

EDUCATION AND THE COMMUNITY

COPY No 00025



MULTI-SERVICE COMMUNITY CENTER AT KAWANGWARE



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

EDUCATION AND THE COMMUNITY

Multi-Service Community Centre at Kawangware

Bruce Creager, B.Arch., M.Arch. - Project Leader

Philip Mein, A.A.Dip., M.Arch., R.I.B.A. - Teaching Assistance

Hubert Murray, B.A., A.A.Dip. - Editing Assistance

Praful Soni, B.A.Arch.Stu., M.Arch. - Supervising Assistance

Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development, University of Nairobi
Professor A. Subbakrishniah, Dean

Department of Architecture, Professor Henry Wood, Chairman
P. O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel. 27441, Ext. 224

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D.B.M. Busuru, M. Collins, A. Dada, S.G. Hassanali, I.N.A. Janowalla, T. Kamau, J.R. Kimathi, G.L. Lutwama, S.N. Oigo, R. Okafor, H.D. Shaikh, R.M. Sudi, M.O. Ayugi, M. Gachie, J.M. Gatabaki, G.N. Githunguri, J.A. Koech, A.A. Musajee, C.M.D. Mutalya, C.N. Muturi, R. Nandra, R. Ndeda, A. Osendo, F.N.S. Mukasa, S.Z. Shah, J.S.K. Wanyonyi, C.K. Gacheru, V. Kamara, S.J. Kebathi, D.I. Kithakye, J.E. Kutai, E.N. Mbogua, C.D. Muya, G.M. Nganga, S.N. Ngibuini, G.B. Njau, A.I. Onwuchekwa, and K.M.N. Sekwao.

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B.H.C.

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Foreword

This report details the development of possible designs for a Multi-Service Community Centre in a peri-urban low-income community within Nairobi. As will be seen from what follows, the project attacks that common tendency in urban areas towards alienation and social isolation on three main levels.

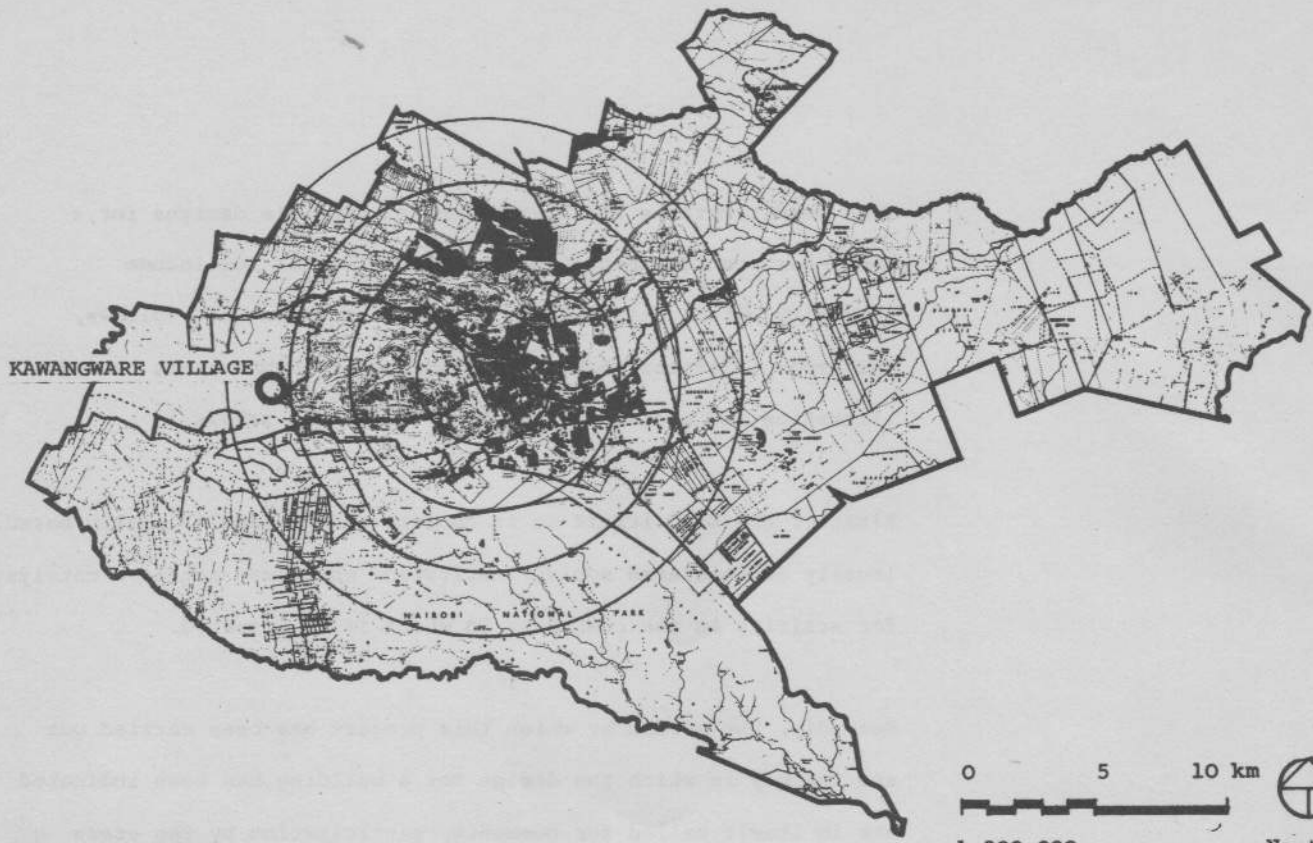
Firstly, the MSCC itself is in concept and purpose a locally based, locally administered social institution which can act as a catalyst for activity in the community in which it is situated.

Secondly, the method by which this project has been carried out and the way in which the design for a building has been indicated has in itself called for community participation by the users themselves.

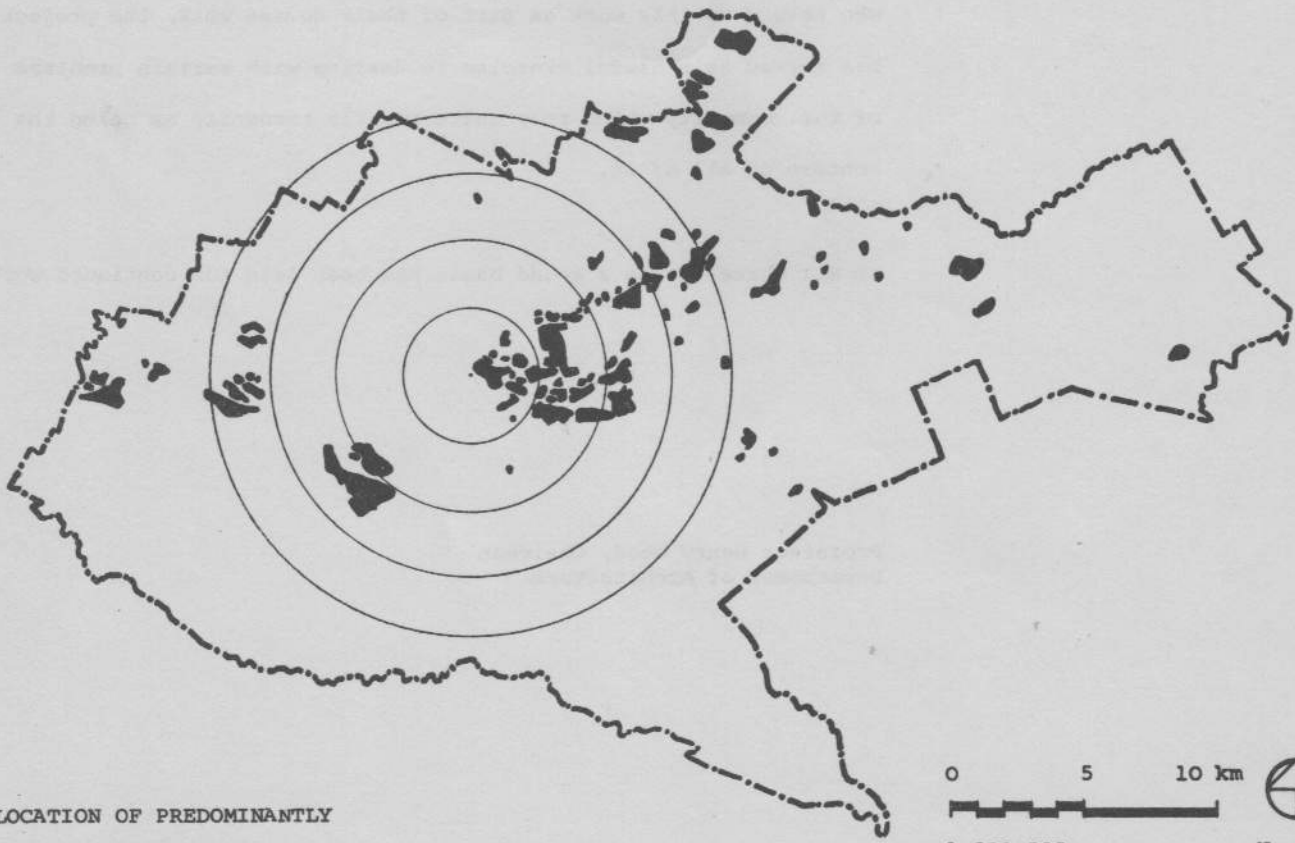
And thirdly, for the students in the Department of Architecture who have done this work as part of their course work, the project has served as a useful exercise in dealing with certain problems of the community which they quite rightly recognize as being the concern of all of us.

At all three levels a sound basis has been laid for continued work.

Professor Henry Wood, Chairman
Department of Architecture



CITY OF NAIROBI



LOCATION OF PREDOMINANTLY
LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES

Introduction

Kawangware is one of a number of low-income communities subsisting on the outskirts of Nairobi. The chief characteristics of these areas are high population densities, low capital investment in the built fabric and rapid change from rural modes and relationships to a predominantly urban condition. The problems occasioned by these phenomena are of course exacerbated by the relative poverty of the inhabitants and by their lack of access to the administrative mechanisms and resources of the urban system with which they are confronted.

On the basis of previous work in Nairobi undertaken by the Department of Architecture's Education, Research and Participation Programme, it must be clearly stated that this study starts from the premise that many of the problems of this type of community can be significantly alleviated through the reinforcement of existing community-based institutions within a neighbourhood and through their expansion into further fields of competence and concern. The guiding conviction is that it is only through locally based and locally concerned social institutions that members of a community can jointly or severally educate themselves and act for themselves within the urban system in an effective and meaningful manner.

This approach must be compared to that of the dispensation of social welfare services by more centralized administrative structures common to most cities. There is ample testimony to the failure of this type of structure in answering to the felt needs of urban communities. Broadly speaking, one may attribute this failure to the natural tendency to bureaucracy of any large administrative structure - the isolation of one department from another and from the public it is supposed to serve - and therefore lacking in sensitivity to the needs of individuals and changing circumstances.

It has transpired from earlier studies within the Programme that the most successful attempts to respond to changing community needs have been through the agency of community centres, social halls, 'self-help' cooperative building networks and through small-scale household equipment industries - these last operating on an ad hoc

basis both within and beyond the legal limits. The major areas of concern within these frameworks are access to housing resources and the generation of employment opportunities.

The community centres we surveyed appeared to be potentially the most effective focus for community organization and development, though even these were all too often thwarted by bureaucracy and agency rivalry and thus limiting an individual's access to basic services.

Contrary to the general tendency towards centralization, the City Council of Nairobi has a Social Services Department which deploys its Welfare Officers around the community centres and the Community Development Department of the Ministry of Social Services makes similar arrangements. Volunteers under the auspices of 'Maendeleo ya Wanawake' are also based in the neighbourhoods which they serve. But even though these field workers appear to be the most trusted and approachable agents of their institutions, they are still subject to rules and policy decisions made by centralized authority, which in its nature tends not to be sensitive to local conditions. In view of this tendency we place a great deal of importance in linking the social welfare workers with a pivotal community institution.

In the case of one particular community, the social hall is used on some evenings as a legal aid centre and the demand for this service has been very high - the catchment population far exceeding the surrounding community it was meant to serve. This is largely a voluntary activity which depends upon contributed time and expertise from the University and legal profession.

Nairobi City Council's Social Services Department has been responsible recently for introducing a number of community centres into existing and new communities. A few religious and other social welfare agencies have been early leaders in attempting to fill community service gaps.

There is at present very little connection at intermediate levels between the Council's Education and Social Welfare sections. In

addition, the mechanisms for cooperation with private social service agencies are weak or antagonistic.

In our study we have concluded that a kind of community centre, a Multi-Service Community Centre (MSCC), which stimulates and enables cooperation between various agencies and which places an emphasis upon community participation in decisions, programming and the management of services and facilities would be an excellent mechanism for eventually tying together other community resources and lagging centralized institutions - especially that of education at the primary and secondary levels - into what will be a Community Education Network.

For the purposes of exploring this idea of a Multi-Service Community Centre further at a realistic level we identified the peri-urban community of Kawangware as a specific test case. Previous studies of this community have been undertaken by students and staff in the Department of Architecture and Council surveys were utilized in addition to our own data in extracting relevant socio-economic patterns.

During the first phase of our study, field visits were undertaken to familiarize all members of the 4th Year architectural design studio with the present situation in the community. Observations and informal discussions with members of the community assisted in the formulation of specific policy and design determinants for the Centre. In addition to identifying existing needs and resources, we selected three optional sites for the Centre, deciding upon a viable location for the MSCC - namely, the present extended market place near the commercial centre and at one end of the main pedestrian route through the community.

The close physical conjunction of the proposed MSCC and the Market as a socio-economic institution of long standing in the community - and thriving concern - was seen to be for their mutual advantage. As will be seen from the section on Site Identification and Selection, the Market is potentially a very important ingredient in the life of the proposed MSCC not only in its natural attraction for all members of the community, but also in the structure of its Committee which may serve as a model for

some aspects of community participation in the MSCC.

As the idea of an MSCC had not previously been a part of the student architect's own design experience, our attempt this year has centred around increasing the student's awareness and ability to understand and resolve the complexity of planning and design issues through various team and individual design 'gaming' exercises. These 'gaming' sessions have helped to develop an approach to setting out a very rough considerations guide which each team refined through group 'gaming' of optional 'consensus' design schemes. These design innovations were very successful both with regard to improving individual design processes and as a tool for bringing about an aesthetic, functional and socially responsive design for a community centre.

When the basic activities and patterns of interaction within and between sectors of the centre and site were agreed upon, each individual was encouraged to continue on a short succession of sketch designs which led finally to a preferred design solution. Out of a total of 38 individual designs, we have selected four to illustrate the predominant strength of consensus design on some aspects of the MSCC in all designs and a wide range of tolerance for individual interpretation. These designs are in response to a specific situation and as such are not meant to be prototypical solutions. The purpose of this design exercise was to prepare the student architect for guiding, and being guided by a MSCC design workshop composed of members of the community and concerned agencies.

The Kawangware community's cooperation and involvement to date has been substantial in helping to arrive at the basic design determinants or considerations. However, we are at present beginning to enter the stage of direct community involvement in programming and design 'gaming' processes. Our immediate task is to make this initial presentation of the proposal for the MSCC to the Kawangware Community, the Nairobi Provincial Administration and the Nairobi City Council. We are still at the stage of giving the ideas a broad but focused viewing at policy-making levels before continuing with in-depth community involvement. Such

involvement will necessarily mean a probable shift in priorities of needs and response.

In conjunction with the design exercise, and developing concurrently with the final design stages, community building resources have been considered.

An appropriate administrative structure will not necessarily require new enabling legislation but should simply encourage a shift in attitudes to bring about a more effective and responsive system of cooperation between all parties concerned.

We are placing particular emphasis upon the involvement of the community in all phases. The MSCC and Community Education Network envisaged in this study will succeed in enabling existing and new community institutions to reinforce community development only if the aspect of 'self-reliance' in decision-making and action is focused at a local level.

Financially, the proposal for a MSCC envisaged in this report seeks to achieve efficiencies through cooperation between agencies - these gains being reinvested into other activities of the centre as the idea of cooperation proves successful.

There are many other communities like Kawangware within the Nairobi City Limits and on the periphery. These communities differ in specific needs and size, but they share the common need for better access to shelter and employment opportunities at a locally institutionalized level. The designs and implementation suggestions for Kawangware may serve as a model for work in other communities.

The Department of Architecture will continue to play a role in the development of community-based projects, both in terms of the educational value afforded to the Programme and the participatory aspect of making a real contribution to the community through extension services.

Bruce Creager
November, 1975
Nairobi, Kenya

LOCATION and LAND USE PATTERNS



Predominantly
Agricultural



Predominantly
Tenant-Rental



Predominantly
Commercial

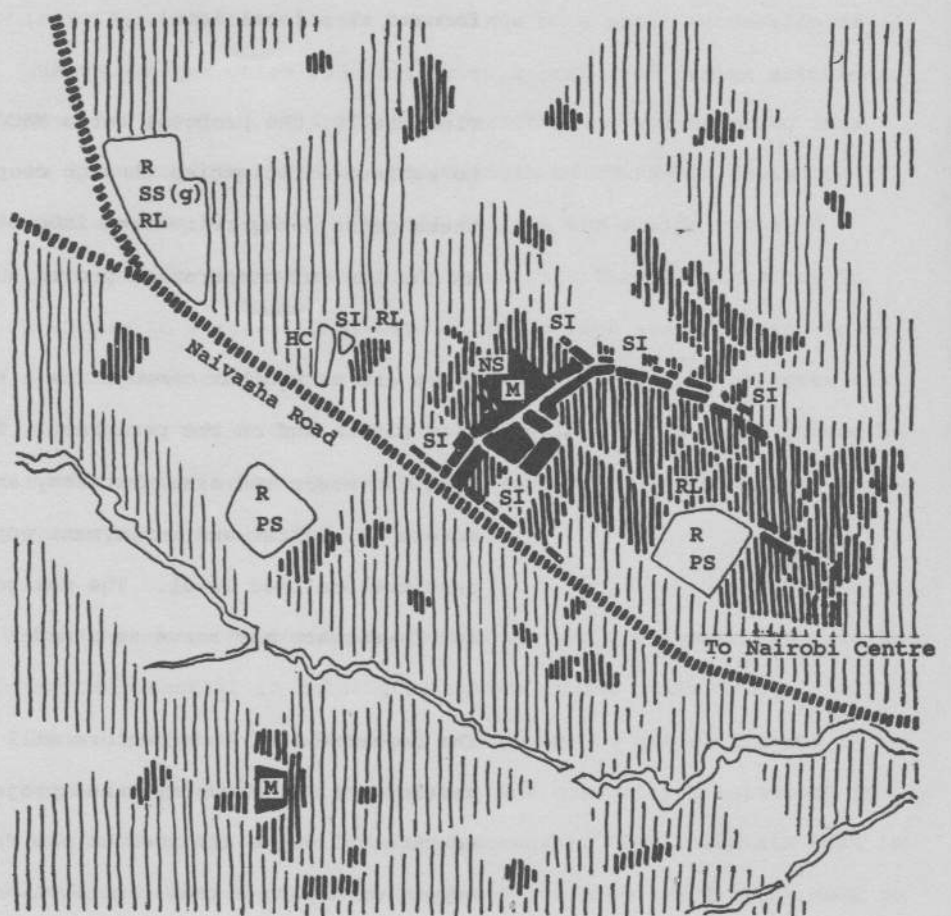
- MC maternity clinic
- PS primary school
- SS(g) secondary school
- P police
- HC health clinic
- R recreation
- RL religious
- M market and shops
- SI small-scale industry

bus route

residential

commercial - industrial

agricultural



← approximately 15 minutes walking distance →

LOCALITY: Land-Use Pattern

0 500M

KAWANGWARE VILLAGE

1:10,000



North

1 Kawangware Village

Kawangware is a village with an urban character in Dagoretti about 9 kilometers west of the Nairobi central business district. Until 1963, Dagoretti was outside the city boundary. It was part of a major African tribal 'reserve' - delineated by the colonial government. After the Emergency, in 1959, the villages of Dagoretti were consolidated as satellite labour pools for Nairobi. Since Independence, freehold land titles were issued as a political reward to all people living in Dagoretti.

