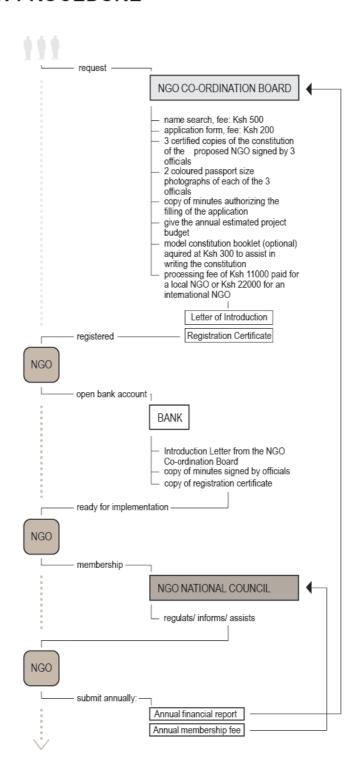






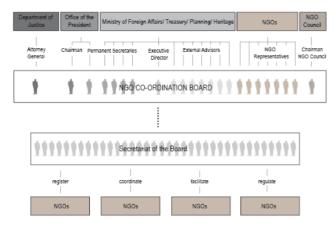


REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

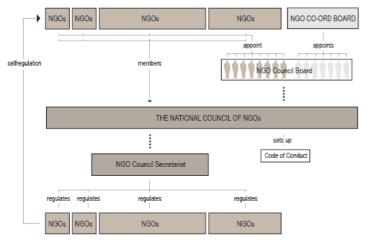








NGO Co-ordination Board



National Council of NGOs

NGO REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

By passing the "Act of Parliament dealing with NGOs" in 1990 legislation set up a uniform registration procedure for NGOs

NGO Co-ordination Board (governmental)

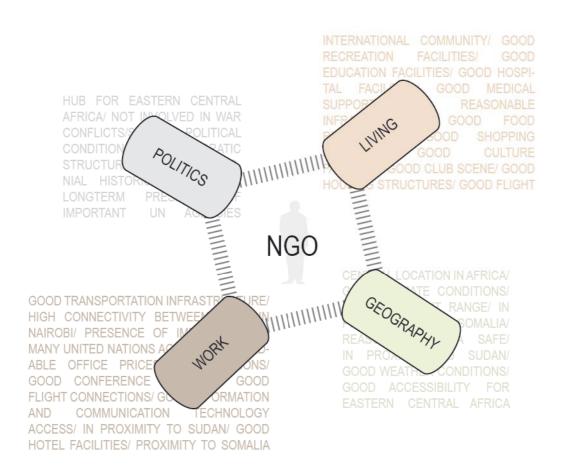
Since commencement in 1992 more than 4800 NGOs have been registered by the Board, of which at least 1200 are located in Nairobi. Once a NGO is officially registered, the Board will provide a "Letter of Introduction" in order to be eligible to open a bank account and apply for loans. Annually NGOs have to hand in their financial revue, however supervision and regulation of proper performance is handled not by the Board but by the "National Council of NGOs".

National Council of NGOs (non-governmental)

Every NGO after registration automatically becomes a member of the Council, which means that NGOs are allowed to regulate themselves. In 1995 the Council published a "Code of Conduct" for NGOs, by which NGOs are to enforce their projects. Another publication the Council provides is the "Official NGO Directory". Surprisingly numerous NGOs are listed without a physical address and the areas of activity are not precise. An internal NGO Co-ordination Board paper regarded not only the information on the impact of the NGO sector on Nairobi insufficient but also stated a dramatic lack of control of NGOs in Kenya.

NGO VARIETY AND REASONS FOR NAIROBI AS LOCATION INTERNATIONAL





NGO VARIETY AND REASONS FOR NAIROBI AS LOCATION

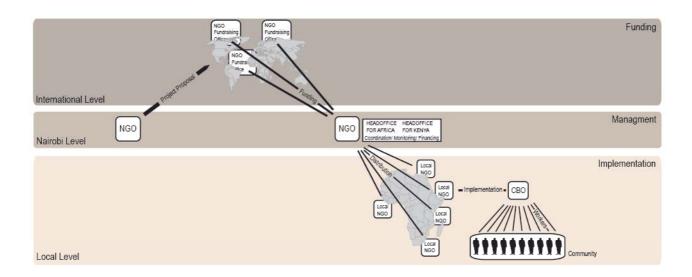
Most NGOs in Nairobi are "national" NGOs. The local NGOs in Nairobi mainly focus on the slums like Kibera, the Mathare Valley or Dandora. In recent years many international NGOs have opened branch-offices in Nairobi.

Reasons for Nairobi location

The reasons for NGOs choosing Nairobi as location are a combination of stable political conditions, the convenient geographical location, the high presence of international agiences and companies as well as the good living conditions.

NGO IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SCHEMES HEALTH MHHHIIIIIII HITTHING ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT **HUMAN RIGHTS**





NGO IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SCHEMES

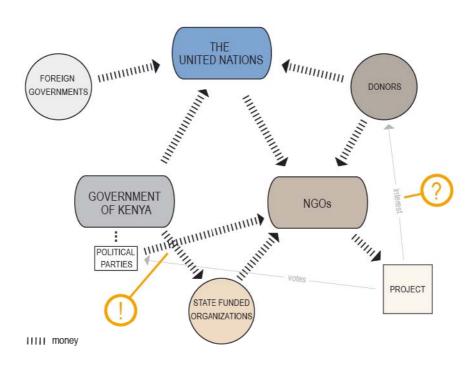
NGOs usually focus their activities on the areas of welfare, health, education, advocacy and human rights as well as environment and agriculture. Most of the times Nairobi NGO offices function as head offices for Kenya, Sudan, Somalia or even Africa and provide a link between the donors and the operation unit

Implementation schemes

There are two schemes of implementation. The first is a NGO used by a specific "customer" as service business executing specific donor demands. The second method is an internal fundraising scheme. The Nairobi NGO office will make a proposal for a project to the NGO fundraising offices located throughout the world. Possible funds will then be distributed by the Nairobi NGO office to the location of implementation. The main functions of the Nairobi office is to monitor, organize and regulate the projects within the region. Commonly NGOs use local NGOs at site in combination with local communities. The first stage of a project usually is defined by creating a community based organization (CBO). CBOs are an organized group of people within a community, who provide the work force for NGO project. The separation of power therefore has the CBO as executive and the NGOs supplying goods, knowledge and financial support.

ACTIONAID RIDGE OF BROTHERLY HELP CHRISTIAN AID APOSTOLIC DIAKONIA OF THE CHURCH OF GREECE SWISS CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES RIGHT WORLD ASSOCIATION WORLD ORGANIZATION OF SCOUT MOVEMENT (WOSM) PENTECOASTAL FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF WORLD REFUGEE PROBLEM (AWR) INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (ISCA) WITNESSING TO GOD'S LOVE RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT OMEN'S INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION SERVIC PRIVATE COMPANIES PONTIFICAL MISSIONARY WORK WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE/UK (WU THE FUTURE IN OUR HANDS PRIVATE FRIENDS OF CHURCHES DONORS DIVISION STATE FUNDED CHURCH BROAD OAK TRUST TEAR FUND (UK) AMREF INTERNATIONA THIRD WORLD FIRST EDUCATIONAL TRUST SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL SIGHT SAVERS SKILLS SHARE AFRICA WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR CHRISTIAN COMMUNICATION (WAC TASK FORCE SIGHT AND LIFE RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL (RFI) INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION (IPPF) INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP (IT AID TO CHURCH IN NEED (UK) INTERNATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR THE RURAL POOR (INTAF)



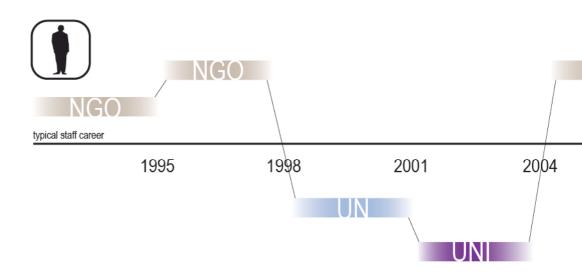


NGO DONORS

The NGO directory lists over 100 major donor organizations for Kenya. There are five categories of donors: private companies and donors, state funded organizations, international welfare organizations and churches.

