



Smart and Sustainable Transitioning for Coastal
Cities in the face of Global Environmental Change
Miji Bora Project

Inception Report

Miji Bora Project Team

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Foreword

1 Introduction

Coastal and Marine Resource Development (COMRED) has received funding from the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), under their Cities and Coasts programme, to implement a project entitled Smart and sustainable transitioning for coastal cities in the face of global environmental change: Prototyping transdisciplinary networks for peer-to-peer learning for Mombasa (Kenya) and eThekweni/Durban (South Africa). The project, dubbed *Miji Bora* (Swahili for Better Cities or Smart Cities) consists of a core team of academics, researchers and practitioners from the County Government of Mombasa (Kenya), eThekweni Municipality (Durban, South Africa), Macquarie University (Australia), The University of Witwatersrand (South Africa), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (Kenya), and other local Universities in the region.

1.1 Official Opening, Background to WIOMSA Cities-Coast Programme

The *Miji Bora* project inception meeting was held from the 4-7 March 2019 at Whitesands Hotel, Mombasa, Kenya. The meeting began by an opening prayer and participants' self-introductions, highlighting the mix of institutions represented. Participants were appreciated for attending the inception meeting, and were encouraged to actively participate and that their views will better inform the project on implementation. The County Executive Committee Member for Mombasa, in the Department of Environment, Waste Management and Energy (Hon. Dr. Godfrey Nato) opened the meeting on 6th March 2019.

He pointed out that the project has assembled a competent team of researchers that will help Mombasa County transition to the smart and sustainable future. He was optimistic that the project will provide workable solutions to myriad of challenges facing the city.

The Coordinator of the Coast and Cities Programme of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) (Dr. Valentine Ochanda) explained that the main aim of the WIOMSA programme is to find solutions initiated to address the unique land and sea based challenges facing cities that are on the rise including changes in urban form, urban informal settlements, waste management, high resource consumption where the cities consume 75 per cent of resources around them etc.

She pointed that the areas of interest of WIOMSA is to focus in achieving Goal 14 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the ability to get ideas of already implemented development ideas in other cities (peer to peer learning strategies), and nature-based solutions to urban development.

The Program looks forward to assembling lessons learnt and dissemination of knowledge to avoid re-inventing the wheel in other cities in the WIO. She also pointed out the co-design is desirable in research under the Programme and was keen to see nature-based solutions

2 Inception meeting Objectives and Outcomes

The aim of the session was to inform and educate the participants about the scope of the project followed by feedback from partners and stakeholders. Project partners presented on different aspects of the project followed by discussions and suggestions for synergies. The expected outcomes of the inception meeting included:

1. Improved understand and agreement of project goals and objectives;
2. Agreement on the project implementation modality at project sites in the selected cities of Durban and Mombasa;
3. Agreement on the composition of the Project Technical Steering Committee and its operation modality; and
4. Consensus on the multiyear work plan and budget
5. Popularisation of the project among key stakeholders and exploration of possible partnerships

2.1 Inception meeting participants

The Inception meeting attracted 26 participants from 16 institutions and 6 countries. The participant representation by gender was balanced with 11 females presented. The County Government of Mombasa and Coastal and Marine Resource Development (COMRED, Kenya) hosted this inception meeting in partnership with eThekweni Municipality (Durban, South Africa), University of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, South Africa), Kwa Zulu Natal University (South Africa), Macquarie University (Australia), and the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (Mombasa, Kenya). Other partners included: WWF International, UN Habitat, Lafarge Bamburi (Mombasa, Kenya), Coastal Research Development for Indian Ocean (CORDIO, Kenya).

2.2 Project Objectives

In view of the above, the overall aim of the *Miji Bora* project is to examine city systems and co-design practical pathways towards a sustainable port city of Mombasa. This aim will be achieved by addressing 3 broad objectives; namely,

1. To conduct a situational analysis of the key drivers of urban form,
2. To predict future trajectories based on business as usual scenarios and
3. To envision, prototype and mainstream smart and sustainable future pathways.

Due to the inherent complexities associated with the measurement of variables related to the concepts of urbanisation, sustainability and climate change, the project team will employ a variety of methodological techniques coupled with strong intellectual discipline. Consequently, the project team will use an eclectic mix of research designs to obtain data that are both quantitative and interpretive.



2.3 Expected Project Outcome

Among other major activities, the project will engage in a series of trans-disciplinary learning exchanges between Mombasa and Durban's eThekweni Municipality. eThekweni Municipality has a global reputation in using Community Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches and has taken the lead in addressing Solid Waste, Water and Sanitation, Energy and Transport issues. In these exchanges, city officials and academic researchers from both cities will engage in learning co-generation and co-creating of knowledge

without privileging the existing scholarly/expert knowledge.