Today, Kawangware functions as a dormitory village, with its recently built stock of one-room tenements. Even after its inclusion by the 1963 city boundary, bringing it within the jurisdiction of the City's Building Bye-laws, regulations are rarely enforced.

During the Emergency, land in the villages of Dagoretti was subdivided into lots of 0.1 Ha. and smaller, surrounded by small 2.0 ha. farms. The village boundary and layout was determined by existing structures and footpaths. The tracks and footpaths in Kawangware were connected to Kawangware Road, which forms the boundary of the village and the focus of the shopping area.

The population of Kawangware was 4100 in 1969 and estimated at approximately 8000 presently. By 1979 Kawangware is projected to have a population totalling 15000. The Community and surrounding population served by Kawangware is estimated at 14000 and this is projected to grow to 32000 by 1979. Incomes range from low to middle with most incomes remaining at the lower end of the scale. However, incomes in Kawangware are not among the lowest in Nairobi.

Kawangware is predominantly residential, with some commercial activities (corner shops, 'dukas', hotels and bars) and an overcrowded wholesale-retail market adjoining at the north-western end of the community. These commercial buildings are in one or two cases three storeys high with most completed to two storeys in the past three years. A large number of small-scale 'popular' industries have developed in an ad hoc fashion along Kawangware Road at the

entrance to the community off the Naivasha Road and north of the open market along the periphery of the village. These industries range from the production of household equipment to building components and sales of building materials. There are also numerous 'front room dukas' along the main internal routes of the residential area.

The open market, situated opposite the present commercially built-up area, has grown to such an extent that it attracts buyers from all over Nairobi at both the wholesale and retail level. The market has been within the domain of the Kawangware Market Committee since 1966 but it is only within the past year that the land has been graded to allow for a simple amenity such as surface drainage. A privately operated water tap for use by traders and public is located near the Market at Kawangware Road.

At the south-eastern end of the community lies another open space which houses the primary school and a playing field. The playing field is flooded during the wet season.

Between the main commercial centre, and market, and the primary school there is a heavily used pedestrian track linking together a network of footpaths.

To the west of Kawangware Village, within easy walking distance from the community and a bus stop along the Naivasha Road, are located a Council Health Clinic and a National Christian Council of Kenya wood workshop.

The Health Clinic serves a population greater than that of Kawangware, taking in settlement and farming 'shamba' areas outside the village itself.

The NCKK wood workshop is meant to be a training centre for general and special carpentry work. The centre produces furniture for primary schools in the area.

A small church is located in this same vicinity and the church building committee is in the process of erecting a new church to replace the present temporary structure. Another church, located near the primary

school, is constructing a social hall to serve the neighbourhood.

The segment of land west of Kawangware, which is presently dominated by subsistence farming, is one of the major zones of expansion for the growing population of Kawangware.

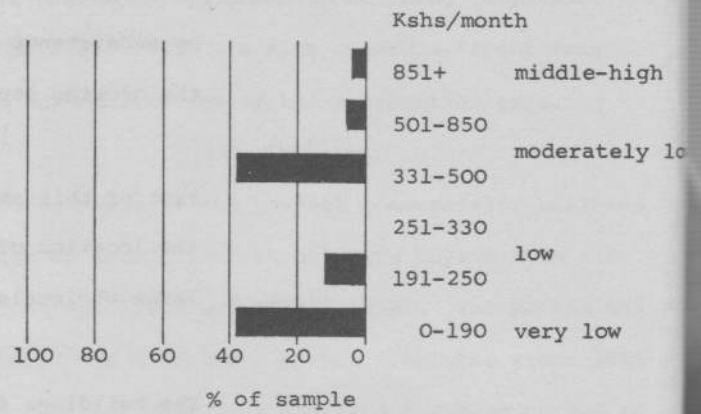
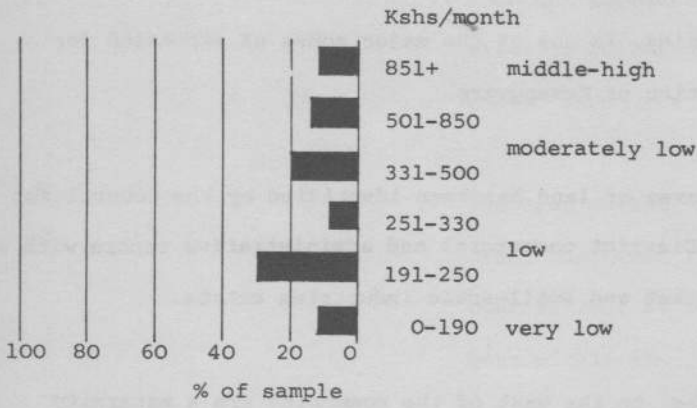
Part of this same area of land has been identified by the Council for the location of a District commercial and administrative centre with a large wholesale market and small-scale industries estate.

The buildings further to the west of the community are a maternity hospital and a girl's school facilitated by the Catholic Mission. The community does not have access to either of these facilities - nor to the playing fields which are under the same ownership and administration.

There are water mains, albeit highly unreliable, running throughout the village. Private connections may be obtained but are in fact rarely made. There are no sewers and although the Council has plans for improving the situation in the long term (5 years or more) there has been no projected funding allocated for this purpose. The neighbourhood is supplied with electricity though few dwellings are connected - the main consumers being situated in the shopping centre. Internal footpaths are not lit.

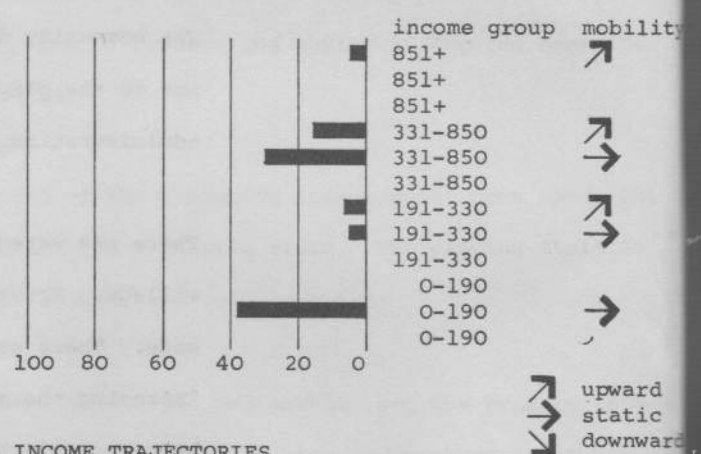
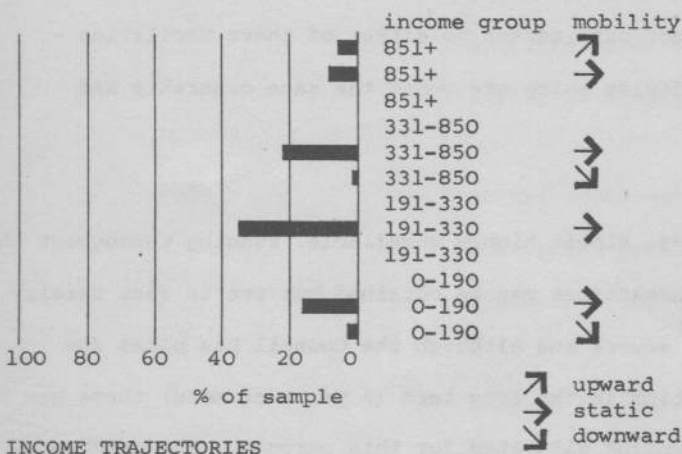
OWNER-OCCUPIER: 15 percent of total population

TENANT: 85 percent of total population



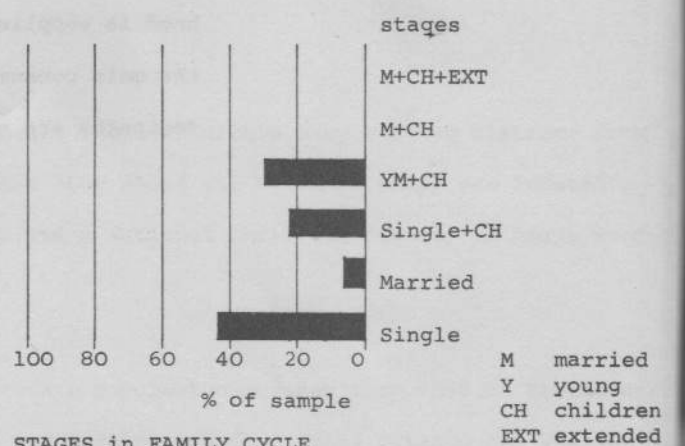
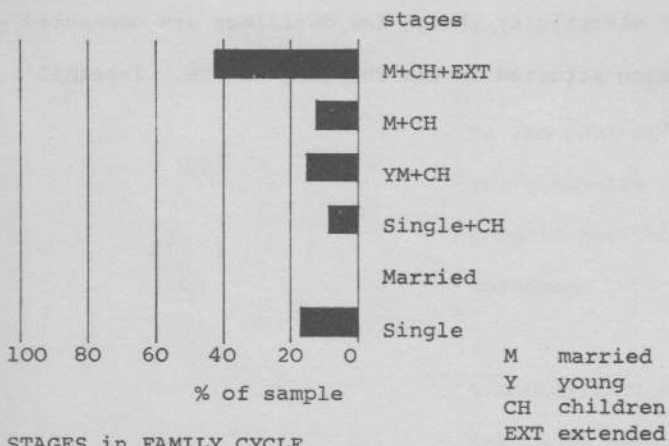
INCOME GROUPS

INCOME GROUPS



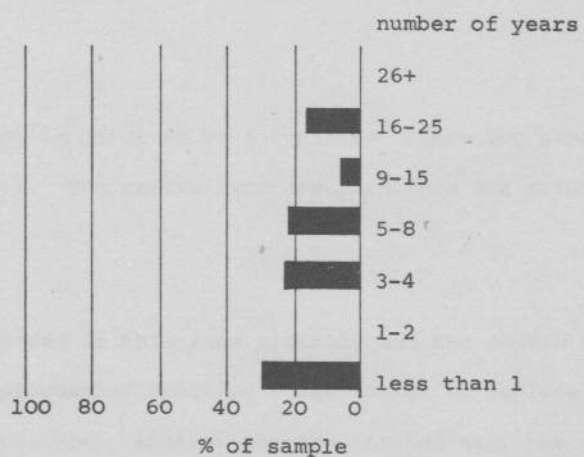
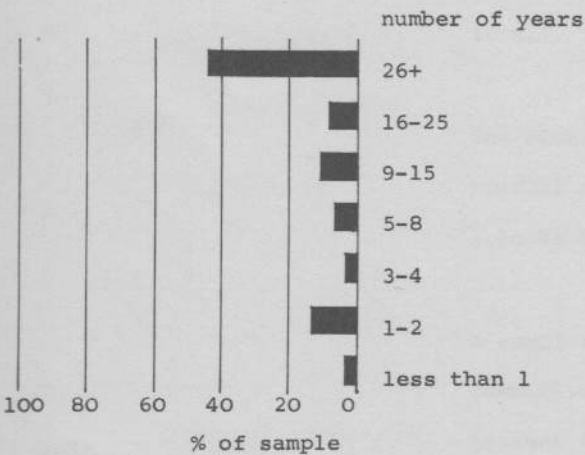
INCOME TRAJECTORIES

INCOME TRAJECTORIES



STAGES in FAMILY CYCLE

STAGES in FAMILY CYCLE



LENGTH of STAY in PRESENT RESIDENCE

LENGTH of STAY in PRESENT RESIDENCE

2 Identification of Community Needs

In approaching an appropriate response to community needs, we seek to briefly set out in the following statement these needs and what is considered to be an appropriate response to these situations.

As the socio-economic patterns indicate, the population of Kawangware is composed of 15 percent long term owner-occupiers and 85 percent short term tenants. Of the former, their economic mobility is largely stable with their income based primarily upon rental of rooms, shops and some continued subsistence farming. Of the latter, more recent tenants, their economic mobility is stable and upward in character with their income based in a thriving local small-scale commercial/industrial activity or employment in Nairobi.

The community of Kawangware is continuing to urbanize at a very rapid rate, with the few landowners temporarily investing in dense single storey tenant shelters on their residential plots and permanent shop structures in the commercial area along Kawangware Road. Some landowners are even in the process of constructing permanent stone dwellings on their plots - in some cases removing some temporary rental rooms (if not all, as these rooms were only a transitional form of income towards establishing a business).

Should this tendency towards middle-income owner occupied housing persist, it is apparent that a conflict will arise between landowners and tenants.

The background to this situation is one of a shift in life style from one of subsistence farming on small plots to one of further subdivision into even smaller plots as opportunities for income from rental shelters became apparent. As the construction of temporary rental shelters, plot subdivision and the desire for quick profits from sale of property increased, the rather complicated landownership structure handed down through

traditional culture made it difficult to undertake the commercial activities through the formal channels of 'modern' society's legal structure. It is also obvious that these complications have reduced the desire on the part of the landowners to bring expensive and permanent services to the individual plots.

To make matters even worse, the rather conservative and fixed level of standards required under Council building bylaws has contributed further to un-controlled and in the long-term potentially un-productive investment in built form. The reluctance to provide running water and effective waste disposal to rental shelters is a health hazard to the tenants. The lack of access to effective public institutions, expensive professional advice, services and a responsive building regulatory institution appropriate to conditions of rapid urbanization is seen to have a detrimental effect upon effective community development.

As one appropriate response to this situation, there is a need to establish a kind of 'community housing clinic' in the area (to which the Department of Architecture could contribute time and expertise in cooperation with other departments in the Faculty and Nairobi City Council). The community housing clinic would provide advice on services; building construction; building design; stimulate cooperative materials purchase and building groups; offer legal advice on property ownership and tenancy issues related to housing.

Along with the more successful long term residents are those who for one reason or another were unable to take advantage of the shift to rental unit income. This sector continues to function at a level of subsistence farming with a socio-economic characteristic of stagnant and downward mobility. Their access to materials loans or a more imaginative method of intensive urban farming would increase their chances of survival.

The problems of the newly arrived urban resident are also very critical as access to casual employment, close proximity to cheap food and temporary shelter are primary needs. For the present these needs are met in Kawangware through casual employment opportunities within the largely extra-legal and thriving small-scale industries

at the edges of the community, opportunity to purchase vegetable 'seconds' at the end of the market day, and inexpensive meals at local tea kiosks ('utali-in' or 'super' hotels where 'all are wellcome') and opportunities for cheap though crowded shelter.

The recently arrived tenant/resident of the community also (and probably more so than the landowner/resident) needs access to information on employment opportunities, inexpensive and nutritious foods and temporary shelter.

For those recent residents who have already made this transition (either in Kawangware or within the informal sector communities of Nairobi) at present Kawangware serves as a place of temporary and reasonably priced shelter. More importantly, the possibility of setting up a self-operated shop or small-scale industry within Kawangware (either in the rental shelter or market and road right-of-ways) temporarily increases employment security. For those who wish to become more permanent members of the community, own land and build a 'home', the future is at present less secure.

For tenant access to on-job training and additional daytime or evening skills learning and development short courses would further increase the potential for employment opportunity. In addition, access to equipment and materials loans and the encouragement of local sales cooperatives, access to advice on product design, production and small business operations would collectively ease the burden of a difficult 'start' and encourage development of existing businesses.

Access to legal advice and referral would seek to ease the number of unfortunate situations which accompany rapid urbanization. These situations range from marital, such as divorce, to land ownership, such as obtaining a legal title and identifying lineage of occupation under traditional law. Legal advice and referral is a very necessary service under conditions of rapid transition.

The health and nutrition hazards mentioned earlier could be eased (and eventually controlled) through an imaginative and more responsive health clinic and referral service (the present Council facilities are said by the people to be inadequate) which also offered short courses

in personal hygiene and nutrition.

A course and demonstration programme in 'urban farming' which introduces better ways of raising nutrition and productivity of available vegetables and new hardier varieties (on demonstration plots) in conjunction with the courses on nutrition and cooking, as coordinated and related activities, would make considerable headway in supplying more nutritional food and creating a financially viable urban farming opportunity. Such a programme could also include the encouragement of healthy conditions, and introducing effective methods for raising domestic animals (such as chickens, rabbits, and goats) would help to increase sources of protein within the community. Sewage treatment plants could be located and designed to supply intensive urban farming areas with treated water.