In many cases international NGOs also act as major donors to various local and national NGOs. For example a local NGO in Nairobi is required to work together with an international North American NGO in order to apply for USAID funds. Especially small NGOs are very dependent on these funds and therefore exposed to the donors' intentions. This means large NGOs can control and gain power on a wide range of NGO activities and can focus special attention to areas, important to their own agenda. The agenda of NGOs is diverse and more than once companies or religious groups establish NGOs to subliminally impose their own believes. A major problem of the NGO sector is the in-transparency. Although NGOs are non-governmental and do not get direct funding from the government, an indirect link to politics exists, as political parties can set up NGOs which by "doing good" in return speculate on popular votes.

NGO STAFF AND CIRCULATION











2007

NGO STAFF AND CIRCULATION

Working for a NGO is very popular in Nairobi, as salaries exceed the average income level. The majority of people working for NGOs in Nairobi are Kenyans. In international NGOs it is common that top officials are foreigners. Volunteers come from around the world but face the situation having to pay for volunteering.

Careers

The average employment in the NGO sector is three years per NGO and rarely more than five. The reason being that NGOs have many different individual projects, which run parallel but on separate time tracks. Staff is normally recruited for a specific project and employment is constrained to the specific project.

Staff circulation

A certain circulation process can be noticed in regards to people working in the NGO sector. Besides working for various NGOs in Nairobi, people also take jobs at Nairobi Universities or most commonly a job at the UN. This circulation is a constant flow and works in either direction. The convenience in Nairobi is that all of these facilities are located in Nairobi, so besides having to work at another office location, the social life is not affected by having to change place of residence.





NGO OFFICE PUBLIC APPEARANCE

























NGO ENTRANCE SIGNS

































NGO OFFICES























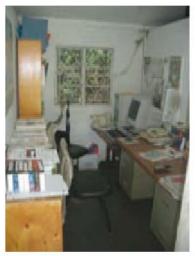


MAZINGIRA INSTUTE































IMPACT BY WORK: UN

UN OFFICE LOCATIONS

UN GIGIRI COMPLEX

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

HISTORY OF THE GIGIRI COMPLEX

AROUND GIGIRI

WHERE WORK HAPPENS

STAFF COMPOSITION

UNITED NATIONS: ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

IMPACT BY WORK: NGOs

NGO OFFICE LOCATIONS

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

NGO VARIETY AND REASONS FOR NAIROBI AS LOCATION

NGO IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SCHEMES

NGO DONORS

NGO STAFF AND CIRCULATION

NGO OFFICE PUBLIC APPEARANCE

NGO ENTRANCE SIGNS

NGO OFFICES

MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE

IMPACT BY WORK: UN & NGO PROJECTS

UN & NGO PROJECT LOCATIONS IN NAIROBI

UN PUBLICATIONS

NGO PUBLICATIONS

UN & NGO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

THE RED PLATES

IMPACT BY LIVING

UN STAFF CATEGORIES

FRIDAY AT GIGIRI COMPLEX

UN BLUE ZONE

UN LIVING AREAS

NGO LIVING AREAS

SHOPPING & RESTAURANTS

EDUCATION, HEALTH & RECREATION FACILITIES

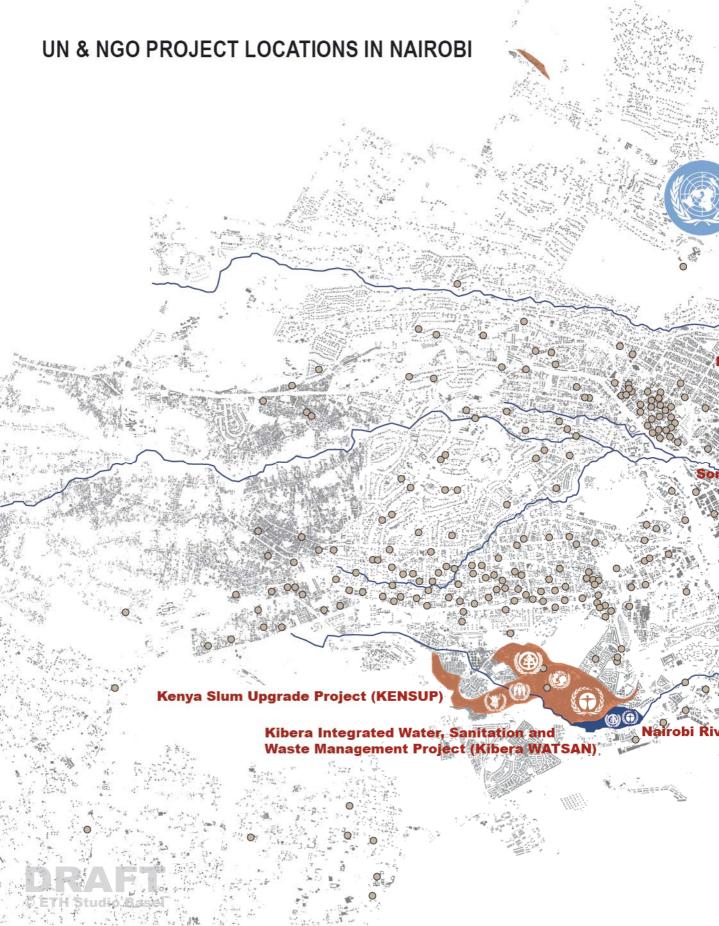






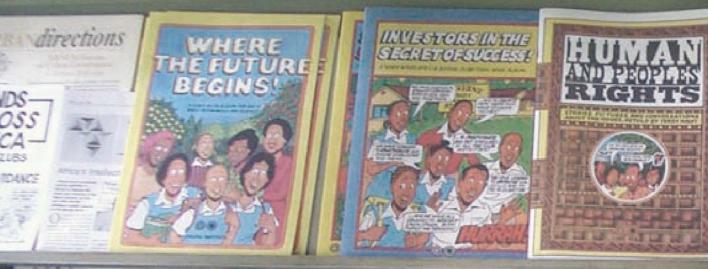
















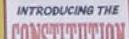


A REPORT INTO YOW.

AND WHERE THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE

WAS DEPEATED.