Importantly, such exchanges will involve prototyping approaches where certain interventions are conceptualized and implemented within a clearly demarcated domain of the target system. Overall, this project will facilitate learning, co-generation and co-creation of knowledge among policy makers, urban researchers and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it will provide up to-date information on the status of city systems and chart pathways to a smart and sustainable coastal city of Mombasa.



2.4 Smart and Sustainable Transitioning for Coastal Cities (Ass. Prof Justus)

The *Miji Bora* project, Principle Investigator (PI) and Senior Associate at COMRED (Prof. Justus Kithiia) pointed out that the project targets to go beyond reports and books to assembling practical solutions for the city of Mombasa. The project, as the title suggests will endeavor to provide solutions that are applicable across other cities in the WIO and beyond. The rationale of focusing on coastal cities is that they are centres of economic development and influence, provide socio-cultural interaction; are seats of political power and administration; are impacted by climate change such as sea level rise and have high demand for resources such as water and energy. Coastal cities face a myriad challenges such as population growth, urban poverty, urban inequality, demand for services and climate change.

These challenges are made more worrying by rapid changes resulting from the convergence of fundamental shifts across sectors, not least those associated with high population growth and climate change. Urban poverty and inequality levels continue to rise substantially, with the urbanization processes being frequently informal and poorly located in areas of high risk, often at the expense of natural infrastructure, which might otherwise contribute ecosystem services like flood protection and water provision. Climate change is expected to further compound the destitution of the poor and interfere with urban systems, with coastal conurbations in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region such as Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Maputo and Durban among others, being disproportionately affected by these changes.

The impacts of climate change threaten to derail development of these coastal cities, thus preventing them from becoming economic power engines in the global network of cities, capable of delivering adequate services and quality of life for their growing population. The current neoliberal-planning ethos adopted by coastal cities within the WIO region is inconsistent with the principles and practices of urban sustainable development amidst climate change. Due to accelerated transitioning of cities, they rarely have time to plan agendas for the future.

The mitigation and adaptation measures will most likely require decisions that fall outside the usual paradigm of economic efficiency and rationalization as response measures are slow, multiscale, and multi-stakeholder and have long time scales. Most planning is undertaken using a Business As Usual (BAU) scenario. A lot of infrastructure has also reached its 'pre-mature obsolescence' and thus urgent measures are needed to understand future demands and projections. Therefore, city planners, academics, urban researchers and other stakeholders have a responsibility to embark on transitioning these cities into economically productive, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive entities.

This not only calls for a clear understanding of the unique challenges of cities located on the coast, but also for planned actions geared towards shaping their development and live ability, whilst protecting and growing an economy that includes nature-based solutions. Coastal cities in the WIO have not yet transitioned to smart and sustainable cities and this needs to be focused on.

The project will focus on challenges facing coastal urban sustainability in Africa, which are considerable. The choice of Mombasa as a candidate for the *Miji Bora* project was because of its current position and challenges of waste management, water and sanitation, while Durban provides an opportunity for Mombasa to learn from its successes in managing these challenges. Research questions: The focus of the

Miji Bora project is capacity building of Mombasa County through five key pillars of the project

1. Peer-to-peer learning
2. Prototyping
3. Institutional positioning
4. Stakeholder engagement
5. Knowledge management

2.5 County Government of Mombasa Economic and Structural Plans (Mr Nashon Njoroge)

Mr Nashon Njoroge provided an overview of Mombasa city in the contextualisation of the *Miji Bora* project. The projected population for Mombasa is 2.3 m and by 2040, it is expected to be 2.75 m. Mombasa contributes 7 per cent of Kenya's GNP this is projected to increase to 10 per cent. It is the second highest contributor to national GDP. Current developed area is 11,032 ha or 134 km². Mombasa County has faced various challenges and threats through; inadequate funds, Raising water levels, urban flooding, Sewer and solid waste management; and a deficit of developable land in Mombasa. With these threats, the county is on a learning path employing new adaptive ways to address such threats.

The county government has several opportunities through the new the city master plan called 'the gate city master plan', developed with assistance from JICA. The master plan includes the development of County spatial plan; The road network is the key urban form features that influence settlements; The City plan includes an Investment portal and digitalization of single business permits as well as the parking fees services. The County is planning to construct two new housing settlements and Improve public systems of transport. The city still faces the challenge of sea level rise, the problem of management of waste and urban poverty, and plans the introduction of rain water harvesting systems, sanitary landfill (airport challenge), development of eco-tourism sites (Eco cities) to address these.