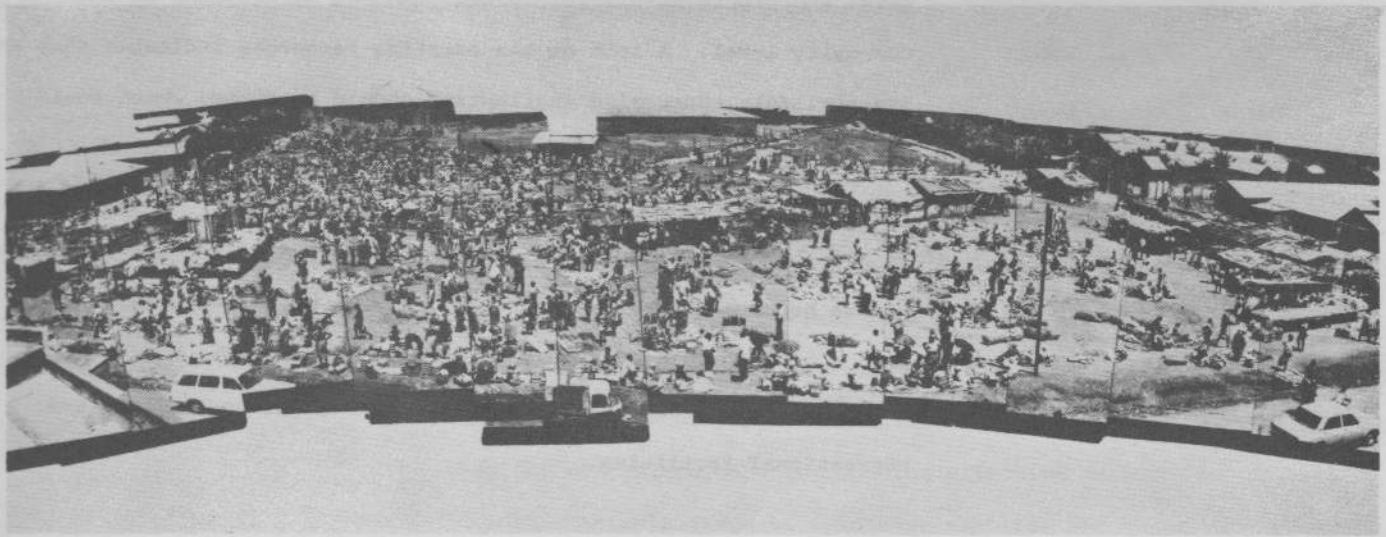
At present, newly arrived tenant residents and long term residents of Kawangware meet socially at church activities, the market, tea kiosks, and hotels and the local bars. There is however a need for reinforcing a broader involvement in community development issues through a 'forum' or community meeting spaces which are identified with the whole community and not any one particular group and their activities. At the same time there is a need for meeting and project space for existing and new community organizations as well as social services organizations such as 'Maendeleo ya Wanawake'. A community development clinic could be envisaged to stimulate further involvement between laymen and professionals in stating and acting upon community issues. An open-air arena would contribute to reinforcing such activities as outdoor theatre, films, barazas and traditional performances.

We have sought only to elaborate on the predominant socio-economic sectors of the Kawangware community only for the sake of brevity in this report. Through informal discussions in the community and observations we have developed a very elaborate network of needs, or situations based upon a response to age and ethnic groups as well.

An analysis of these needs has led to the conclusion that individuals and the community as a whole require more effective access to public institutions, professional consultancy and skills development for the primary satisfaction of housing and employment needs at an individual

level and progressively reinforced communal development at the community level. A look at the existing resources indicates that an appropriately responsive institution should be formed which could handle these individual and community needs on common ground.

We are therefore recommending that a kind of multi-service community centre be established in Kawangware to meet these and future needs. Such a centre would undertake to provide information, consultation, short courses, crafts skills development, extension services and recreational facilities.



3 Site Identification and Selection : the Market Site

In the search for potential locations for a Multi-Service Community Centre (MSCC) in Kawangware, three options became apparent and an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages for locating on these sites were identified as follows:

1. Primary School Site

Advantages

- . potential link to school and use of the classrooms and play areas
- . construction of new Council primary school (near completion) on the site of existing school
- . adjacent to main pedestrian path
- . services available due to location of new school

Disadvantages

- . linking of MSCC activities to the use of school facilities will require attitude shift
- . MSCC may reduce the size of playing space on site
- . one-third of the site is flooded during the heavy rains
- . location is not at the future centre of gravity of the community

2. Proposed District commercial and administrative Centre

Advantages

- . more than adequate site area for MSCC and play fields
- . potential of coordinating MSCC design with that of other new facilities
- . adjacent to existing Council health clinic

Disadvantages

- . location is too divorced from centre of gravity of present community
- . confusion of identity may arise - District or Community?
- . new services to the site are required

3. Market Site

Advantages

- . location is at present activity focus and the future centre of gravity of the community
- . potential of coordinating MSCC design with plans to improve the market
- . mutually beneficial relationship which would tend to reinforce both institutions
- . services easily available

Disadvantages

- . area required by present market and MSCC must be very effectively rationalized
- . potential conflict between some functions of MSCC and market activities require careful planning and design
- . staging of MSCC construction with on-going market activities needs careful consideration

Of these three optional locations for the Multi-Service Community Centre we have chosen the Market Site for reason of its potential to mutually reinforce the market activities as an existing highly valued socio-economic institution and the MSCC as a new centre for community resources whose mutual zones of activity are situated in community meeting, recreational and skills learning space.

The disadvantages were seen by us as a situation which planning and design expertise will help to rationalize during intensive market



committee and public policymaking and design sessions.

The market activities in Kawangware were initially established at the site of the primary school near the main pedestrian way and later shifted to the site of the main shopping centre.

The lack of space for expanding market activities (at one stage in market expansion, market activities were located on both sides of Kawangware Road - causing critically hazardous conditions for market users), and pressures to develop more shops within the shopping centre were forces which brought about Council's decision to establish the market on the present site and under the care of the Kawangware Market Committee.

During initial stages of development on the present site, the market shared a portion of the space with a nursery school. In the past year conflicting needs of an expanding market and the nursery school have forced the latter to relocate.

The market was originally established for the sale of vegetables, with Tuesdays and Fridays as district- wholesale market days each week. The aerial photograph indicates the level of market activity in 1972 on one such day, when only half of the site was utilized with a few temporary shops and tea kiosks on the eastern corner of the site.

With the increasing demand for vegetables, household goods and clothing by a growing population (and the growing popularity of the market to those outside of Dagoretti) the market has begun to expand to 90 percent of the site on Tuesdays and Fridays whilst reducing to 25 percent coverage on the other five days of the week with marginal vegetable sales.

In December 1974 and January 1975 the Kawangware Market Committee requested and received assistance from Council's Department of Social Services with temporary site grading and surfacing.

The Market Committee is becoming increasingly aware of the need for site improvements (effective drainage, public amenities and shelter of produce are at present still critically needed), rationalization of the



site for effective use of sales space by the users and for a gain in running cost revenue to the Committee from stall rental. A rationalization of the market site and a minimization of market activity fluctuation would place less pressure upon already limited resources and make at least 50 percent of the site productive throughout the week.

Should Council's proposal for a wholesale market and small-scale industries estate adjacent to the proposed District commercial and administrative Centre be implemented in the not too distant future, the size of Kawangware market should stabilize.

The latter development suggests that the potential for a mutually beneficial relationship between Market and MSCC for attracting people from within the community to their activities and opportunities becomes even more apparent.

A senior member of the Kawangware Market Committee has suggested that the Committee would be receptive to the idea of sharing the present site with the kind of MSCC being proposed as long as the market activities are not curtailed or effectively diminished.

4 Introduction to Design Considerations and Gaming

In considering the possibilities of building a Community Centre in Kawangware we have drawn up a list of initial considerations general to the area and particular to the building.

Following this we have devised what we call a 'gaming' technique whose main purpose is to assist the public and professionals in directly participating in the formulation of a brief. This 'gaming' technique is simply a graphic method whereby the different elements and requirements of a community centre may be seen to relate to one another preparatory to realising these relationships in built form. An important aspect of the 'game' is that the elements can be freely moved around by those involved in the design and policy-making dialogue.

There is no one satisfactory combination of elements and therefore no intention towards evolving a prototype.

The case for promoting a Multi-Service Community Centre in Kawangware:

	General Considerations	Cross Reference
1. DISTRICT	<p><u>Situation</u> - rural-urban situation on outskirts of Nairobi. Attention to be paid to part in city structure, growth patterns, population movement.</p> <p><u>Response</u> - continuing analysis of needs of this changing community, synthesise response. Solicit aid from social services, government departments.</p>	2 3 4
2. LOCATION	<p><u>Situation</u> - Market site, School site in Kawangware village both a focus of social activity, easily accessible to population</p> <p><u>Response</u> - relate building to Market site (more intense focus) to provide direct response to groups and individuals for whom this is already a basic institution. Solicit response from potential users, Market Committee.</p>	1 3 4 6 26 27
3. POPULATION	<p><u>Situation</u> - growing in size, changing in character as regards age, socio-economic status, employment.</p> <p><u>Response</u> - diversity of services for wide range of needs; flexibility over time.</p>	1 2 4 28
4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATTERNS	<p><u>Situation</u> - rural urban transition zone, itself changing; high density.</p> <p><u>Response</u> - as for (3) above.</p>	3
5. VOCATIONAL CENTRES	<p><u>Situation</u> - one voluntary training institution (NCK workshop).</p> <p><u>Response</u> - develop training facilities directly related to local activities in market, small-scale industries, self-build housing, etc.</p>	6 7 12 22
6. MARKET / SHOPPING CENTRE	<p><u>Situation</u> - thriving shopping centre and market acting as principal focus for population of Kawangware and surrounding villages. Expanding population will intensify demand.</p>	5 7 12
7. SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES	<p><u>Situation</u> - existing manufacture of small items for principally domestic use. Chief characteristics - low capital investment, re-use of materials, simple skills, self-employment.</p> <p><u>Response</u> - reinforce situation through technical, business advice and training. Encourage and facilitate cooperative buying and marketing, provision of sales outlets.</p>	5 6 12 22
8. HEALTH FACILITIES	<p><u>Situation</u> - existing Clinic acting as advice centre, first aid post and dispensary. Inadequate for present (and future) needs.</p> <p><u>Response</u> - develop a service to supplement the work of clinic, particularly in matters relating to maternity advice, family planning, domestic hygiene, nutrition, etc.</p>	

9. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS Situation - two churches exist in the immediate neighbourhood providing for spiritual and some social needs.
Response - develop a means of relating to and reinforcing the work by these institutions where relevant.
10. LEARNING INSTITUTIONS Situation - there are already nursery schools, primary schools and the NCKK workshop in the area. 5 12 18
Response - evening classes and a registered nursery classroom could both be of distinct benefit to the area.
11. PLAYING FIELDS Situation - the only playing fields or recreational open space around Kawangware are those restricted for school use.
Response - under the auspices of a responsible body such as that running a community centre, existing playing fields and open spaces could be made available to the general public.
12. VEGETATION / GARDENS Situation - many small shambas attached to homesteads provide sustenance for families in Kawangware. As such they make a vital economic and nutritional contribution to the well-being of a household. 6 13 23
Response - the incorporation of an area for growing fruit and vegetables next to the proposed community centre would provide a 'classroom' in which to demonstrate growing techniques, aspects of nutrition, etc., by which members of the community could learn to increase the yield of their own plots and improve their diets. Greenery would also improve the general appearance of the site.

The proposal is to provide what we call a Multi-Service Community Centre at Kawangware. It would act as a social catalyst and as a fund of special services to the community. In an analysis for a brief one can distinguish three main functions within any proposed building:

Consultation services staffed by social workers and other trained personnel dealing broadly with matters pertaining to family, education, health, housing, employment, finance and budgeting and the law.

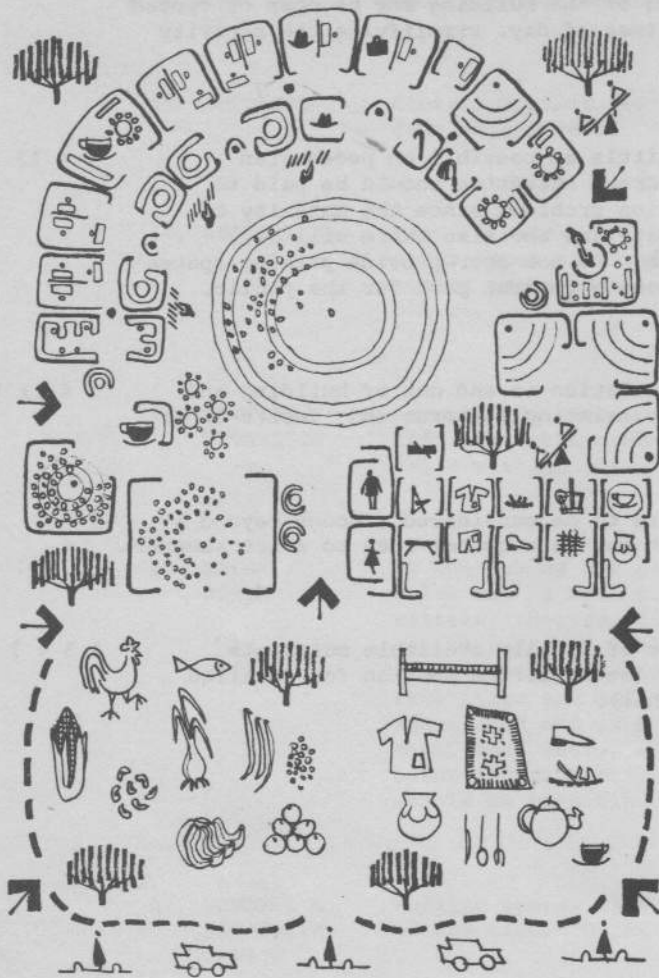
Community Support Services which in general would entail providing room and facilities for community generated activities. This includes provision of spaces for large or small meetings, discussion groups or small-scale technical projects, a self-service information centre and library, a child care centre, and various forms of recreational facilities.




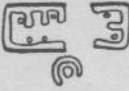









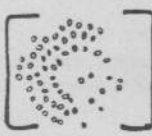










Administration - i.e. office space for staff, other staff facilities, kitchen space, toilets and wash rooms and the housing of functions directly related to the running of the centre and its activities in the community.

The following considerations are those which would be of particular relevance to the building of a Multi-Service Community Centre in Kawangware, acting as a primer for the drafting of a brief by the community involved.

Subject	MSCC Special Considerations	
13. ENTRANCE	Clearly visible, easily accessible and welcoming from main street.	
14. RECEPTION	Next to Entrance. Alcoves staffed by NCKK and other types of social worker who will in effect be acting as coordinators and advisory personnel to the centre.	13 15 18 19 20
15. WAITING / DIVERSION	An area adjacent to service bureaux must have informal seating where users may talk and relax while waiting for attention.	
16. ARENA / FORUM	At the hub of the centre should be a large area which may be used as a public place for meetings, rallies, theatre, films, etc. When not being used as the venue of such organized activities it may serve merely as a focal point from which other facilities and activities in the centre may be identified and as a space where people may stop and chat, sew, weave, etc. A flexible roof covering, affording protection against the rains and sun should be possible.	6 13 23
17. GENERAL & EXECUTIVE OFFICE	Working spaces with or without partitions according to function. Quiet zone.	
18. SELF-SERVICE INFORMATION & LIBRARY	Information library, reference books and card-indexing of local facilities: increasing public access to information goods and services. Back up staff to supplement.	
19. INTERVIEW BOOTH	Conveniently enclosed for privacy and close to reception and back-up staff.	
20. COFFEE BANDA	A refreshment area with seating - in the centre of activities.	
21. CHILD CARE & DAY NURSERY	An area to some extent secluded from other (adult) activities but connected to a space where women and mothers could be engaging in craftwork and other light activities.	
22. WORKSHOPS	Space and equipment in separate zone. To be related to vocational training.	5 7
23. MEETING ROOM / CLASSROOM	For small group discussions, teaching etc. Supplementary to a similar function on a larger scale provided by the Arena (16).	10 16
24. STORAGE & SECURITY	For each zone and activity.	25

25. TIME ZONES Different parts of the building may be open or closed at different times of day, simplifying the security problem.
26. VEHICLE ACCESS & PARKING Intruding as little as possible on pedestrian circulation. Great attention should be paid to these circulation problems since the majority of users are pedestrians and also there will be children around. Do not over-provide parking spaces or it will become a general park for the public. 2 6 13 27
27. PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION Allow free circulation in and out of building and be sensitive to existing patterns and 'desire lines'. 2 6 13 14 26
28. EXPANSION Growth of centre to be considered (though beyond a certain size it may be a better idea to start another). 3
29. MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGY A judicious use of locally available materials and techniques (see separate section for detailed treatment of this). 2 3 4 7



- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|  | ENTRY POINT along
PEDESTRIAN STREET |  | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
LEADERS |  | LENDING and READING
LIBRARY |
|  | SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER'S
STATION and ORIENTATION |  | COMMUNITY PROJECTS |  | SHADE TREE and CHILDREN'S
PLAY |
|  | RECEPTION and INFORMATION |  | ARENA |  | CRAFTS WORKSHOPS with
SALES |
|  | CONSULTATION BOOTH |  | COFFEE BANDA |  | MARKET ACTIVITIES |
|  | SELF-SERVICE INFORMATION |  | SOCIAL HALL |  | CONTROL ZONE at MARKET |
|  | EVALUATION and BACK-UP
STAFF WORKSPACE |  | COMMUNITY MEETING |  | PUBLIC TOILETS |
|  | STAFF MEETING ROOM,
LOUNGE and REFERENCE LIBRARY |  | CLASSROOM |  | PEDESTRIAN CROSSING and
ROAD BUMPS |
|  | FISCAL OFFICER |  | VEHICULAR TRAFFIC | | |
|  | MSCC DIRECTOR | | | | |



Self-Service Information & Consultation Services are clearly visible to the user from the common focus of the MSCC Arena. Receptionists, for enquiries & appointments, are placed between the public thoroughfare & consultation interview booths. Behind this control point are the interviewers, back-up staff & programme evaluators, who are related to particular consultation services, & are distributed along an internal communications route. A common staff meeting area is located along this route at the centre of gravity of the consultation zone.