E OF KENYA





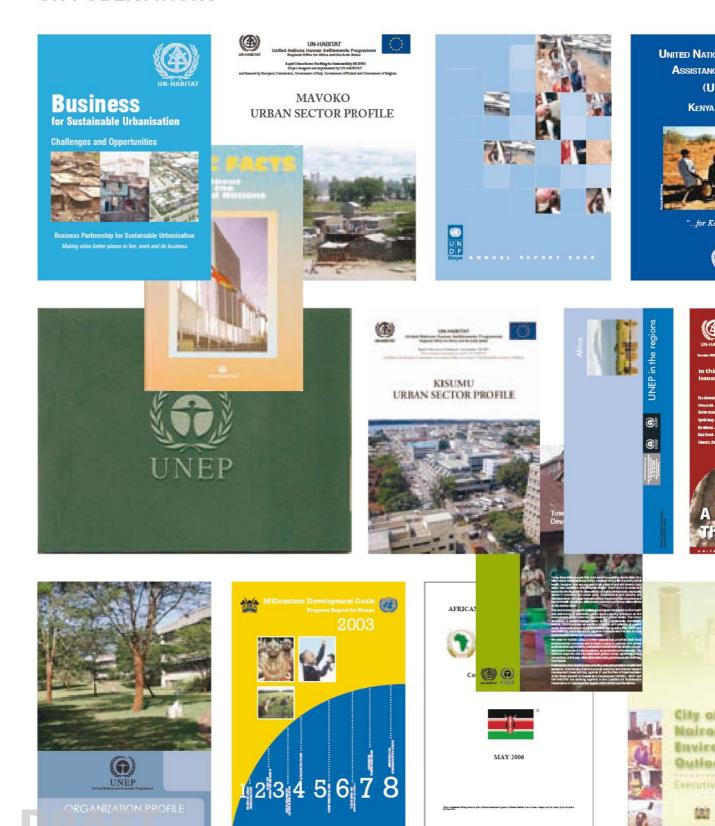


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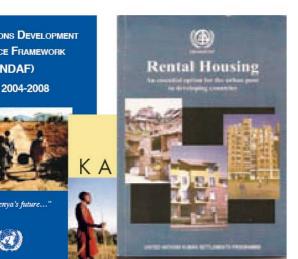
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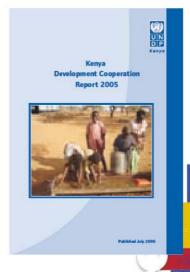
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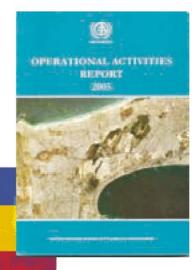
UN PUBLICATIONS

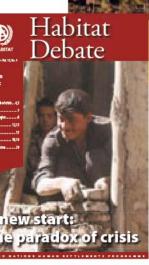












working in Kenya

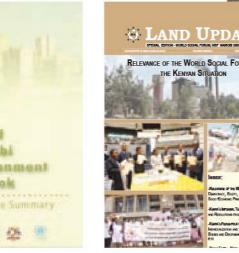
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NEEDS & COSTS

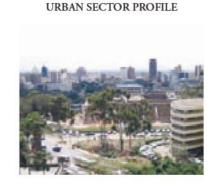
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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Environment for Development



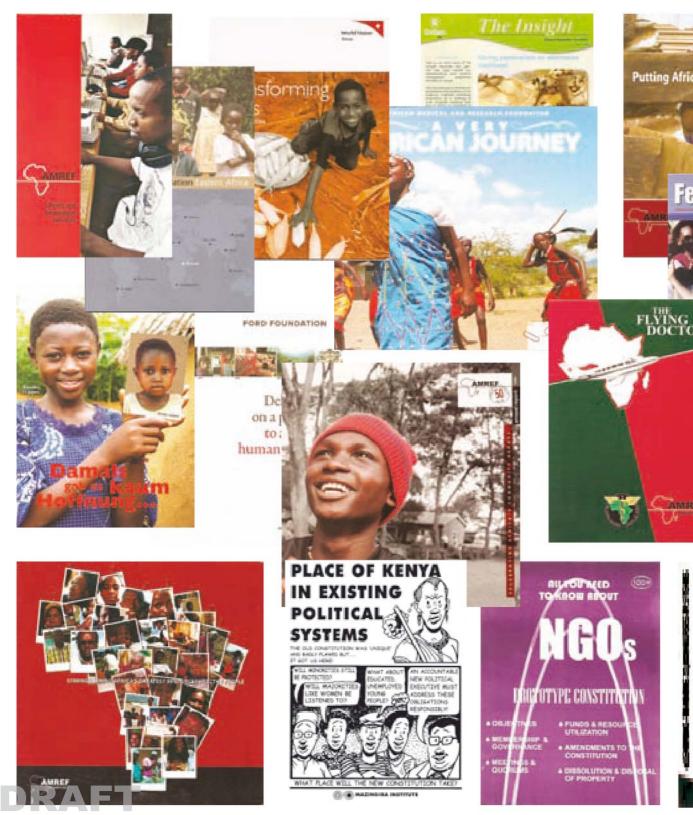




NAIROBI

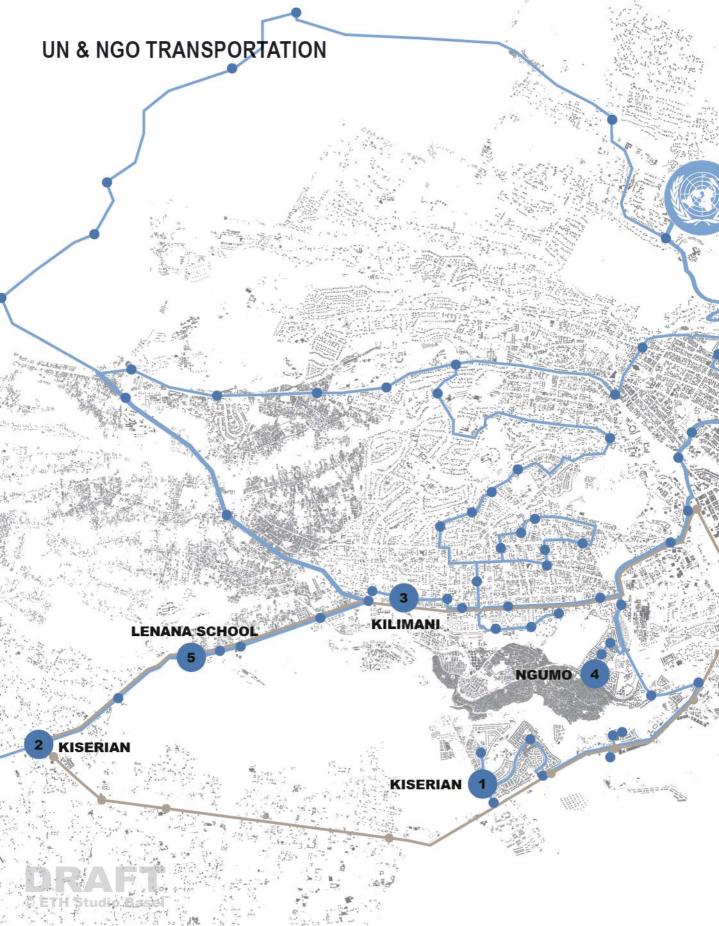


NGO PUBLICATIONS











UN BUS SYSTEM















THE RED PLATES









THE RED PLATES

International UN staff and diplomatic personnel in Nairobi are called "The Red Plates" – for obvious reasons. Cars with red plates belong to a person with special diplomatic permissions, even if it's just to purchase tax free gas.









IMPACT BY WORK: UN

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UN BLUE ZONE

UN LIVING AREAS

NGO LIVING AREAS

SHOPPING & RESTAURANTS

EDUCATION, HEALTH & RECREATION FACILITIES











UN STAFF CATEGORIES



CATEGORY

\$ (gross, annual)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

"The Red Plates"

Number: 1219

Country of origin: (Top 8)

United Kingdom

America Kenya Germany Netherlands France Canada Japan US \$ 44'614

up to

US \$ 185'874



GENERAL STAFF

Number: 2154

Country of origin:

Kenya

US \$ 6'102

up to

US \$ 28'863



CONTRACTORS

Number: 600

Country of origin:

Kenya

US \$ 1'150

up to

US \$ 5'105

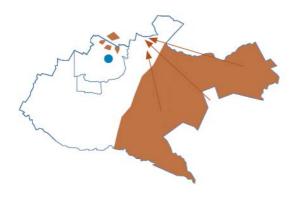
(approx., contractors based on Gigiri complex)





LIVING





TRANSPORTATION







UN STAFF DETAILS

While professional staff can afford to live nearby the Gigiri Complex, general staff and contractors don't. The issue of distance plays a role for each of the three groups. By providing a public transportation system, the UN deals with the matter for the general staff.

Contractors are excluded from UN public transport, and often forced to move near to the Complex into informal settlements, leaving their families back in the eastern part of Nairobi.