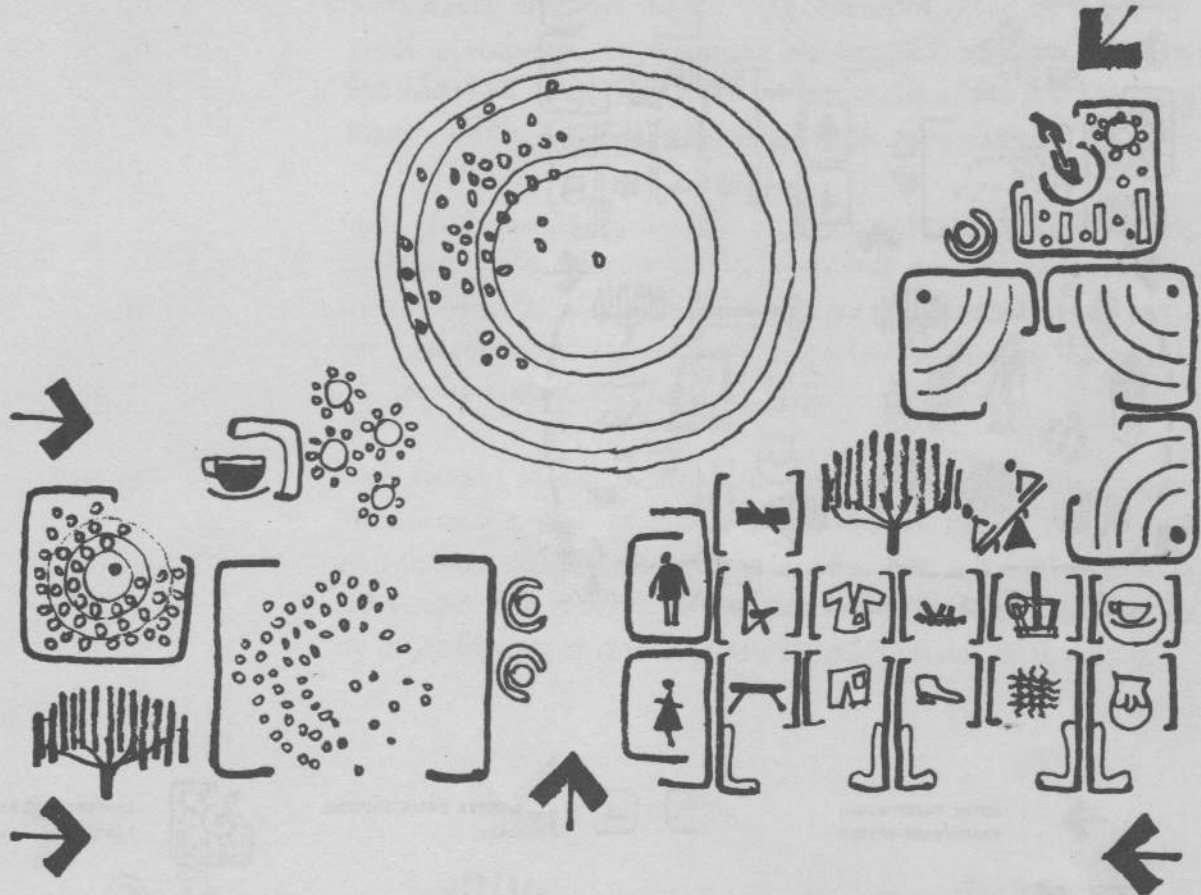
Linked to Consultation Services & located at one major pedestrian entry to the MSCC is the Social Worker's Station & Introduction area. The social workers play a vital role in introducing individuals to the MSCC & in participating in the consultation activities besides their usual field work in the community.

At the other end are located the Administrative Staff of the MSCC, such as Director & Fiscal Officer, off the internal communications route & behind a control point. Community Organisers are located off the Arena thoroughfare & closely linked to community projects work spaces situated at another entry point to the centre, opposite the Lending-Reading Library.

The Consultation & Administrative Sectors are located furthest from the Market activities to avoid conflicts of noise & communication levels.

Community Support Services Sector

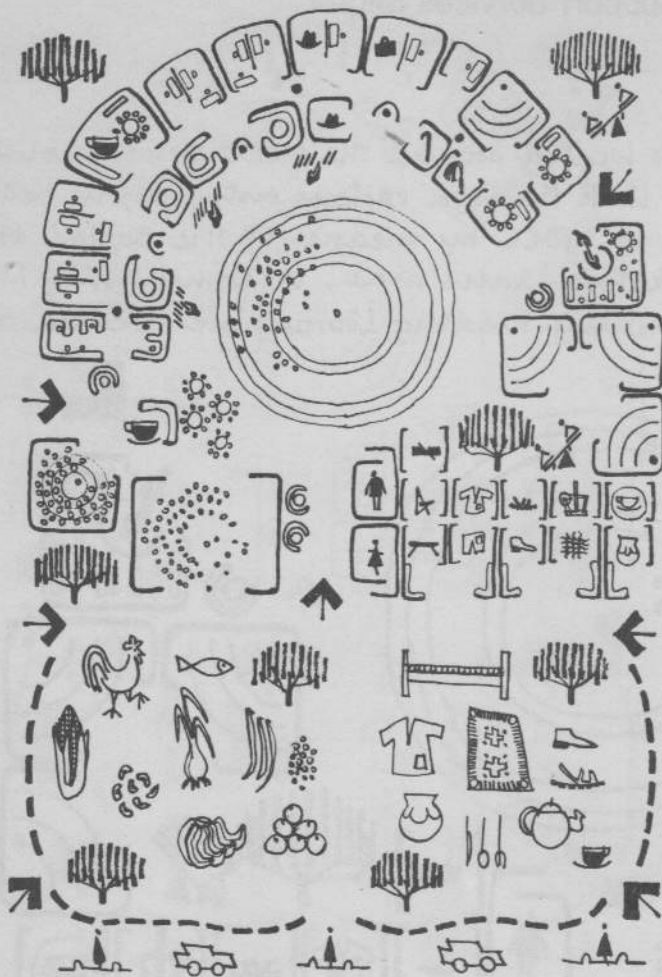
This sector is located around the MSCC Arena, providing an appropriate link through various entry points between the Market of MSCC by means of the Social Hall of Crafts Workshop - Sales area. A Community Meeting space of Lending-Reading Library are located at two


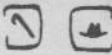

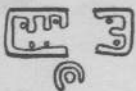









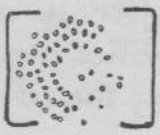
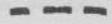










entry points across the Social Workers Station of Community Projects spaces, respectively, providing a conspicuous area of activity of encouraging involvement of others.

Classrooms of Child Care activities are placed along of off The Arena with the Craft Workshops providing a necessary buffer. In addition, Women of men working in craft activities can also continue a traditional role of supervising the children's play while working of chatting.

A Coffee Banda, where one can acquire coffee of snacks in addition to Information about the centre, is located off the Arena, near one of the main entries to the MSCC of convenient to Consultation Services.



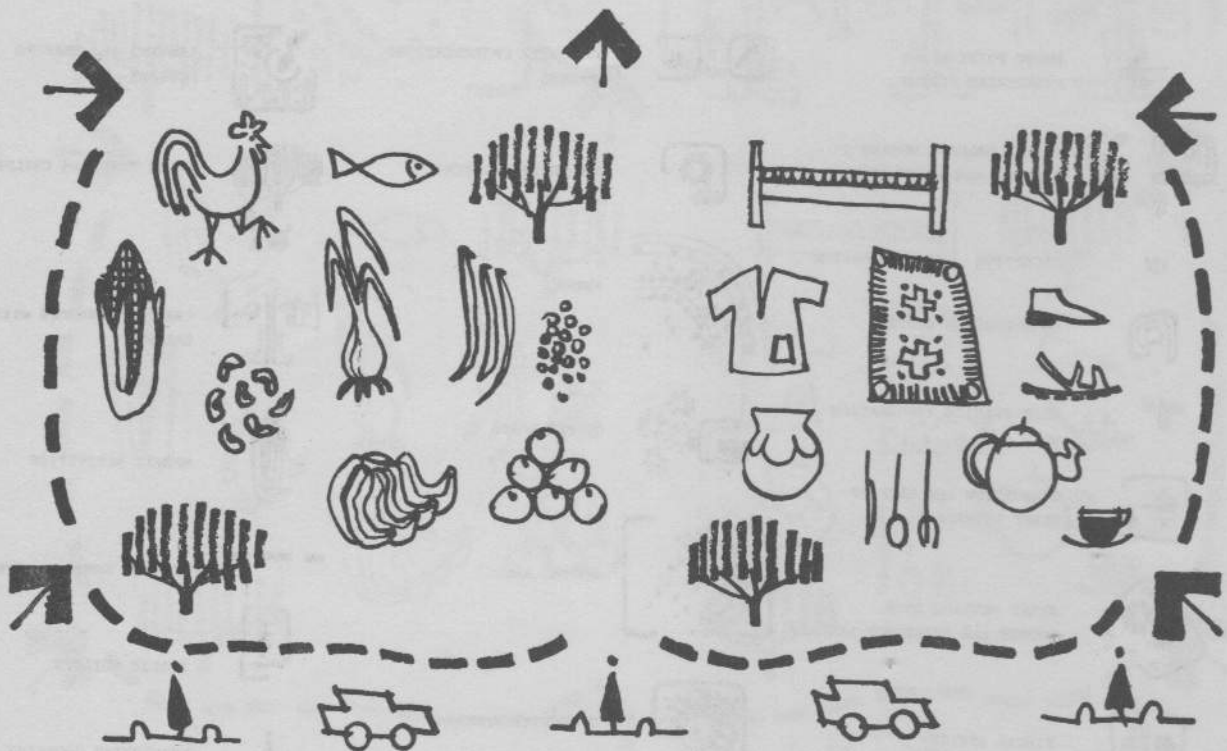
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|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|  | ENTRY POINT along PEDESTRIAN STREET |  | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS LEADERS |  | LENDING and READING LIBRARY |
|  | SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER'S STATION and ORIENTATION |  | COMMUNITY PROJECTS |  | SHADE TREE and CHILDREN'S PLAY |
|  | RECEPTION and INFORMATION |  | ARENA |  | CRAFTS WORKSHOPS with SALES |
|  | CONSULTATION BOOTH |  | COFFEE BANDA |  | MARKET ACTIVITIES |
|  | EVALUATION and BACK-UP STAFF WORKSPACE |  | SOCIAL HALL |  | CONTROL ZONE at MARKET |
|  | STAFF MEETING ROOM, LOUNGE and REFERENCE LIBRARY |  | COMMUNITY MEETING |  | PUBLIC TOILETS |
|  | FISCAL OFFICER |  | CLASSROOM |  | PEDESTRIAN CROSSING and ROAD BUMPS |
|  | MSCC DIRECTOR | | |  | VEHICULAR TRAFFIC |

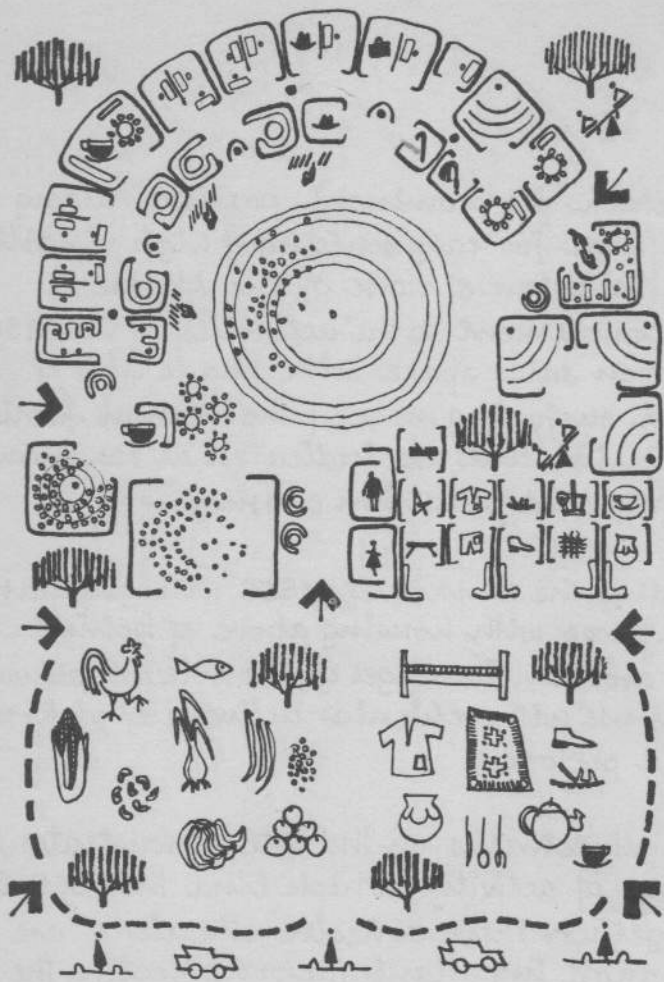
Market Sector




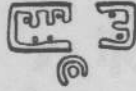









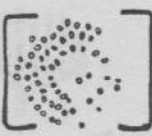










The Market retains its prominent position along Kawangware Road for easy servicing & high visibility of activities. The colour & noise of the Market is an excellent complement to the activities of the MSCC. Sheltered & open sales spaces with shade trees & well drained surfacing make up the internal fabric of the Market. Control lines are indicated at Kawangware Road with entries at pedestrian crossings.

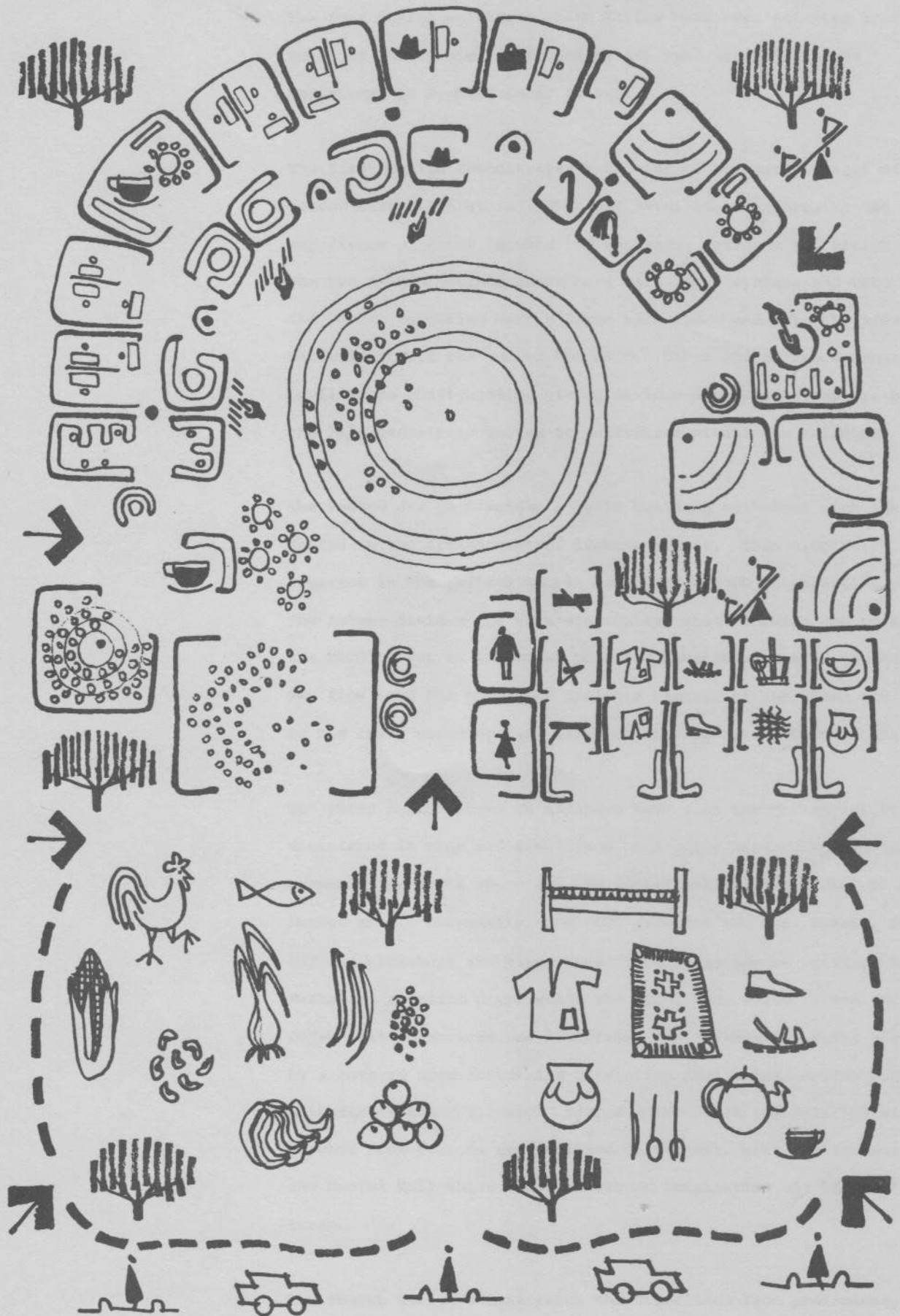
Plots surrounding the Market & MSCC will gradually develop into shops with housing above & behind. The access route around the edges of the site are primarily for pedestrian use with vehicular delivery & pick-up at scheduled periods.

Synthesis of all activities on the Site demonstrates the necessary areas of activity which bind the MSCC Sectors & Market together. These cohesive situations are perhaps the most important factors affecting the success of a scheme & are the most difficult to achieve.





- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|  | ENTRY POINT along PEDESTRIAN STREET |  | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS LEADERS |  | LENDING and READING LIBRARY |
|  | SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER'S STATION and ORIENTATION |  | COMMUNITY PROJECTS |  | SHADE TREE and CHILDREN'S PLAY |
|  | RECEPTION and INFORMATION |  | ARENA |  | CRAFTS WORKSHOPS with SALES |
|  | CONSULTATION BOOTH |  | COFFEE BANDA |  | MARKET ACTIVITIES |
|  | SELF-SERVICE INFORMATION |  | SOCIAL HALL |  | CONTROL ZONE at MARKET |
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|  | STAFF MEETING ROOM, LOUNGE and REFERENCE LIBRARY |  | CLASSROOM |  | PEDESTRIAN CROSSING and ROAD BUMPS |
|  | FISCAL OFFICER |  | VEHICULAR TRAFFIC | | |
|  | MSCC DIRECTOR | | | | |



5 Four Designs

The four design solutions which follow have been selected from a total of thirty-eight produced by 4th year students in the Department of Architecture, 1974-5.

The first design demonstrates a section of the early stages of conceptualization at an individual level after undergoing the experience of group 'gaming' of consensus patterns and design options. The two design options shown here were later synthesized into one - the market focussing onto a large hall-space and onto the arena which is itself the hub of the MSCC. Other spaces are arranged in a 'mall'-type configuration giving maximum exposure to passers-by on the main pedestrian routes to activities within the building.

The second design combines a basic building technique with imaginative shifts in the arrangement of linking spaces. This simplicity is also apparent in the ability of the layout to absorb construction phasing. The scheme divides the site diagonally, which enables one corner of the MSCC to act as an access point at Kawangware Road. The Market may flow into the community projects section of the arena and through to the craft workshops and sales at the opposite corner of the site.

The third design shows an expanded MSCC with the Market activities diminished in size and stabilized on a daily basis. Workshops, community projects space and the Social Hall link the MSCC to the Market zone. Internally, the MSCC provides two open spaces, one off the workshops and classrooms (this space may be utilized by the Market on specific days) while the other open space is the focus for Consultation Services and Administration. These two zones are linked by a covered area containing recreation facilities, coffee banda and a lending-reading library. Simple column, bearing wall and single pitched roof systems are utilized throughout, with the exception of the Social Hall which demonstrates an imaginative use of the inverted truss.

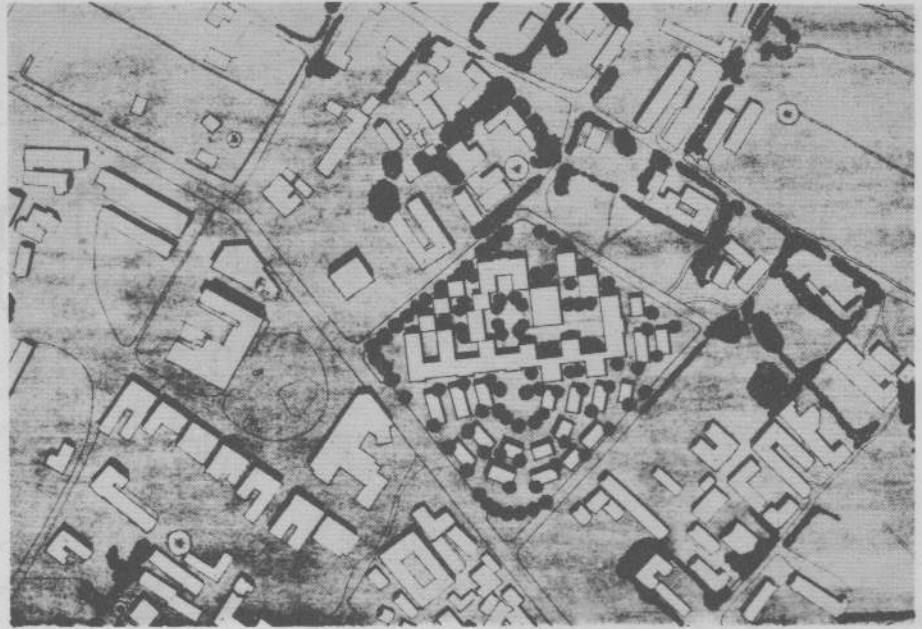
The fourth design demonstrates the transition from preliminary design through final design phases of a scheme which surrounds a large Arena with the various activities of the MSCC. The Market is shown

consolidated with permanent shelters and operating on a stable daily basis. The preliminary design sketch illustrates perhaps a more realistic balance between MSCC and Market site coverage. This scheme also utilizes an imaginative shift in, and treatment of spaces along a covered street within what is basically a very straightforward and simple layout. The introduction of outside workspaces off-set between and joining the various craft workshops provides an opportunity for demonstrations and work to expand as required.

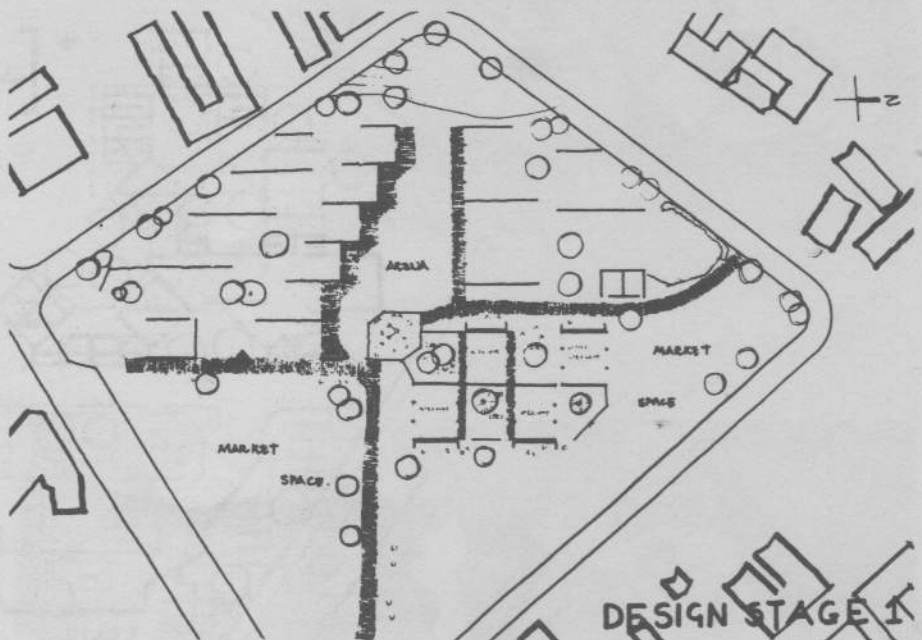
A travelling exhibition is being mounted to disseminate information on MSCC planning and designs. A student team from the Department of Architecture will introduce this exhibition material and make explanations to the people of Kawangware and afterwards to communities in and around Nairobi who experience similar conditions.

The demonstration of more than one design for one site will help to illustrate the variety of options which are potentially responsive to a specific situation, therefore stimulating participants in the demonstration to discuss their particular situation and to 'game' the possibilities.

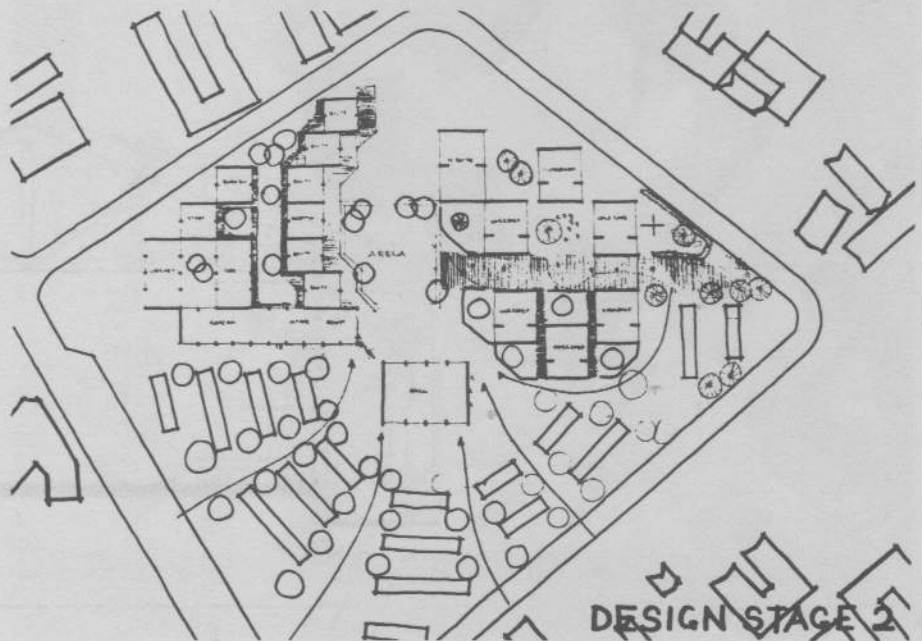
Design One



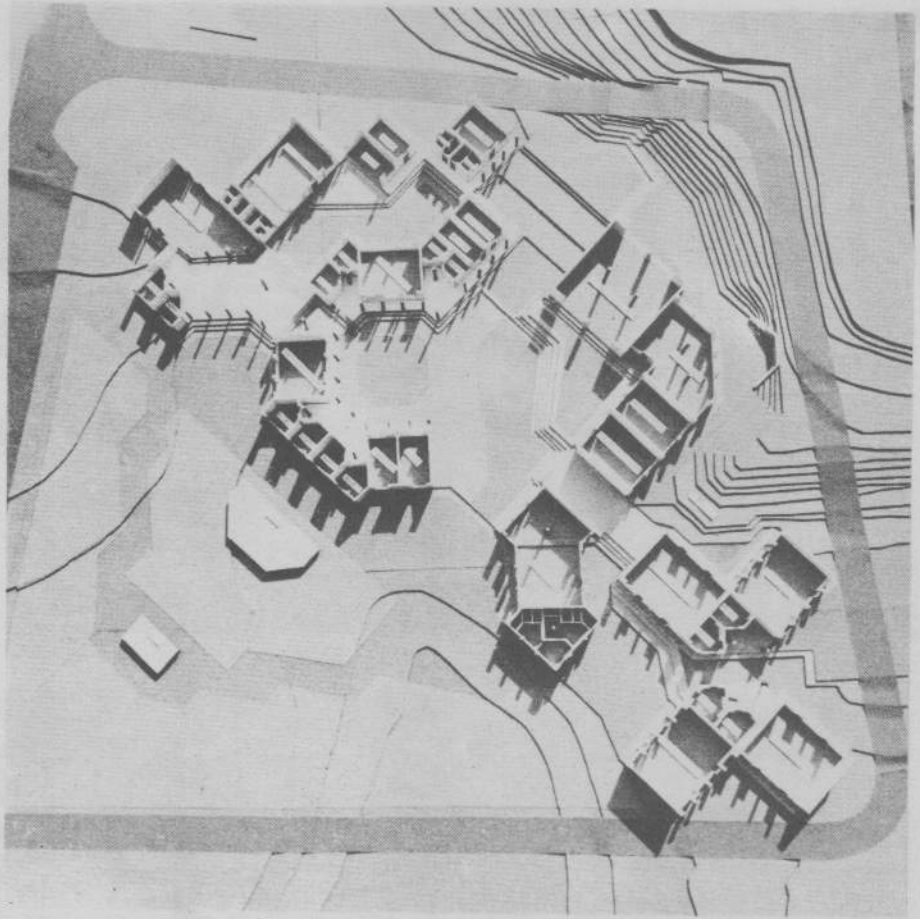
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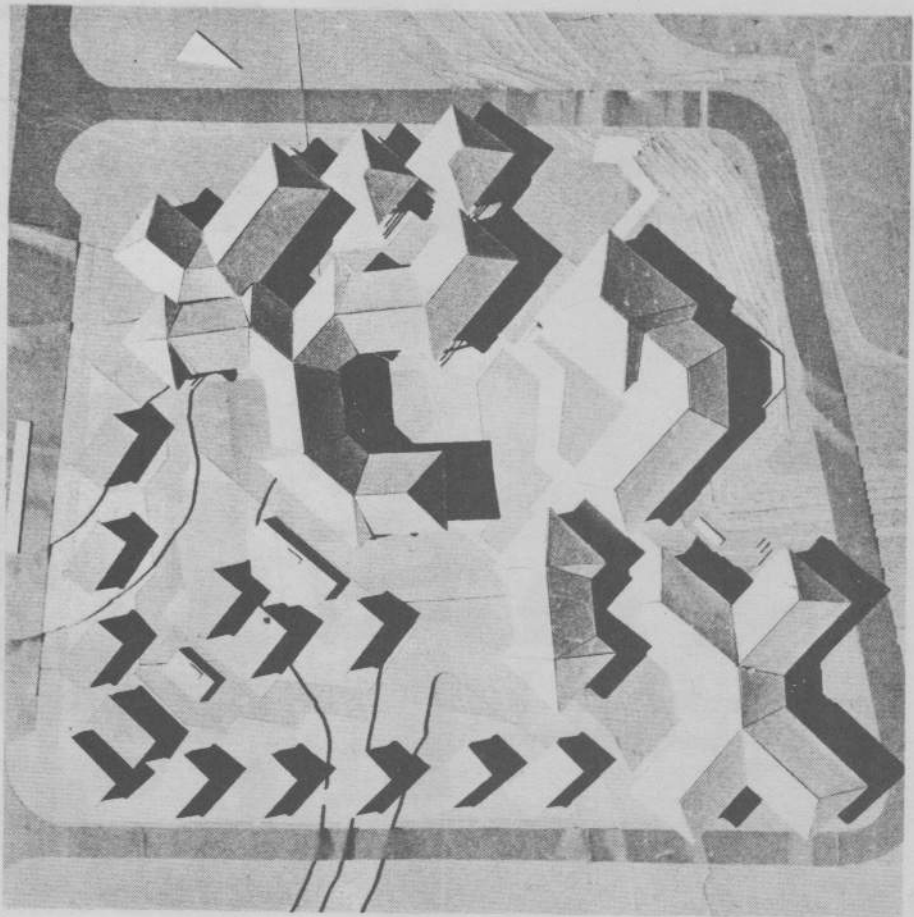
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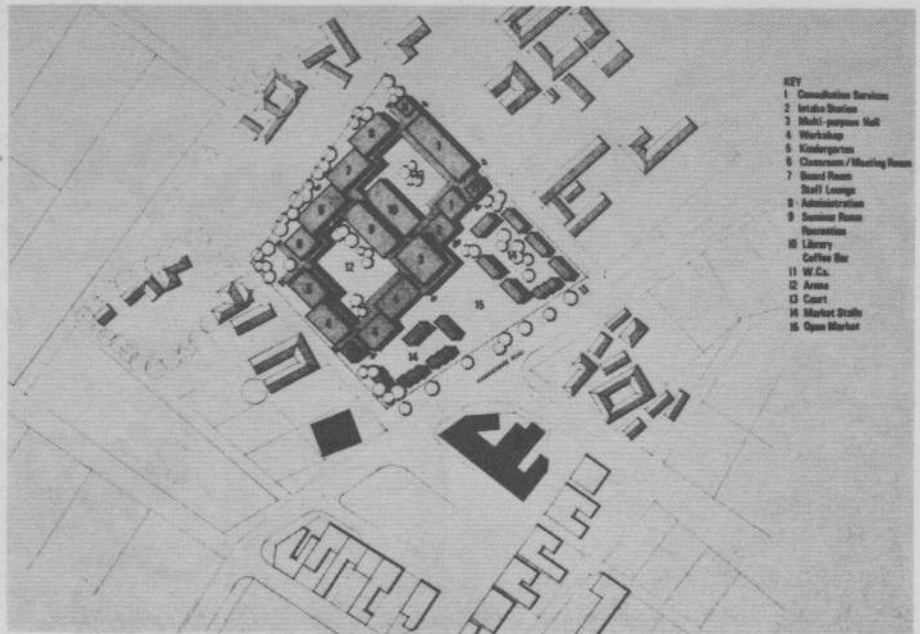


2.4

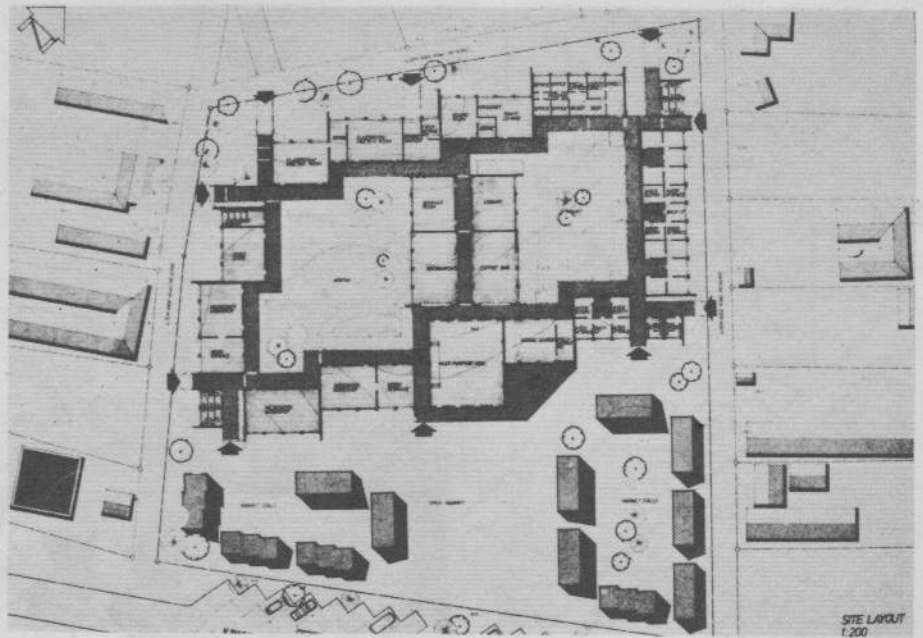


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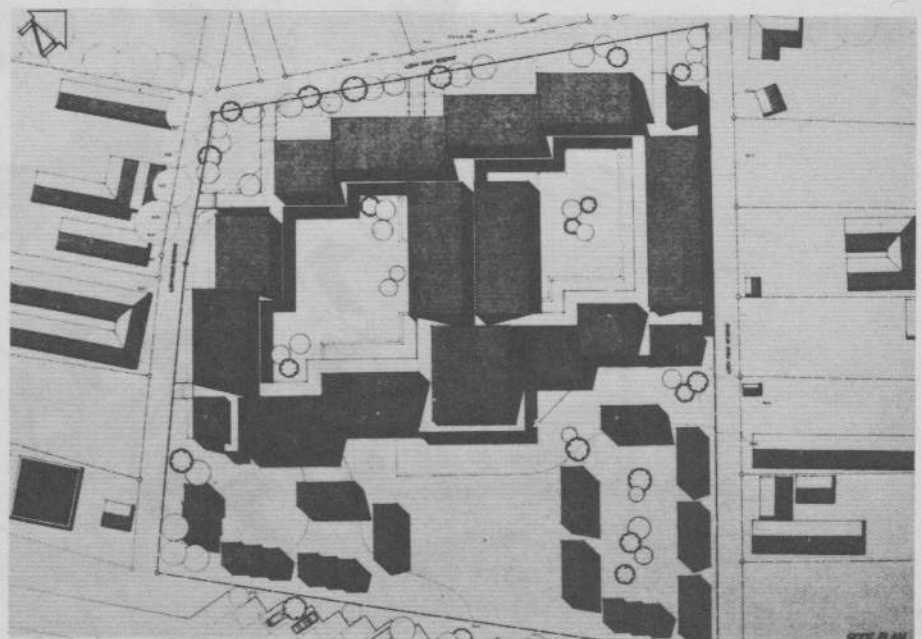
Design Three