FRIDAY AT GIGIRI COMPLEX

© ETH Studio Basel







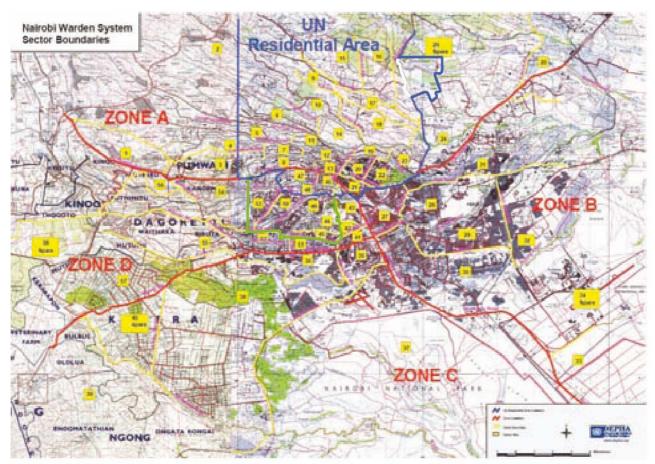
16.00 18.00 20.00 22.00 24.00



FRIDAY AT GIGIRI COMPLEX

Different schemes of daily life can be seen at the UN complex. Focusing on the biggest disparity; International staff at UN-HABITAT and an employee of Diani Gardeners, the company that takes care of the impressive nature

UN BLUE ZONE



Official map of the approved living zones





DECLARATION TO BE MENTED BY INTERNATIONALLY RECRETED STATE MENDERS ENTITIES TO RESIDENTIAL RECORDING ALLOWANCE I bendy region payment of the monthly residental security obsessive amounted in Information Circles (2005/CC200), and declare the following Il antierment that I are only certified to the allowance of I are making three payments to a designated emotive company possible assumpt place equipment, but had any requires services and supplying enterties parties, arthures, or if resoluted in much presupporture are made by my benford and related control are considered in many. Facilities, I pathermore that the UNEX becoming and hading before most continue a extensive record of my I. I confirm that I have made accomponents with a designated accords company the the Sidnesing molecular (Please shorts the fillineing) Yes No. Sensitivities and Sensitivities of starts operation 11 11 Employment of one day and less slight security possible 11-11 I agree in he trapositio for and in produce when required healph for payments made to the enterly company in connection, with the encurity services provided. I understood that these receipts together with particular company for alarm and guard services will be required should their be a used to various any positionerse to the In the word that I should note insidence or otherwise charge on instead arrangements, I will notify the In-Human Kansaran Management Service (SEAM) and knowing and Salary Service immediately. 5. I also confirm the believes at Ties Inc a. In cost of accepting included in next 11 11 to the prior operand in USE systems shall? If you does buildy secure any payments that bis for propringer complete residential according prompteement. 11 11 Name of Staff Steamer Issies No. Signature £3695 Separity and Salety Berrior croffee from Security survey of residence was conducted 3331.1 NOT 1 160 j. j. 9311 Naporari: State: UNION Homore Recognics, Management, Setting conflict four KMI provided Receipts Contract York designated receity company 3001 1 3631.1 3011 Nymerer Deter UNITY Budget and Financial Management Service approves payment off. 1703.

Date

Finance Officer Sune: Nigorners

UN form for security allowance

UN BLUE ZONE

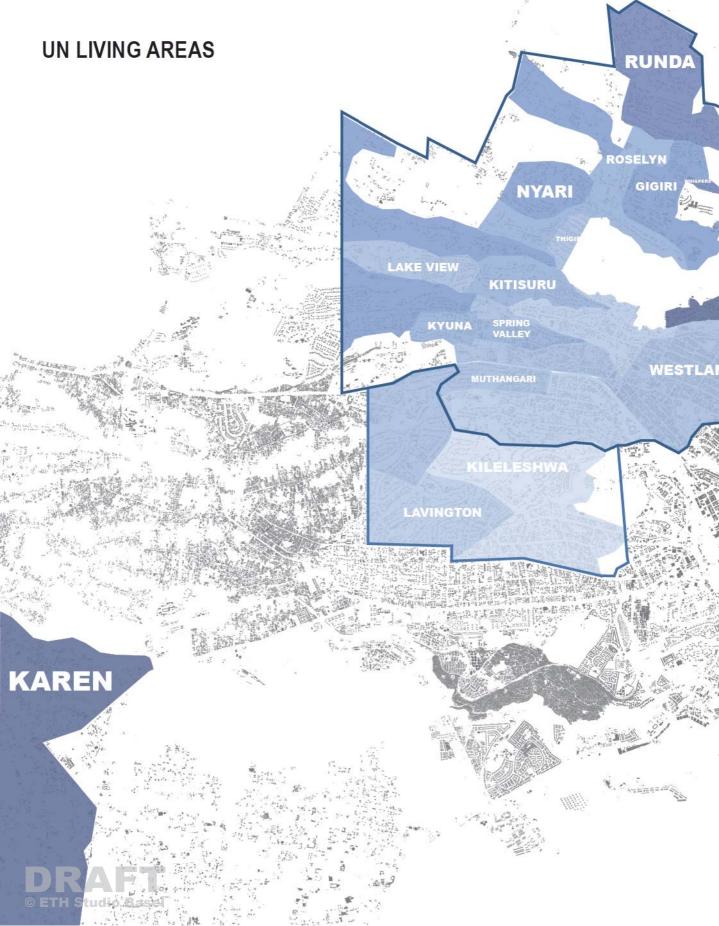
The Baghdad bombing of the UN Iraq mission headquarter in 2003 caused a change of security measurements in the United Nations system.

An analysis of the city of Nairobi resulted in the creation of an approved zone in which security and living quality was regarded as sufficient for international staff. By now, the majority of the foreign staff lives inside the perimeter of the Blue Zone.

Urban impact

With this classification, the UN provoked an immediate impact on the city, as rental prices increased corresponding to the zoning. The Blue Zone also catalyses infrastructural development by attracting private sector facilities such as shopping malls and five star hotels.

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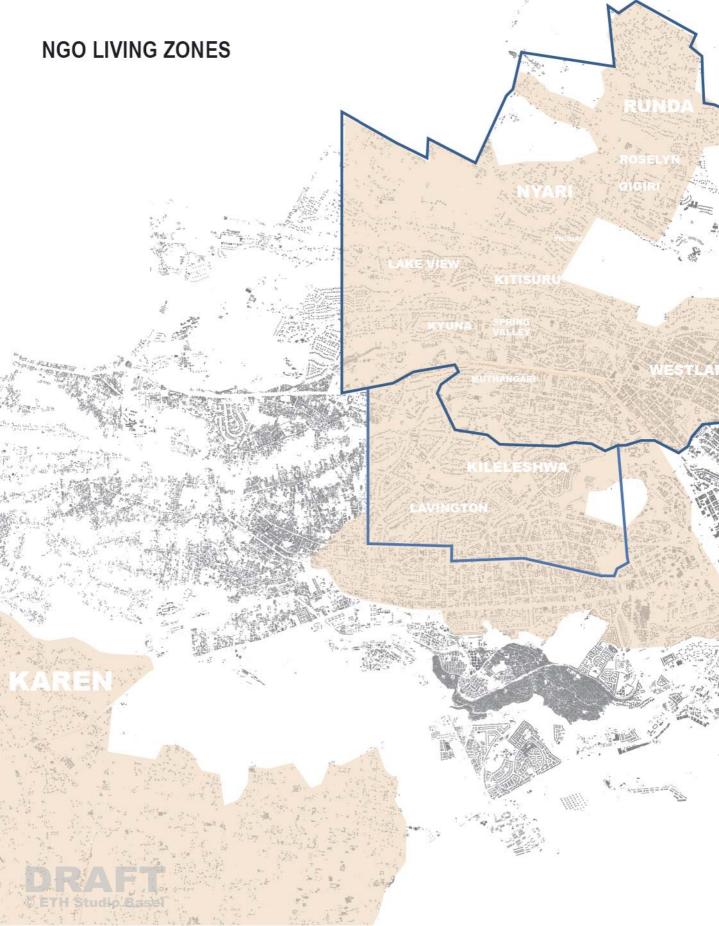


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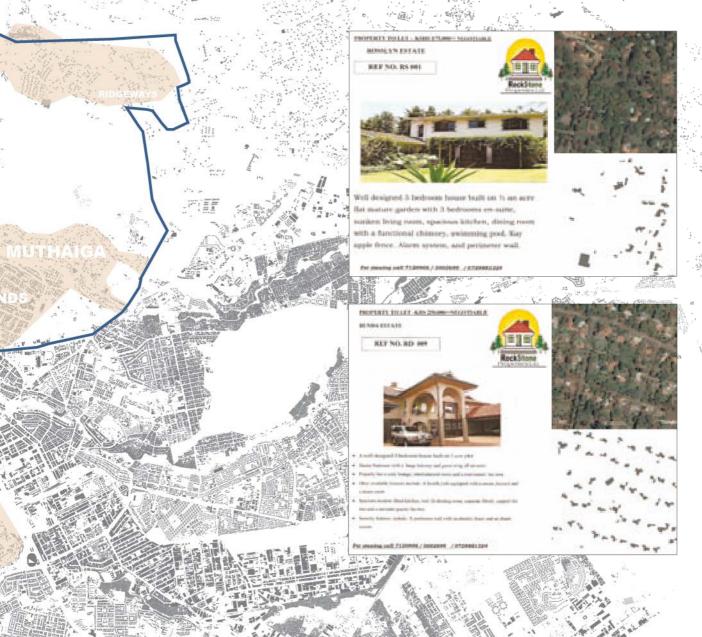
Average monthly rentals

© ETH Studio Basel

city. Mansions are the dominating typology.







NGO LIVING ZONES

NGO international staff prefer upper class estates as well, profiting from the increasing infrastructure generated by the Blue Zone.

However, since the office locations in the city differ from the UN, the issue of distance also makes other estates attractive, such as Westlands, Kileleshwa and Lavington, where mostly apartment housing can be found.



Mansion at Whispers Estate







Mansion at Whispers Estate



10..-

United States Postal Address U.S.A.I.D./REDSO/ESA UNIT 64102 APO AE 09831-4102

0722-489

TO WHOM IT

This is to certify that Mr. Fredrick Mashe past two years. He has been working for cooking Chinese and Indian food. During American to Mexican food. He carried of

A former mechanic and P.S.V. driver, he finding out the way places. When he is DRAFT worker, honest and willing character at

International Postal Address POST OFFICE BOX 30261 NAIROBI, KENYA

TEL: 254-2-751613

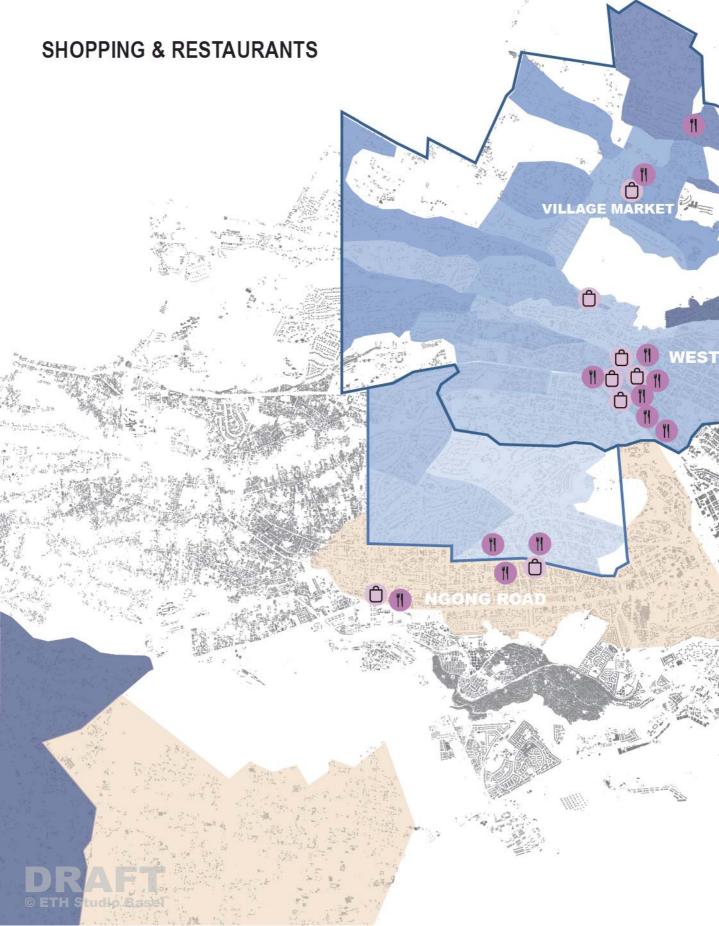
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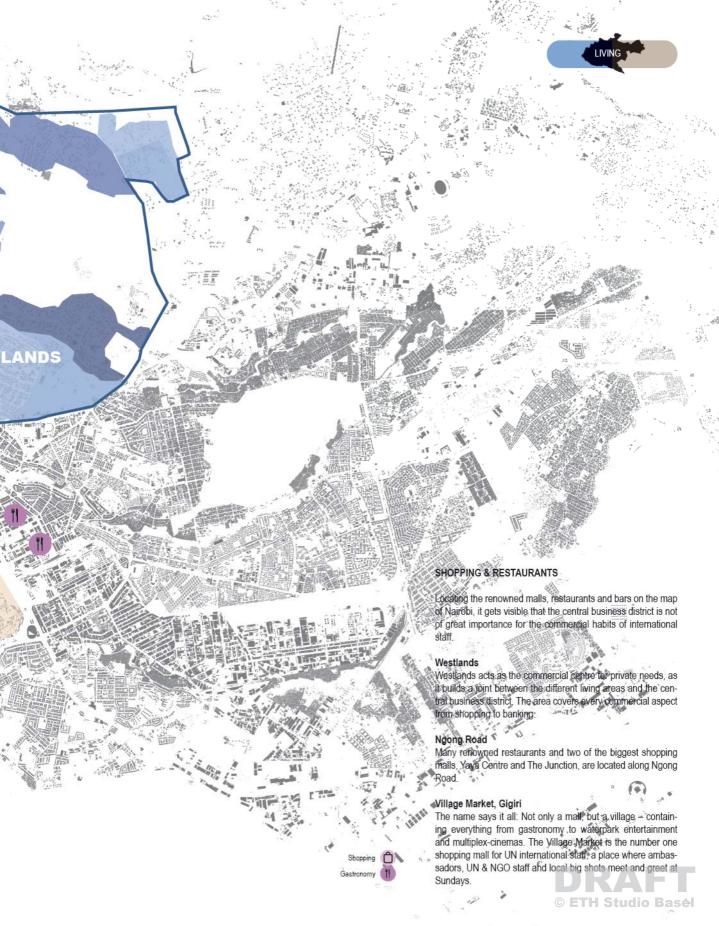
17TH JUNE 2004

MAY CONCERN

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e can handle everything from car problem on duty, I have found him to be a good all times.















Date 18TH JUNE 2003

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APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE DUTY-PREE LIQUOR AND TORACOD BY ENTITLED POSITION PERSONNEL IN KENNYA.