3.1

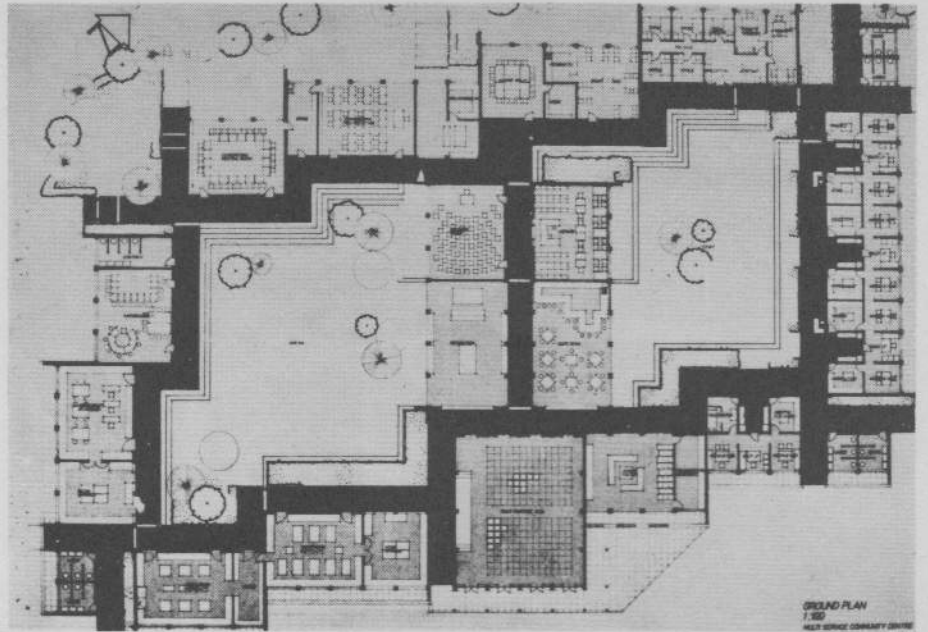


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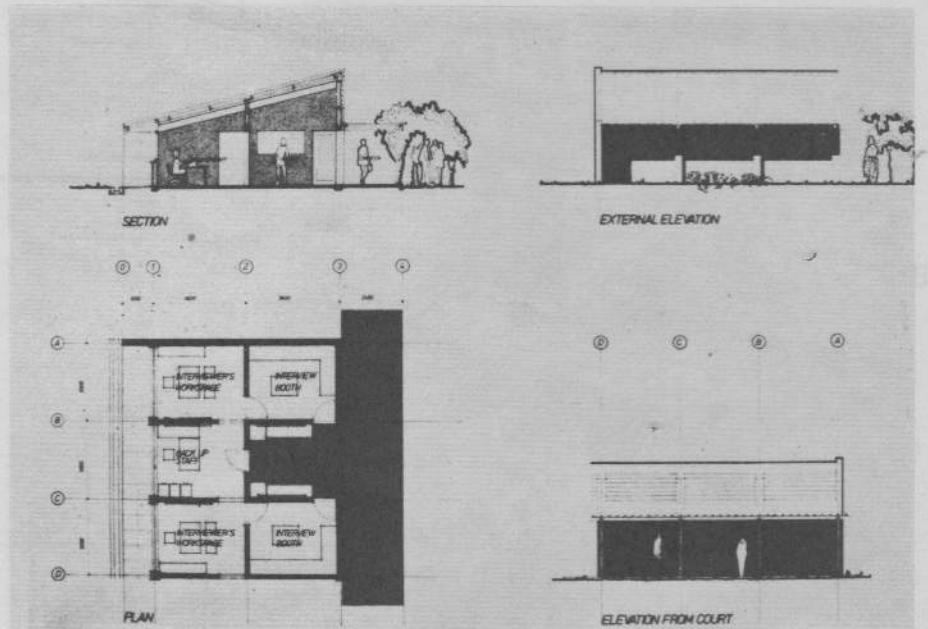


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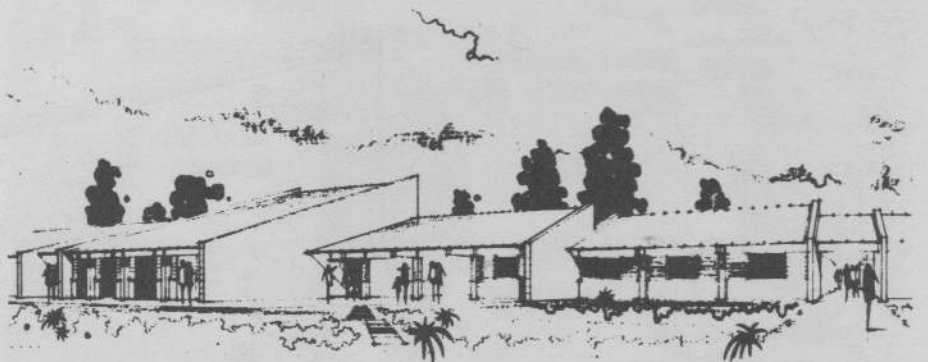
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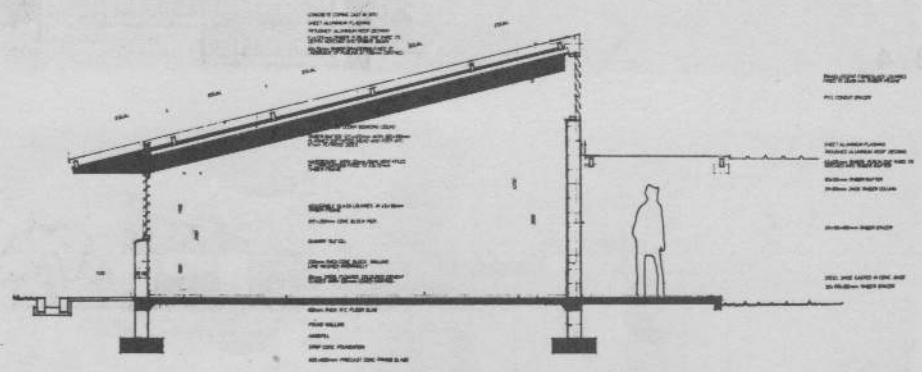
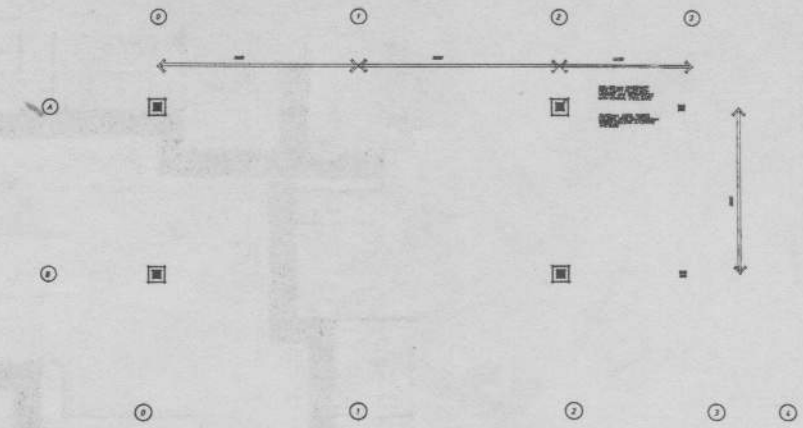


3.5

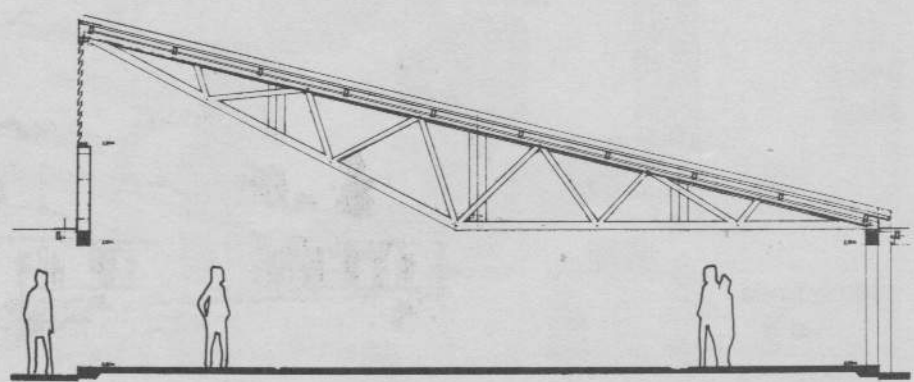
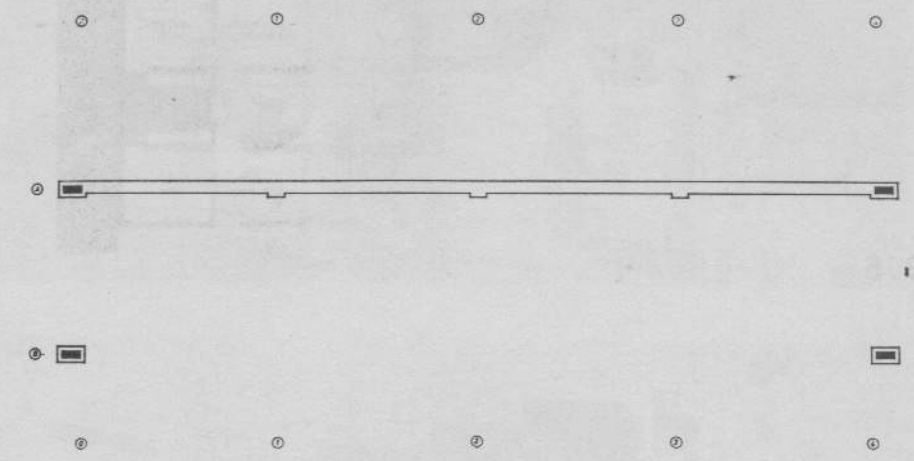


3.6





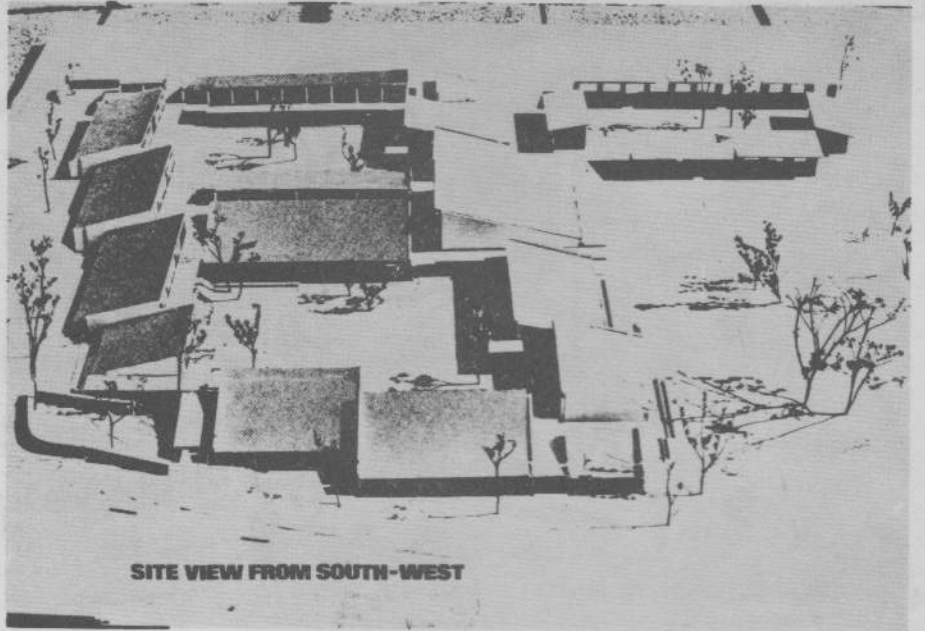
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3.8



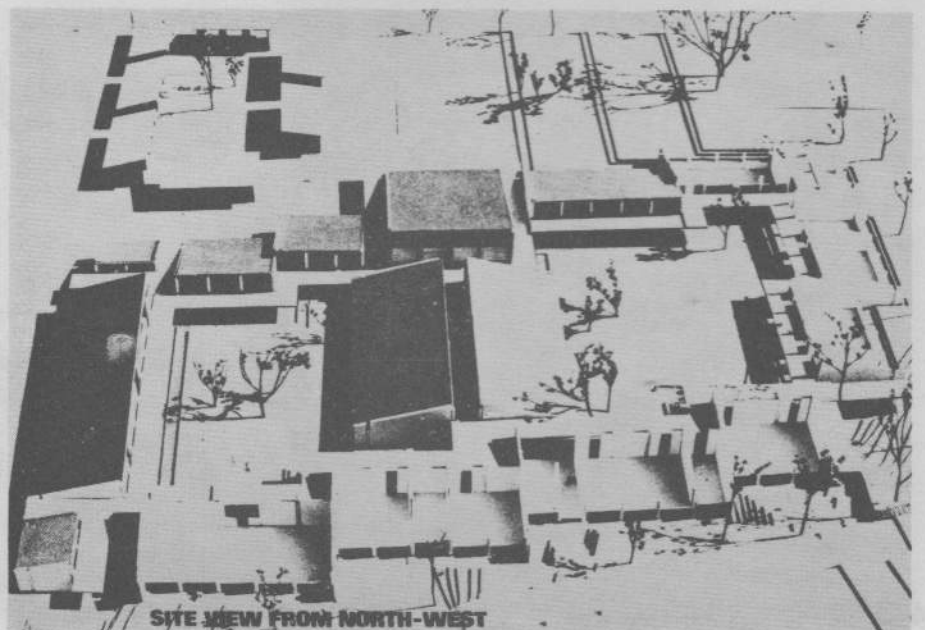
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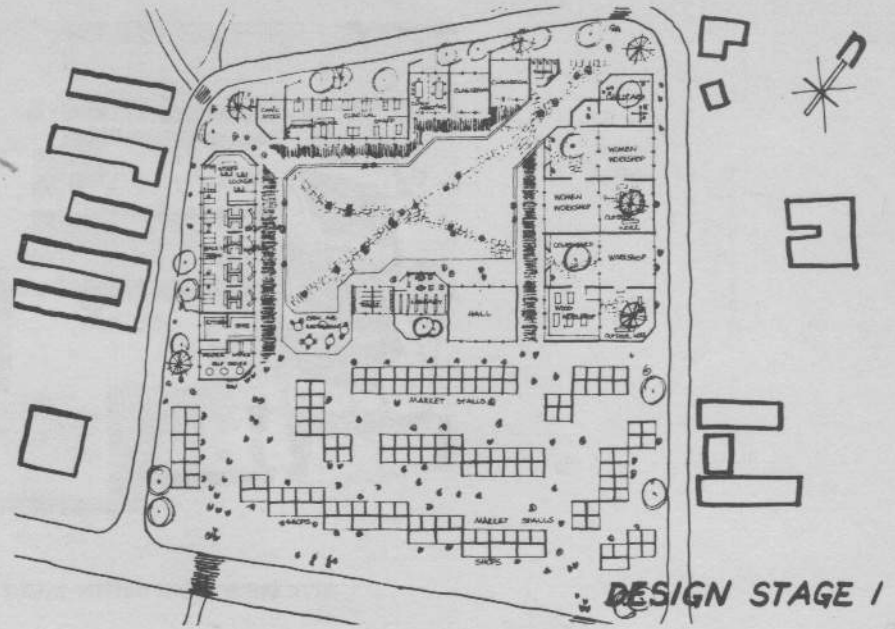
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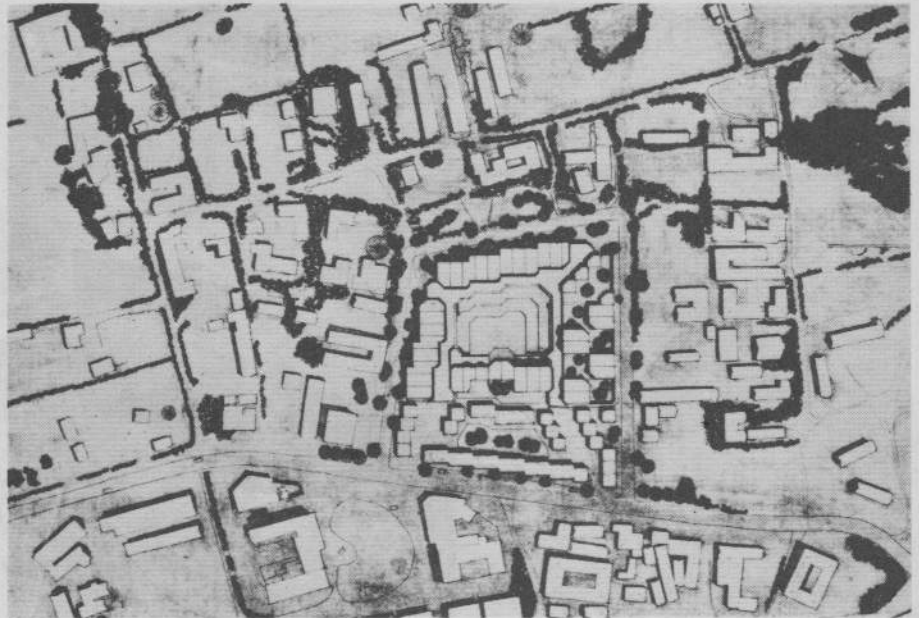
3.11