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DIPLOMATIC **DUTY FREE** SHOP



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- Members Maid Carry Their NOOF Sarge Cards At All Times

TIMMINGS: Tues - Sat : 9-30 am - 5.45 pm Sun - 9.45 am - 4.30 pm Mondays Closed (Open During Lunch Hours)

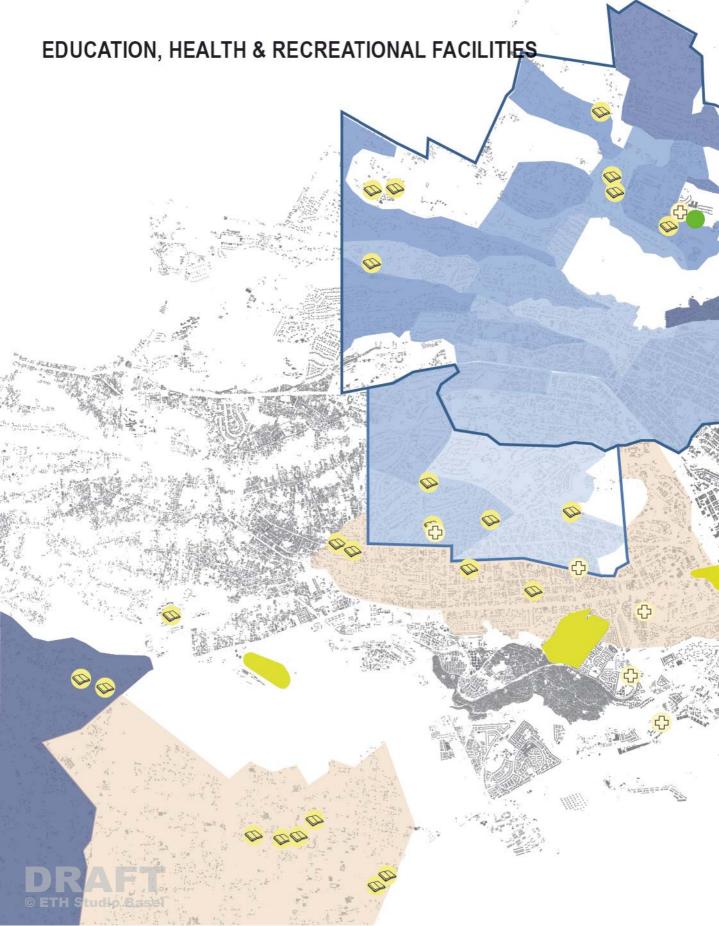
Tel: 7125630 Feletas: 7122331 DUTY FREE Communicitis Com

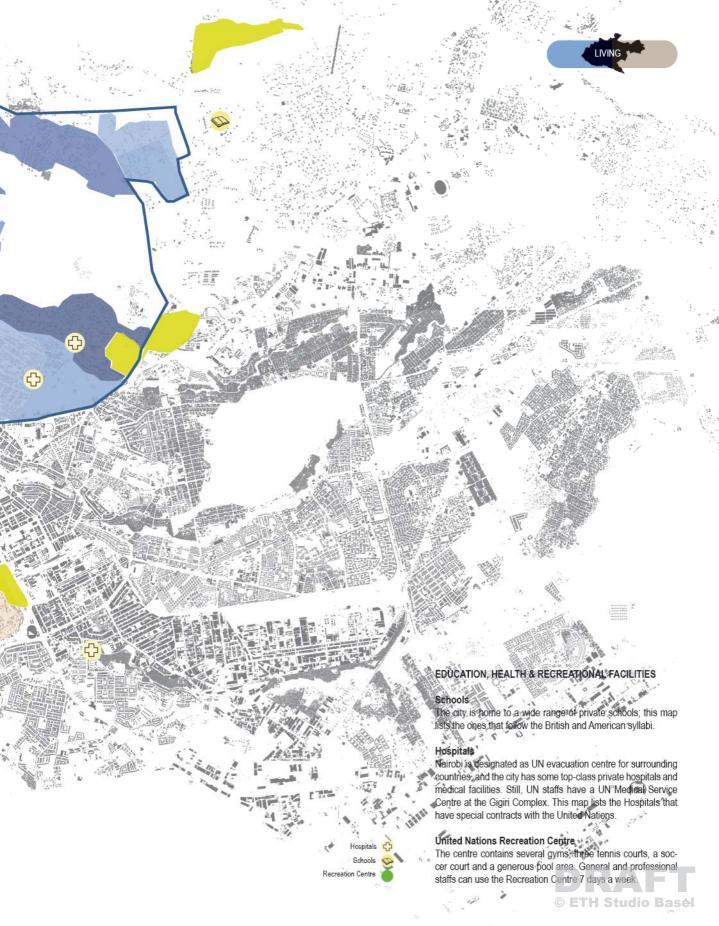
Tax free shopping

UN professional staff is allowed to procure duty free goods; the commissaries on the Gigiri Complex and at Village Market offer a wide variety of products. The benefits contain also of:

- Tax free alcoholic products and tobacco
- Tax free cars & gas
- Tax free import of furniture and domestic appliance

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United Nations Recreation Centre





















NAIROBI THE IMPACT OF UN & NGOs



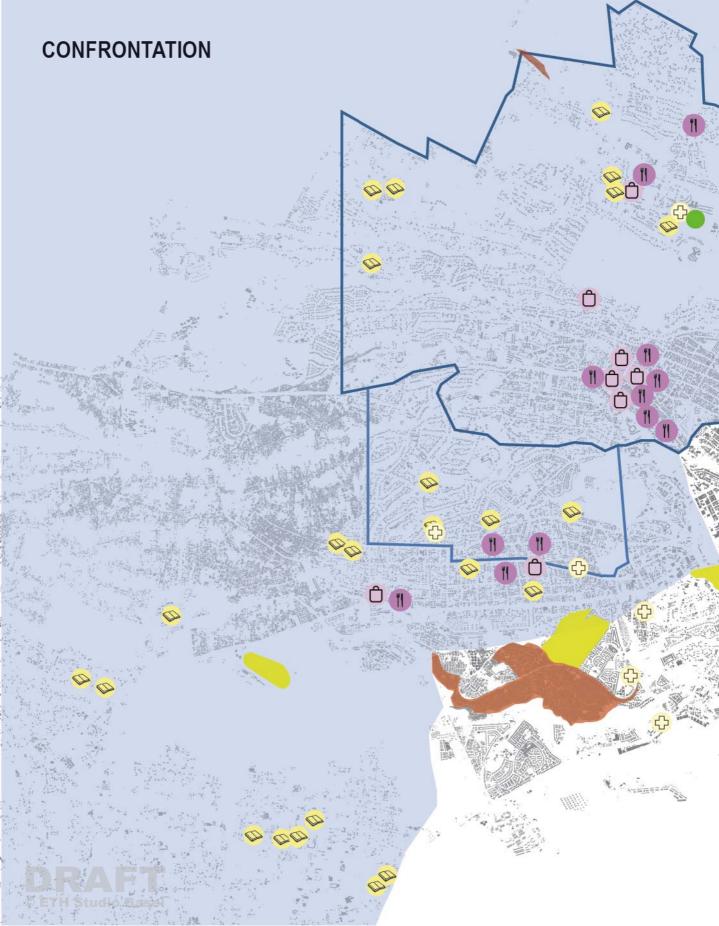


CONFRONTATION
THE BLUE ZONE: SELF SUFFICIENT?
THE BLUE ZONE: ATTRACTION?
NGO INFILTRATION?
SEPARATED SPACES
TRANSPLANTATION



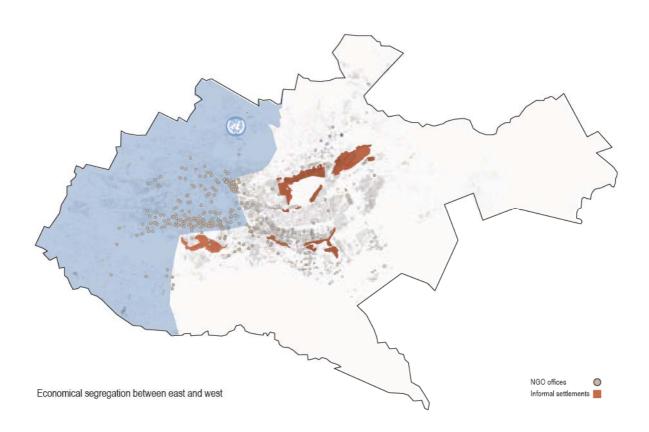
OUTCOME - CONFRONTATION

As a result of the analysis, distinct patterns of spatial and urban development tendencies were determined. Nairobi is divided into a northwestern and southeastern part. The divide marks a socio-economic disparity between the high-income "expat" influenced community and the generally poor eastern part of Nairobi. The separation of living zones today are remarkable similar to Nairobi during colonial times. The spaces earlier reserved for the colonial patrons are now however occupied by humanitarian agencies.



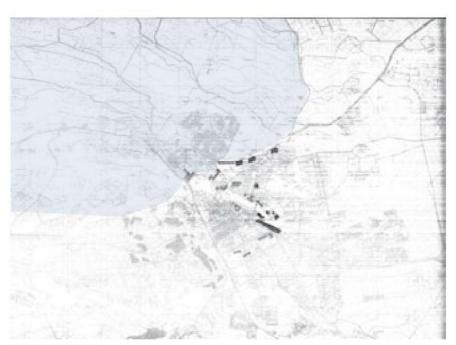


CONFRONTATION









Historical map of 1920

CONFRONTATION

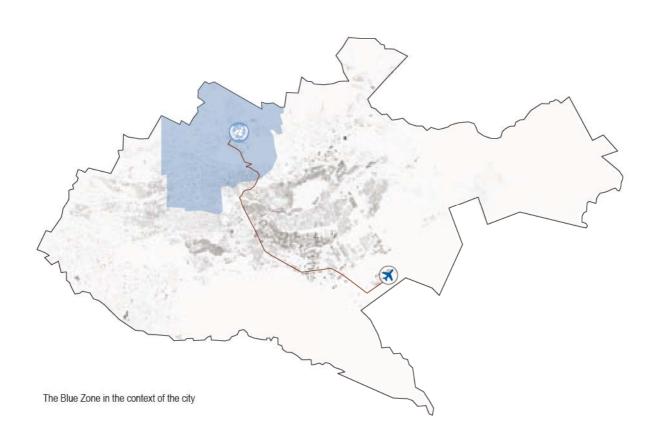
Comparing the plan with a map of 1920, significant similarities in terms of spatial segregation are obvious. In 2007, the institutions of humanitarian aid work in different parts of the city than their projects are located, and the international employees live in different parts of the city than their Kenyan collegues.

History

While there was a segregation of racial nature in 1920, one can speak of an economical segregation in 2007 – with a similar result comparing economically advantaged with economically aggrieved people.

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THE BLUE ZONE: SELF-SUFFICIENT?









UN Geneva Headquarter in the context of the city



UN Nairobi Headquarter in context to the city



UN Nairobi Headquarter, Gigiri Complex: Perception from the street level

SELF-SUFFICIENT?

As a summary of the investigations on work and living of UN international staff, the Blue Zone can be seen as a self-sufficient area in the context of Nairobi.

Comparing the UN Complex on Gigiri with the UN in Geneva, one can see the extreme partition of the United Nations in Nairobi in the urban scale.

Lifelines

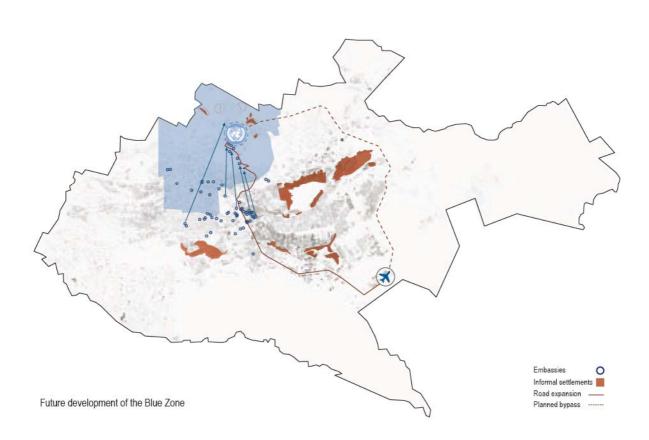
With two connections to the world, digital communication and the Kenyatta airport, the Blue Zone is provided with the necessary infrastructure.

Financial power improves the maintenance of physical structures such as streets and lighting in the estates.

Spatial phenomena

Speaking of a United Nations office-complex, it is always about two sides: the outside, and the inside, which is carefully separated through electric fences and walls. Most of the Nairobian

THE BLUE ZONE: ATTRACTION?









American embassy, Gigiri



Canadian embassy, Muthaiga



Building shell of the Malaysian embassy, Gigiri

THE BLUE ZONE: FORCE OF ATTRACTION?

By 2010, all the outsourced UN-Agencies in Nairobi with the exception of UNHCR will move into the Gigiri Complex. Since the presence of the Blue Zone catalyses infrastructural development and promises a certain security level, it attracts other institutions such as the Embassies. Numerous diplomatic agencies plan to move from the central business district to the Gigiri area.

Political influence - more roads?

The United Nations are supporting plans of the city government to build bypass routes, since they would importantly shorten the Blue Zone's physical connection to the world by a quick access to the airport.

Social influence - more slums?

In a city of extreme economical disparity, wealthy areas attract work-seeking people. Contractors of the UN, drivers, cooks, gardeners and all other back staff of the wealthy estates mostly live in the poorer communities of the city. The great distance to the Blue Zone areas often forces them to move there and to live in informal settlements, which are constantly growing at the edges of Runda and other estates.

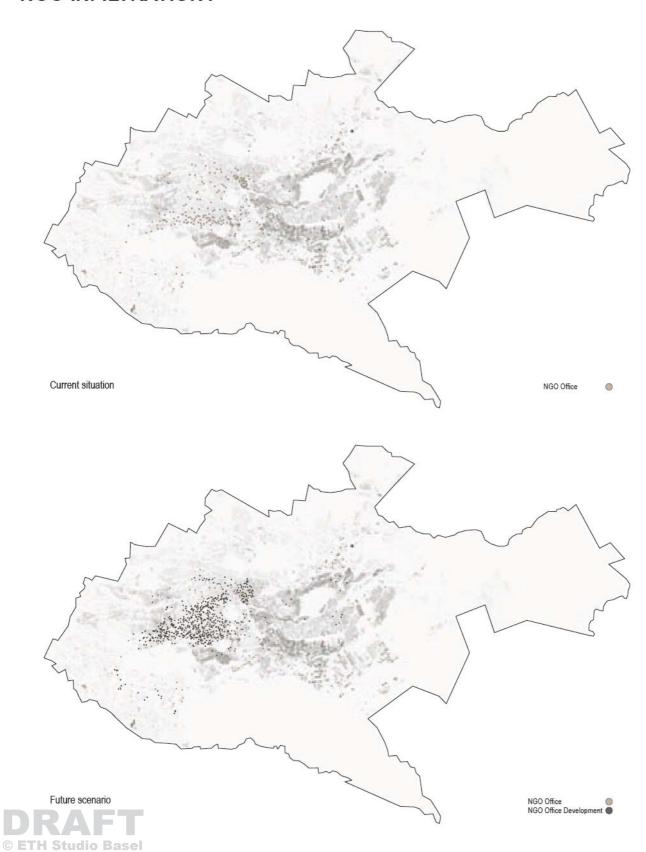
Spatial influence - more fences?

An increasing number of highly protected institutions such as the Embassies leads to more cut-out spaces in the area – reducing the accessibility of the urban space.

If the Blue Zone is a force of attraction - does it matter where it is located in the city?

© ETH Studio Basel

NGO INFILTRATION?









NGO INFILTRATION?

NGO's prefer to work in the neighborhoods of Ngong road and around Westlands. With an annual growth off 400 newly registered organizations, a significant spread within the next years can be estimated.

Political influence: New ghosts?

NGO's enjoy a high level of privacy, since they should remain independent (non-governmental) institutions. On the other hand, in Nairobi, a city with no strongly acting government, this privacy has led to a status where no institution has precise information about numbers, activities and even locations of NGO's.