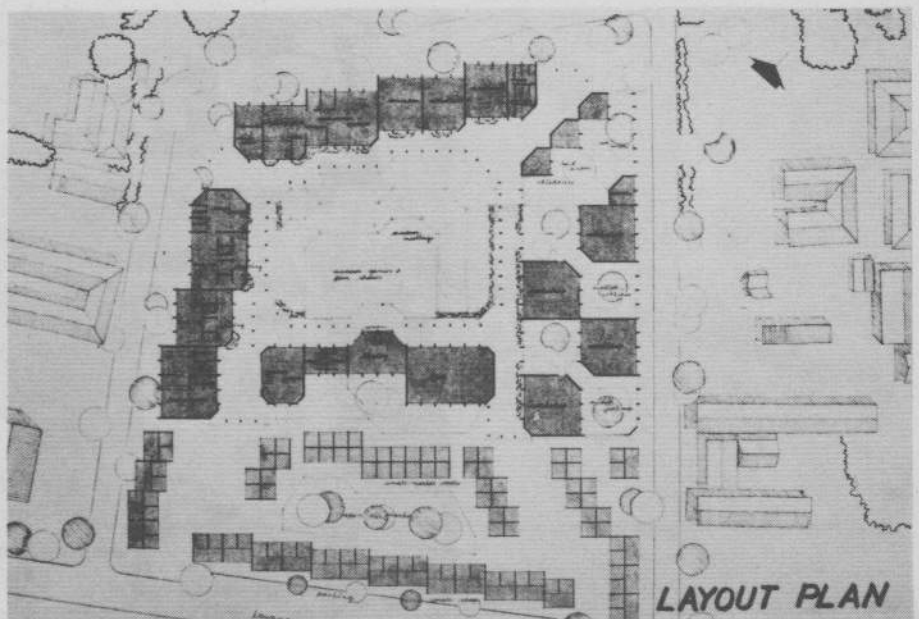
Design Four



4.1

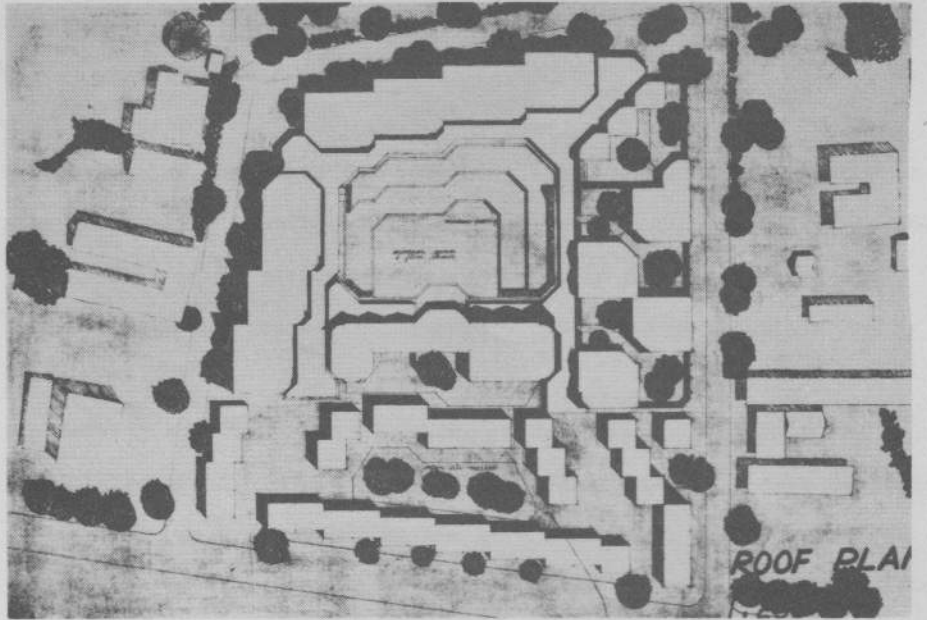


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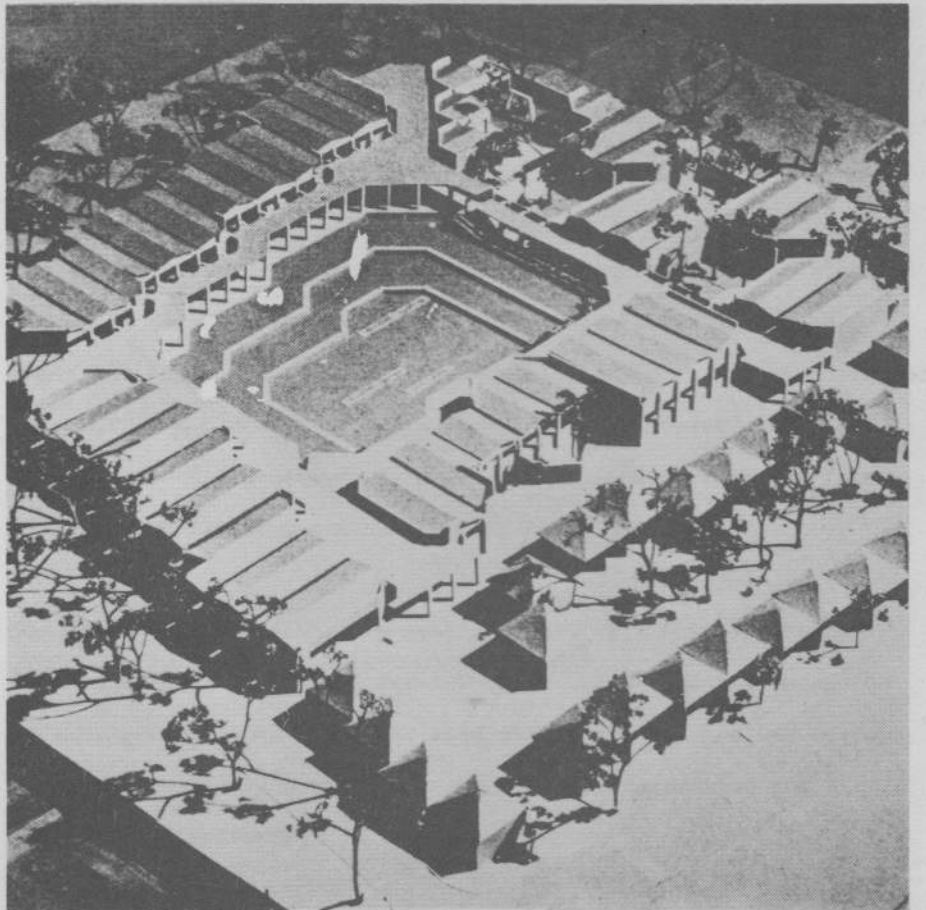
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4.5



4.6



6 Construction and Implementation

We stress the necessity for community involvement in all aspects of the programme - from inception through to the on-going activities of the MSCC. Participation by the community in decision-making and implementation is an essential part of the present proposal.

We already know that the community of Kawangware is capable of organizing itself in various kinds of committees to achieve the goals of specific groups. Examples are 1) the existing Church building committee for the erection of a social hall, 2) the market organizing committee for the operation of the open market, and 3) the small-scale industries product sales committee for the cooperative advantages to large-scale marketing.

It is this organizational resource of the community which will form the basis of the MSCC building committee - involving the community directly in the construction and implementation of the MSCC.

With the prevailing unemployment situation, a labour intensive method of construction would be ideal for this programme. Use of local contractors - builders, few skilled technicians, semi-skilled carpenters and masons and unskilled manpower would be an appropriate use of local manpower resources.

The existing small-scale industries in Kawangware are a substantial source of capable 'fundis' (craftsmen), whose skills could be amplified through a training programme linked to the construction of the MSCC. As the MSCC is to be implemented in phases, the first facilities constructed would serve as a training ground for local 'fundis' and latter serve as the MSCC workshops.

The input of professional advice, possibly from the Department's Housing Research and Development Unit in the University, would be primarily with regard to basic roof structures and roofing systems, basic rationalization of layout and optional foundation and supporting structures.

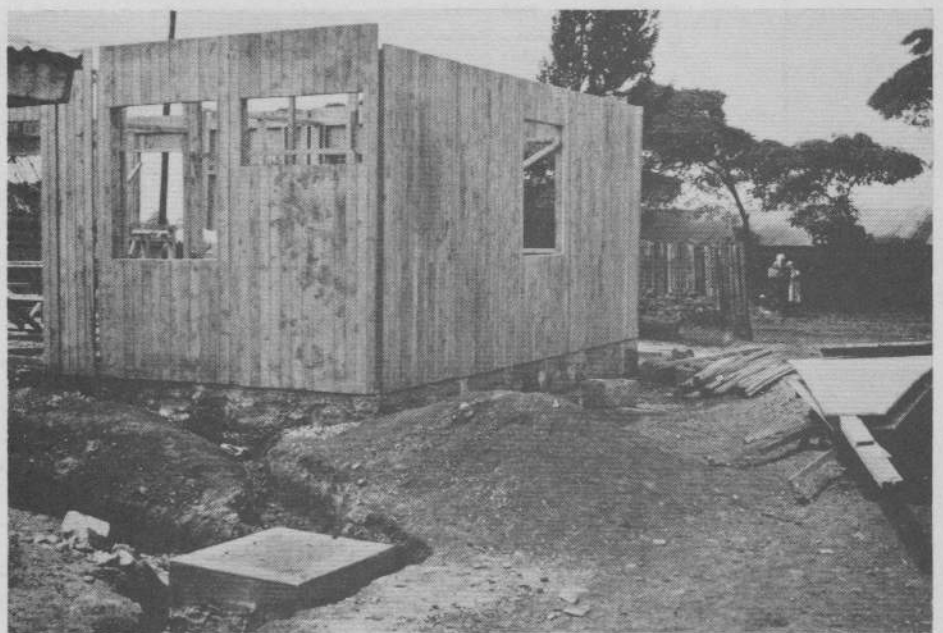
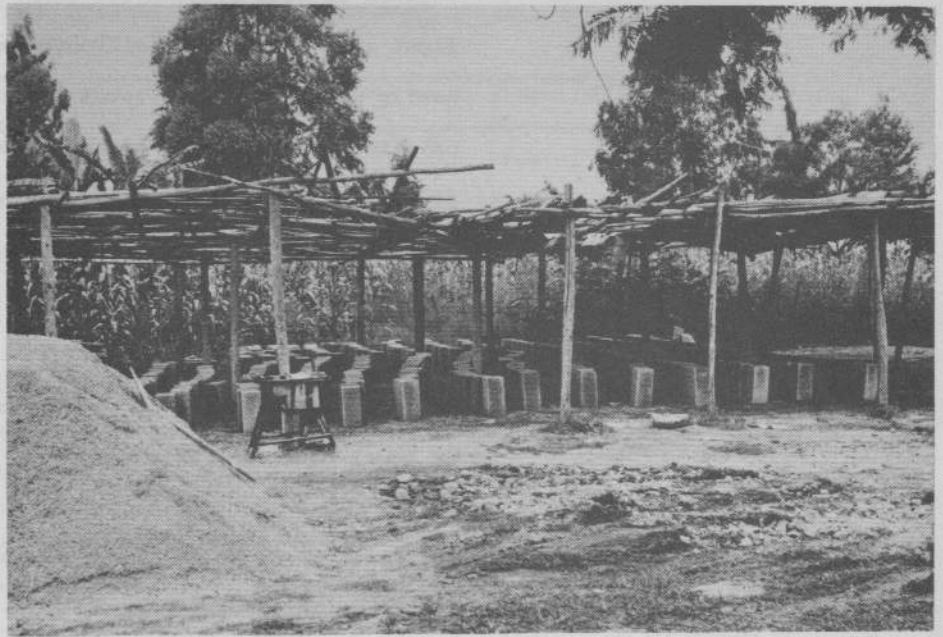
BUILDING COMPONENTS	MATERIALS	AVAILABILITY	APPLIED CONSTRUCTION	MAINTENANCE	DURABILITY	ECONOMY	REUSABILITY	RECOMMENDATION & Notes
FOUNDATIONS & FRAMING	Timber Poles & Columns	Abundant & Available	Easily Constructed	None	Fair (1)	Cheap	Poor (2)	CONCRETE BLOCKS FOR ALL FOUNDATIONS (1) Termites (2) Decay (both subject to treatment) (3) Breakages
	Concrete Blocks	Abundant & Available Made Locally	Easily Constructed	None	Good	Cheap	Good	
	Stone Masonry	Available from outside Kawangware	Easily Constructed	None	Good	Expensive	Fair	
	Bricks	Available from outside Kawangware	Easily Constructed	None	Good	Expensive	Poor (3)	
FLOORS	Timber	Abundant	Skilled Labour	Regular Polish	Good	Expensive	Good	CONCRETE FLOORS (4) Unless laid in pre-cast panels
	Concrete	Abundant	Easy Construction	None	V. Good	Fairly Cheap	Poor (4)	
FLOOR FINISHES	Timber	Abundant	Skilled Labour	Regular Polish	Good	Expensive	Poor (5)	TIMBER AND CONCRETE FOR WET CORES - EITHER TERRAZZO OR GRANO (5) Bad reworkability
	Cement Screed	Abundant	Easy	Little	Good	Fairly Cheap	Poor (5)	
	Terrazzo	Available	Skilled Labour	None	V. Good	Very Expensive	Poor (5)	
	Grano	Available	Skilled	Low	V. Good	Very Expensive	Poor (5)	
	P.V.C. Tiles	Available	Skilled	Low	Good	Expensive	Poor (5)	
WALLS	Timber Siding	Abundant	Skilled Labour	Painting Required	Good	Fairly Expensive	Good	CONCRETE BLOCKS OR TIMBER (6) Breakages (7) Breakages
	Concrete Blocks	Manufactured on the site	Easily Constructed	None	Good	Cheap	Fair	
	Bricks	Available from Ruaraka	Easily Constructed	None	Good	Expensive	Poor (6)	
	C.I.S.	Available	Easily Constructed	Painting Required	Fair	Cheap	Fair	
	Masonry	Available from Njiru	Easy	None	V. Good	Expensive	Poor (7)	
OPENINGS	Wood	Abundant	Semi-skilled Labour	Painting Required	Good	Cheap	Fair	TIMBER FOR DOORS
	Steel Framed Glass	Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Low	V. Good	Moderate	Good	STEEL FRAMED + GLASS WINDOWS
	Aluminium Framed Glass	Available	Semi-skilled Labour	None	V. Good	Expensive	Good	
ROOF STRUCTURE (a) PITCHED (b) FLAT	Timber	Available	Semi-skilled Labour	None	Good	Cheap		PITCHED ROOFS WITH STEEL TRUSSES SHOULD BE USED. (8) Bad reworkability
	Steel	Available	Semi-skilled Labour	None	Good	Expensive		
	Timber	Available	Semi-skilled Labour	None	Good	Cheap	Good	
	R. Concrete	Available	Semi-skilled Labour	None	V. Good	Expensive	Poor (8)	
ROOF COVERINGS	G.C.I.	Available	Easy	Painting Required	Fair	Expensive	Good	ASBESTOS CLAY TILES G.C.I. OR CONCRETE TILES
	Asbestos	From Uganda	Easy	None	Fair	Expensive	Fair	
	Shingles	Readily Available	Semi-skilled	Little	Good	Expensive	Fair	
	Clay Tiles	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Little	Good	Expensive	Good	
	Concrete Tiles	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Little	Good	Expensive	Good	
	Bituminous Felt	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Little	Fair	Cheap	Fair	
CEILINGS	Timber	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Good		Expensive	Good	SOFT-BOARDS
	Celotex	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Good		Cheap	Good	
	Soft-Boards	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	Good		Cheap	Good	
	Asbestos	Readily Available	Skilled Labour	Good		Cheap	Good	
FURNITURE	Wood	Readily Available	Semi-skilled Labour	-	Good	Cheap	-	TIMBER FURNITURE
	Steel	Readily Available	Skilled Labour	-	Good	Expensive	-	

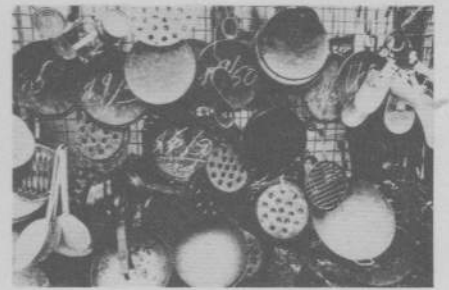
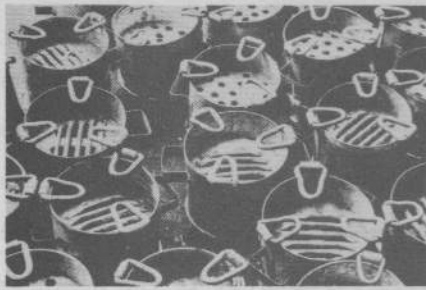
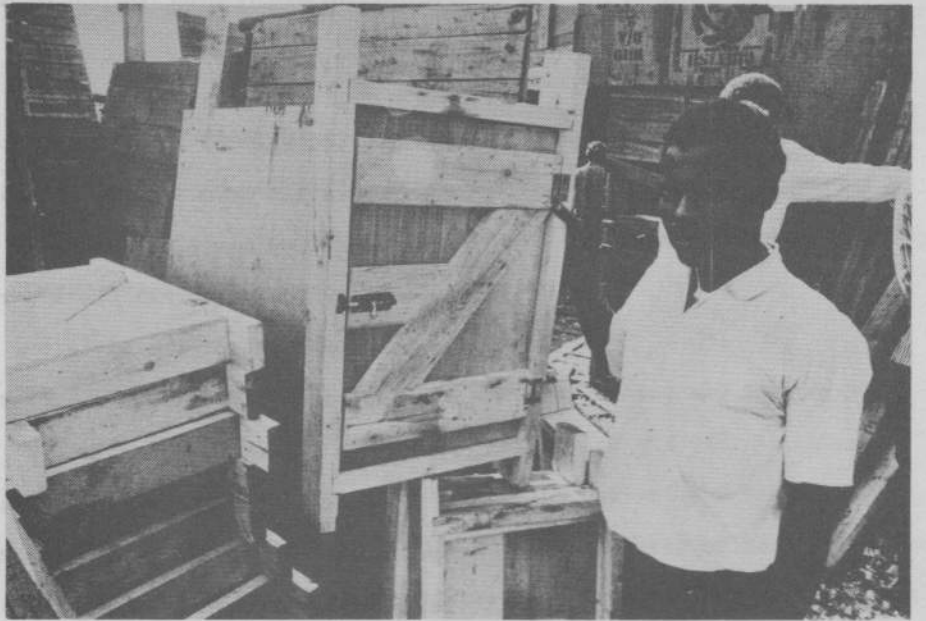
Various in fill systems for wall, doors and treatment of openings for light and ventilation, although rationalized by the designers, can be easily produced at the local level in the small-scale industries and on-site. Therefore an emphasis would be placed upon the production of almost all components locally not only for the benefit of the MSCC but also as a contribution to the qualitative development of a locally based building components industry.

We refer the reader to the table opposite which produces an analysis of local material resources.

The location of activity spaces in the design should account for construction phasing of the MSCC - as funds become available, as community centre needs grow and change, and as the Market makes the initial transition towards consolidation. It is imperative that construction of the MSCC cause the least disturbance to market activities.

This proposal for the general development of the Market Site and the construction of a Multi-Service Community Centre, if accepted into the community development programme for Kawangware, would be initiated from a grant through the Central Government to the District of Dagoretti and administered by Nairobi City Council in cooperation with the relevant Ministry and the local community organization.





7 Administration and Management

The City of Nairobi is divided into five Administrative Divisions with the Provincial Commissioner's office as the headquarters. Each Administrative Division is headed by a District Officer, a Chief and several Sub-Chiefs. All these personnel look after the administrative responsibilities of the Division, in addition to also representing the interests of the Central Government.

Grievances to do with welfare, utility services and proposals for new development projects are represented by City Councillors at the level of Local Government - in this case the City Council of Nairobi - and Members of Parliament at the level of the Central Government.

Each Administrative Division is made up of several Electoral Wards with a Councillor in each Ward. Each Electoral constituency is made up of several electoral wards with an MP in each constituency, but the wards need not be in the same Administrative Division. In terms of public welfare, it is the Administrative Division that matters. In every Division, therefore, there is a 'Divisional Development Committee' which is made up of the District Officer, as chairman, and Councillors, MP's and other influential local leaders.