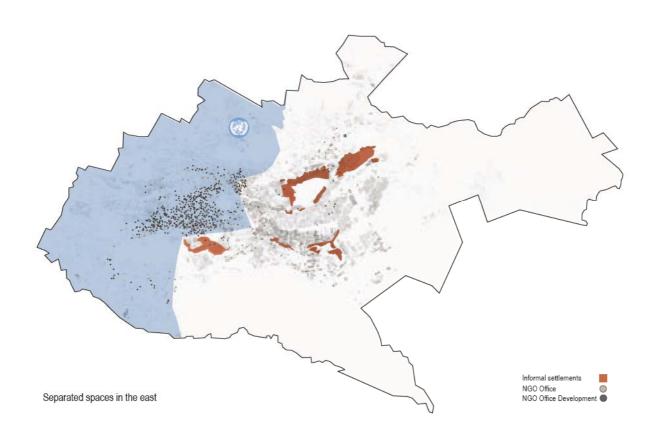
Financial influence: New business districts?

As offices move in residential areas, increasing rental prices are the result. In the end, it is only affordable to rent houses there for other offices – the area gets occupied by business.

Spatial influence: New fences?

Similar phenomena as in the Blue Zone: Privacy is provided by separation; a growing inaccessibility of urban space the result.

SEPARATED SPACES









Satellite view of Moi airbase

SEPARATED SPACES

The current status of the humanitarian institutions in Nairobi causes many problems on an urban level. Since the meaning of humanitarian and development aid also covers urbanistic aspects, especially in a city which hosts the UN agency for human shelter, UN-Habitat, it should also be in the implementers interest to improve the situation.

Alternative locations

Thinking of an alternative location for both UN and NGO's, it has to fulfill certain criteria.

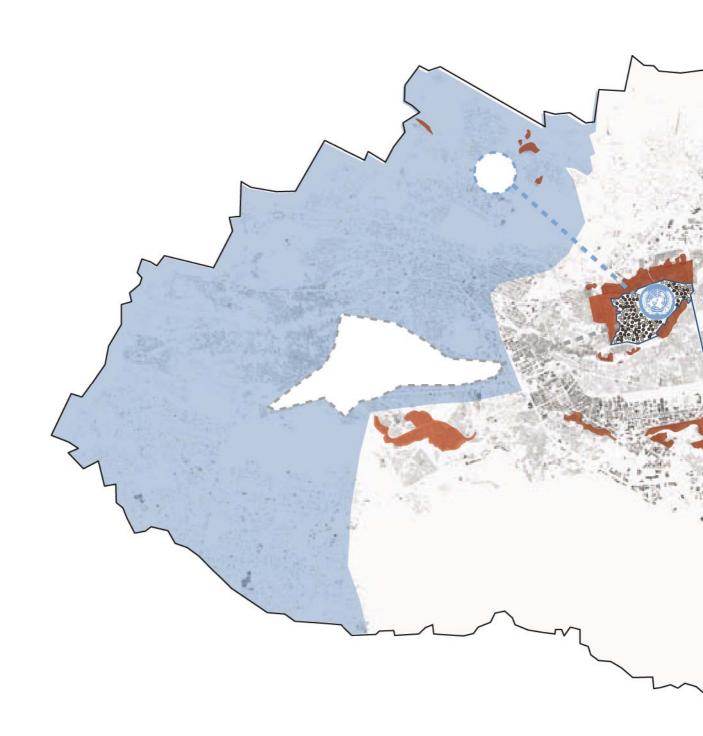
- Covering basic infrastructural needs of international organizations like digital communication and connections to an airport.
- Providing enough capacity to bundle all humanitarian institutions in one space
- Security
- Proximity to implementation areas like informal settlements or neighborhoods with refugee populations

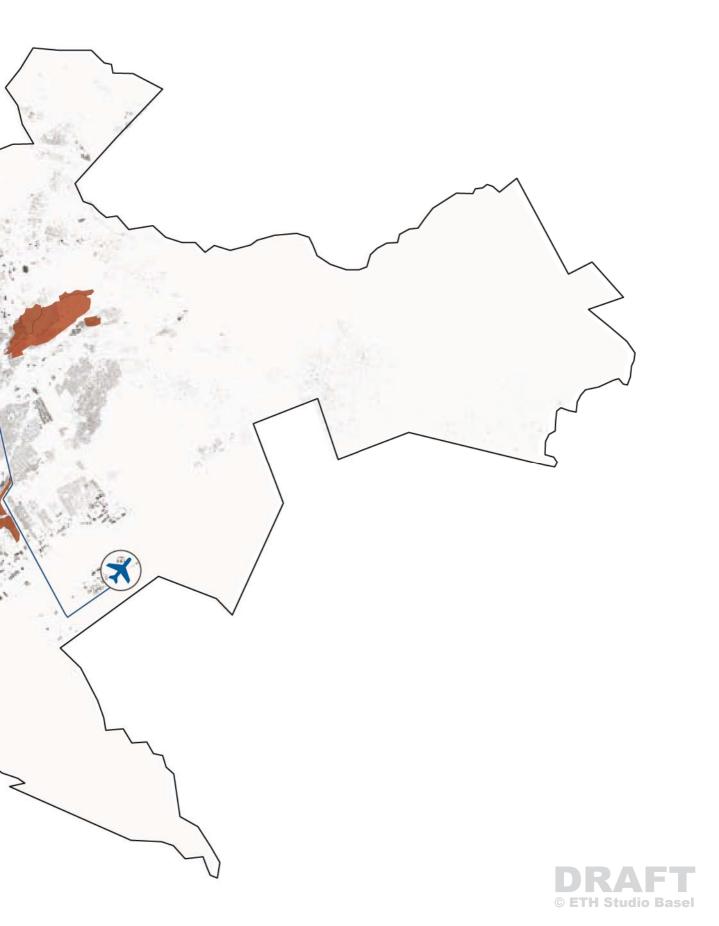
Moi Airbase

In the eastern part of Nairobi, the Moi airbase seems to fulfill the needed criteria quite well. As a huge space surrounded by informal settlements and other areas like Eastleigh, the proximity to implementation zones exists. Agencies with security issues such as UNHCR can be at the same time connected to the UN infrastructure and refugee communities.

The closer distance to the Kenyatta airport improves global connections, and the proximity to poorer neighborhoods supports contractors and back staff of UN and NGO employees.

TRANSPLANTATION





INTERVIEWS

Jonathan Campaigne

Pride Africa

Nasser Ega-Musa

United Nations information centre

Rachel Gathagu

Care Kenya

Clement C. Githinji

Nairobi Serena Hotel

Andy Hill

Journalist

John Kabubu

WORLD VISION

Rachel Kagoiya

FEMNET

Kai R. Kronfield

UNON

Mazingira Institute

Assumpta W. Muhoho

Office of the UN resident coordinator

Michael Musila

United Nations recreation centre

K. Muthembwa

World Bank

Willy Mutunga

Ford Foundation

Irene W. Mwakesi

United Nations information centre

Henry O. Ndede

UNEP

Emmanuel Nyabera

UNHCR

Frederick O. Olendo

The National Council of NGOs

George O.A. Onyiro

UN-Habitat

Douglas O. Owino

NGO Co-ordination Board



Amanda Rose

British High Commission

Gerald K. Rukunga

AMREF

Mellab Shiluli

UNEP

Alan Simu

Mutiso Menezes International

Kevin Stork

UNON

G. Wambugu

OXFAM

Mercy Wanja

Rockstone Properties

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UNEP Official Annual Report 2006

by UNEP

UN-HABITAT Official Annual Report 2006

by UN-Habitat

African Medical Research Foundation

A Very African Journey

by AMREF Kenya

AMREF annual report 2006

by AMREF Kenya

The New Geography of Global City Society NGOs in the World City Network

L D + L T +

by Peter J. Taylor

Official NGO Directory 2007

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