Educational services in the community are mainly undertaken by the Nairobi City Council - headed by the Chief Education Officer. Any Central Government Education proposals are introduced to the Council from the Ministry of Education through the Provincial Administration Office. At this point it is worthwhile to note that the Provincial Commissioner is a co-opted member of the Council's Committees and acts as an intermediary between the Central Government and the Local Government.

It is therefore a straightforward proposition that the Nairobi Provincial Administration should undertake the task of bringing these various agencies together in a cooperative effort to initiate the proposed MSCC and the Community Education Network. The administrative structure for the proposed project will utilize the existing system through the Divisional Development Committee for management and

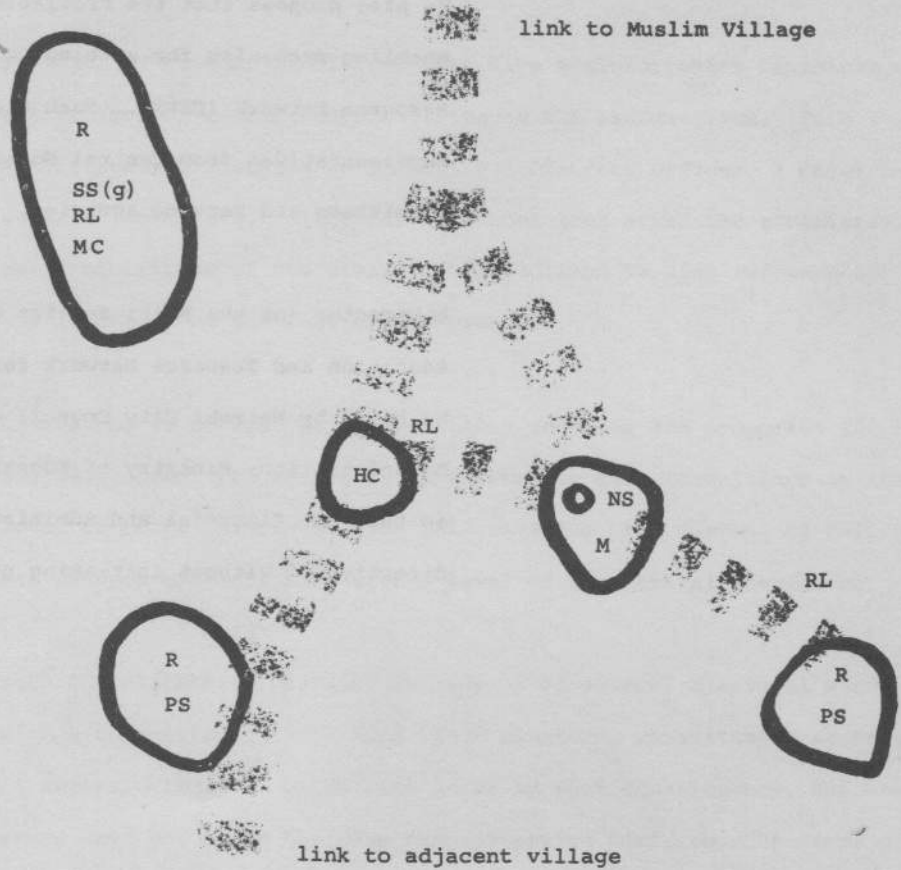
implementation.

We also propose that the Provincial Administration provide the enabling mechanism for setting up an Community Education and Resource Network (CERN). Such a committee will bring together representatives from Central Government, Local Government, Community Committees and Service Agencies.

A Director for the Multi-Service Community Centre and Community Education and Resource Network for Kawangware and vicinity should be hired by Nairobi City Council with approval of the Provincial Administration, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Social Services so that all financial and administrative decisions can be made more directly and without initiating new legislation.

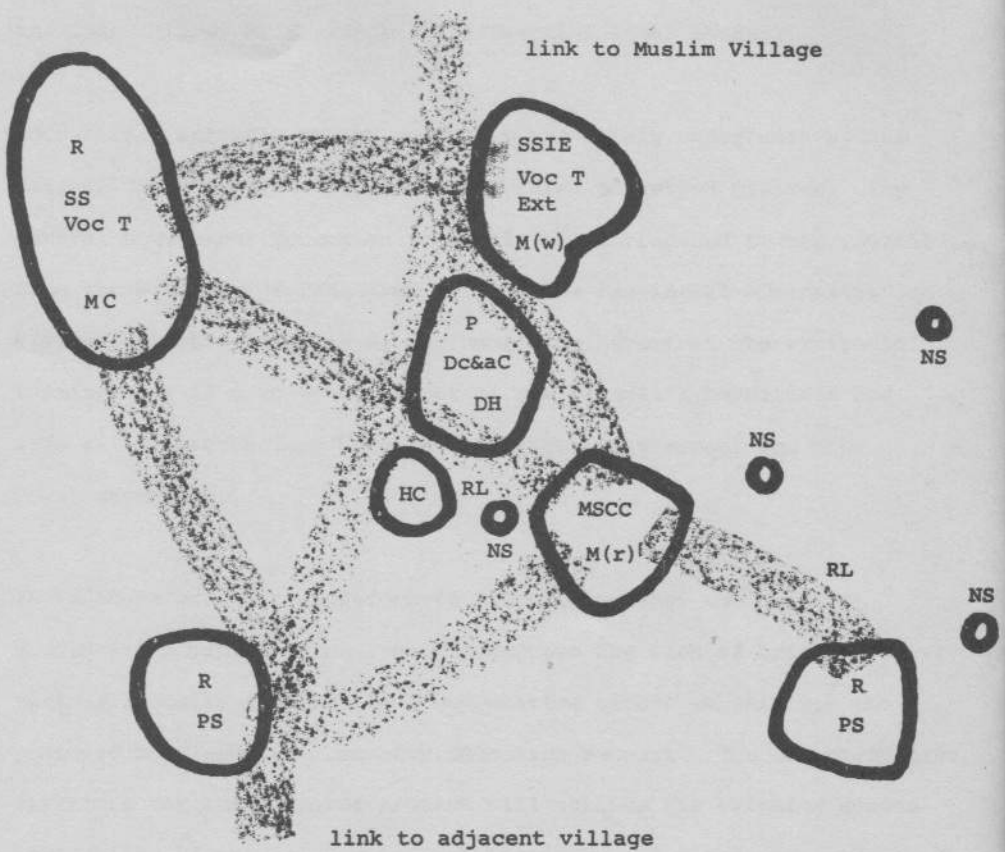
COMMUNITY EDUCATION and RESOURCES NETWORK

- MC Maternity Clinic
- M Market
- R Recreation
- RL Religious
- SS(g) Secondary School
- RL (girls) Religious
- PS Primary School
- HC Health Clinic
- MSCC Multi-Service Community Centre
- SS Secondary School
- Voc T Vocational Training
- M(w) Market (wholesale)



Present Informal Network of Institutions - 1975

- Voc T Vocational Training
- Ext Extension Unit
- M(r) Market (retail)
- P Police
- Dc&aC District commercial and administrative Centre
- DH District Hospital
- NS Nursery School



Proposed Community Education and Resources Network

Informal Link

Formal Working Link

8 Community Education and Resource Network

As Kawangware is already an established community with a market, health clinic, primary school, etc., the needs of the population of the community focus upon the addition of further services, the reinforcing of existing facilities and the linking together of these various institutions into a more effective education/resource network. Presently the various community facilities are dispersed with only informal links or no links at all.

With the addition of the MSCC at the market site and the development of a large market/small-scale industries site west of the community, such a network becomes not only possible but very necessary.

The MSCC is envisaged as the focus for steering the Community Education and Resource Network (CERN). The MSCC is therefore seen as the 'enabler' through which the Network is coordinated.

With the population of Kawangware and vicinity growing at a rapid rate, the MSCC takes on the role of becoming actively involved in the actual development of the community. It is the one ingredient which can both monitor and respond to community needs at a highly participatory level.

The diagrams demonstrate the present service system and the proposed system to be implemented - with a start some time in 1976-77.

Appendix A Case Studies



In the early phases of this project the students undertook field surveys of community centres which were representative of those existing in various predominantly low-income sectors of the population in Nairobi.



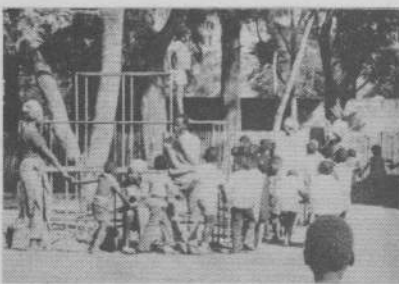
Although it was readily recognized that these community facilities were making a considerable contribution to the development of skills and providing access to consultation services within their respective communities, it also became quite apparent that there was considerable duplication of physical facilities and manpower through a lack of coordination between the various bodies concerned with community services. In contrast to this tendency in some communities to the duplication of services, we also identified many situations where communities had little in the way of an adequate social services facility.

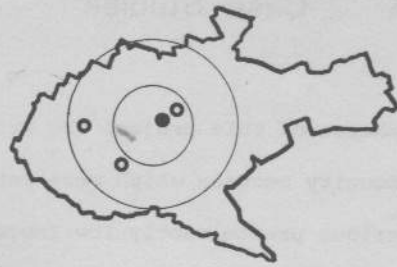


We concluded that by encouraging cooperation amongst community service bodies, groups and individuals, a more responsive and economical approach to community services would become a possibility.



These case studies offered an insight into the present state of community service facilities and in addition provided a base upon which to formulate general and special design considerations as a guide for use in gaming optional designs for the Multi-Service Community Centre at Kawangware.





KARIOKOR SOCIAL HALL

Management: Housing and Social Services Department,
Nairobi City Council

Staff: Council Assistant Welfare Officer
Council Estate Officer
Council Social Officer
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Representative

Catchment Population: 30,000

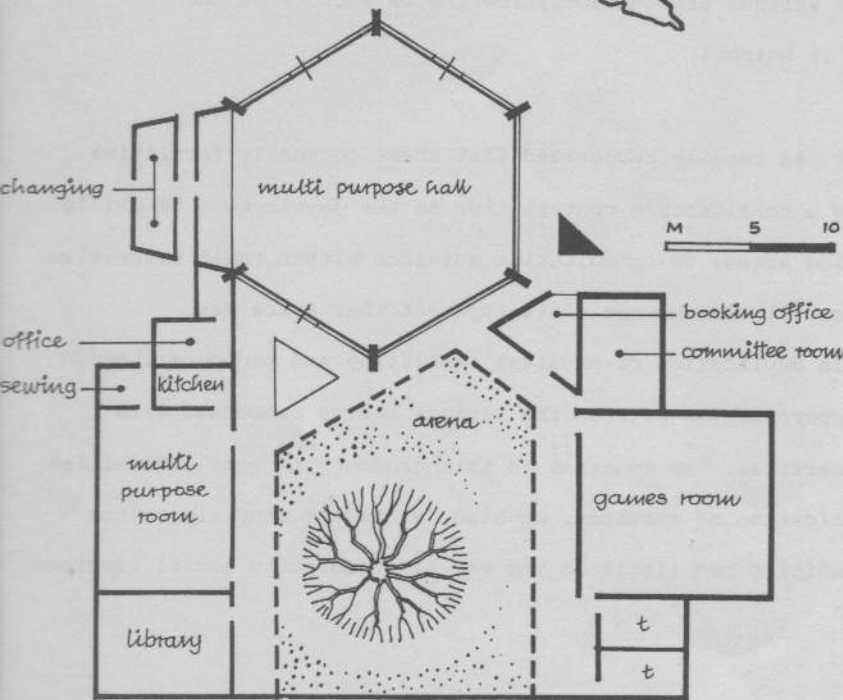
Facilities and Activities:

Multi-purpose Hall

parties	weddings
meetings	films
church services	indoor games

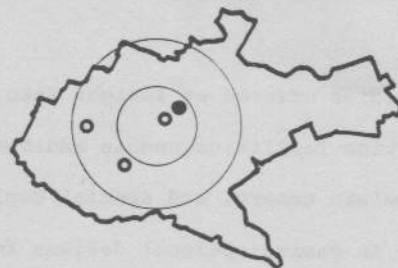
Multi-purpose Room

cookery	sewing
laundry	embroidery
nutrition	knitting
infant care	



Comments:

- . little connection between the centre and the surrounding institutional resources of the community.
- . multi-purpose hall used intermittently with films drawing a large crowd of 8 - 12 year-olds from the community.
- . short-courses are run only on an occasional basis due to lack of facilities.
- . child-care nursery service unavailable.



EASTLEIGH COMMUNITY CENTRE

Management: Presbyterian Council of East Africa

Staff: Director - appointed by P.C.E.A.
Community Development Officer
Pastor
Social Worker

Catchment Population: 35,000 - 45,000

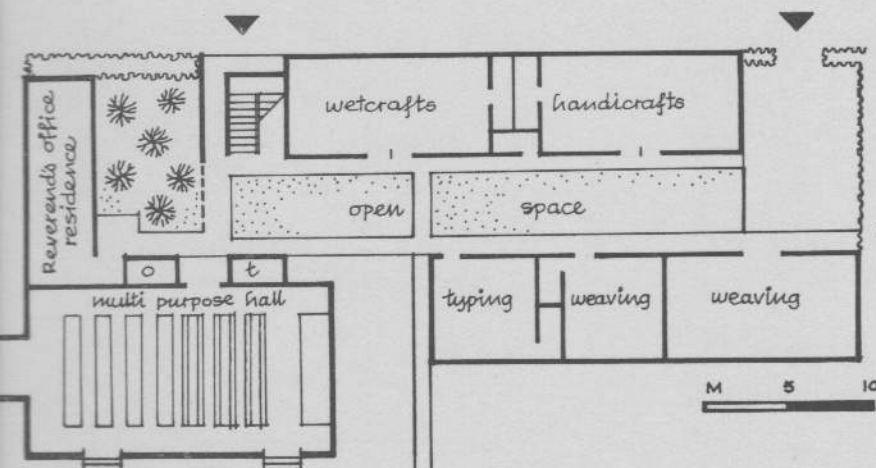
Facilities and Activities:

Multi-purpose Hall

church services	weddings
films	parties
drama	

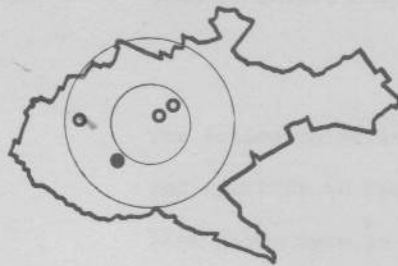
Classrooms and Workrooms

cookery	weaving
laundry	sewing
nutrition	pottery
adult education and literacy classes	
day nursery and child-care centre	



Comments:

- . strong connection between the centre and community needs through responsive direction.
- . multi-purpose hall used intermittently with films and drama drawing varied users.
- . on-going courses and craft workshops are popular and well attended.
- . child-care nursery for children of adults attending courses and workshops.



JOSEPH KANGETHE COMMUNITY CENTRE

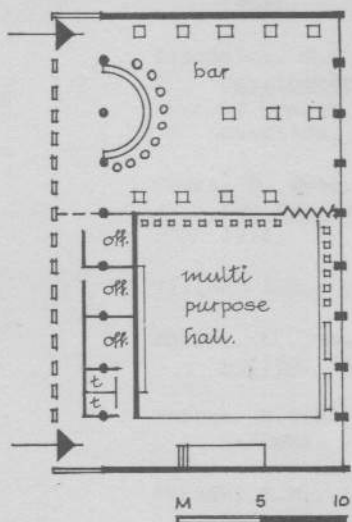
Management: Housing and Social Services Department,
Nairobi City Council

Staff: Council Welfare Officer
Council Estate Officer
Council Social
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Representative
Headman

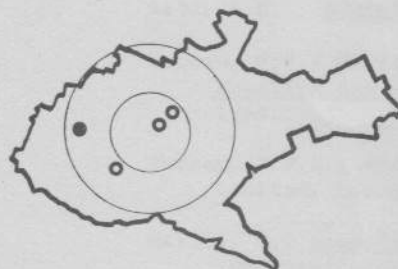
Catchment Population: 5,000 - 10,000

Facilities and Activities:

- Multi-purpose Hall
- church services
 - parties
 - indoor games
 - outdoor games
 - consultation services
 - weddings
 - dances
 - meetings
 - field and courts



- Comments:
- . growing link between the centre and community needs.
 - . multi-purpose hall used frequently - with a bar and music for dancing.
 - . space for outdoor sports.
 - . short-courses offered intermittently.
 - . social welfare consultancy and emergency services are established.



KANGEMI COMMUNITY CENTRE

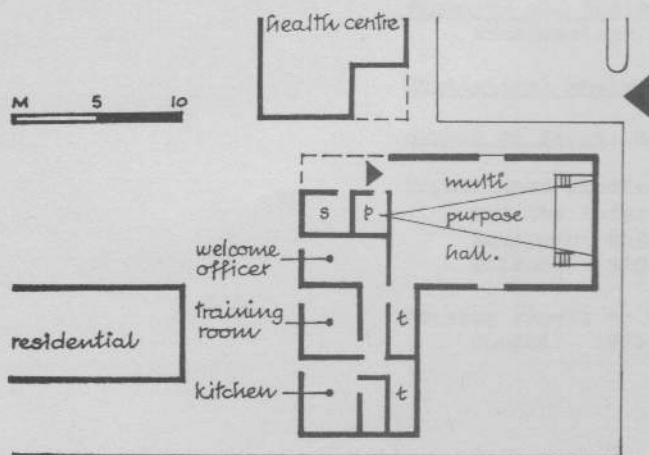
Management: Housing and Social Services Department,
Nairobi City Council

Staff: Assistant Welfare Officer
Social Worker
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Staff

Catchment Population: 15,000 - 20,000

Facilities and Activities:

- Multi-purpose Hall
- church services
 - parties
 - films
 - adult literacy classes
 - weaving
 - spinning
 - nutrition
 - dispensary operated by Council
 - Child-care Nursery
 - weddings
 - television viewing
 - indoor games
 - cookery
 - laundry
 - infant care



- Comments:
- . growing connection between centre and community needs through strong local community involvement.
 - . multi-purpose hall used intermittently with television viewing very popular.
 - . adult education classes are offered intermittently.
 - . day-care nursery for children of adults attending courses - in close proximity to homecraft workspaces.
 - . full-time Council dispensary in close proximity to centre.

Appendix B Select Bibliography

The following articles and publications, of both a general nature and specific to Kenya, have been consulted for this report. The list given here is by no means a conclusive one.

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UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
P. O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel. 27441 - 224