2.6 Durban Climate Change Strategy Response DCCS (Mr Smiso Bhegu)

Mr Smiso Bhegu gave a brief presentation about eThekweni Municipality (Durban City). The city eThekweni Municipality (Durban City) has a municipal extent of 2,556 km². The city has a housing backlog of 387,000 units. It also faces many problems with unemployment being at 22 per cent. It also faces sea level rise and

extreme weather events such as heavy rains. The City has initiated the Durban Climate Change Strategy (DCCS). The DCCS vision that was developed through the stakeholder engagement process states *To transform Durban governance, social, development and economic systems to effectively respond to Climate Change*. Within the strategy, some of the projects included the uMngeni Ecological Infrastructure Partnership Project (UEIP) that includes:

1. Working at informal settlements on waste management
2. Project on cleaning of rivers and drains within a 5km stretch, which also provides income to communities
3. Another project is the clearing of invasive species and community afforestation

The city of Durban engages researchers from universities to provide information for decision-making. eThekweni municipality has implemented a *Network of network* Model by setting up Africa regional hubs for learning exchanges to facilitate shared learning between city officials, develop trans-national teams to tackle local issues together. These hubs are in West Africa (Ghana), East African (Tanzania) and Southern Africa (South Africa). The Hub and Compact approach are a model for inclusivity, integration and shared learning. The peer-to-peer learning component is important, as this represents real transmission of knowledge and capacity. These exchanges are powerful, in that there is trust that helps communicate the learning.

3 Partner Presentations

Besides the above presentations by the *Miji Bora* team, partner project with a shared vision similar the *Miji Bora* project were invited to the inception meeting. The purpose was to enable them to get understanding of the project, present their selected activities for shared learning with the team and to carry out discourse on possible present and future areas of synergy with the *Miji Bora* project.

3.1 Sustainable Cities: Governance Challenges and Ecology Renewal (Ass. Prof Peter Davis)

The first presentation was made by (Prof Peter Davies) and focused on how the university has been involved in research and influence on city management in Sydney. The mission of Macquarie University hub is to connect industry, Government, Researcher and Community through Environmental Science, City Planning, Design, Governance, and Engineering. This has been achieved through the hierarchy of urban ecology action of protect and conserve, restore existing ecosystems, enhance remaining ecosystem, and creating new habitat.

From their experience, a number of recommendations can be advanced:

1. Urban biodiversity is important within cities
2. Strategic planning reform is needed to protect existing habitats and create or re-establish new habitats. The Levels of planning from top down models
 - a. Proactive planning (*Top Level **Strategic***)
 - b. Preactive planning (*Middle Level **Implementation***)
 - c. Reactive Planning (*Down Level **Grassroots/community***)
3. Cities environmental heterogeneity is important
4. Performance based assessment tools are needed to support urban ecological outcomes at the lot to prescient scale.
5. Enforcement of laws and policies need to be embedded within institutional and community programmes to guide the urban development
6. There is need for full evaluation of environmental services and disservices to be developed and implemented Blue Print strategies to be adopted are:
7. Retain and enhance habitats to support biodiversity in cities
8. Reform city planning to embed urban ecology into decision making
9. Connect biodiversity across cities through green and blue networks
10. Design and deliver green and blue cities
11. Create new habitats to support biodiversity and human well-being

12. Develop and implement on-going engagement programs to increase education and involvement across all sectors
13. Align urban ecology policies and practices between levels of government

3.2 Opportunities for Engagement UN HABITAT (Isabel Wetzel)

Isabel Wetzel made a presentation of UN-Habitat work and potential linkages to *Miji Bora* project. Urban population has now overtaken rural population. The new Urban Agenda of 2016 was developed so as to solidify urban development into sustainable development. Many countries and agencies have now adopted the agenda into their development strategies. Some of the key areas of the agenda include water conservation, resource conservation and management. *Miji Bora* project provides linkages to SDG 6, 11, 13 and 14. One of the key messages from The UN-Habitat publication in 2018 on Blue Economy for Cities is their underpinning the importance of the blue economy, given that 10 out of the 22 mega cities are on the coastline. *Miji Bora* provides opportunity to address issues relevant to these coastal cities.

UN-Habitat supports improved protection and preservation of marine and coastal areas in Kenya and encourages an environmental approach to marine and coastal planning and management at policy and behavioural levels with direct link to sustainable coastal tourism and climate change. The organization is currently implementing the up-scaling of informal settlement dubbed the *Mtwapa Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme*, which is a participatory slum upgrading programme in partnership with the county government of Kilifi. The project focuses on upgrading informal settlement and that includes water, sanitation and solid waste management initiatives and use of social media for information sharing.

The UN-Habitat has also been undertaking climate adaptation projects in Ghana and Ivory Coast and also another project on improving public spaces in Madagascar. Another UN-Habitat and UNEP project is in design for Kenyas coastal cities. The project takes a community-based approach in waste management. The project will also work with County authorities in areas of coastal planning.

UN-Habitat has a new strategic plan whose four pillars include Poverty reduction in urban context, disaster reduction, climate mitigation and prosperity for all.

3.3 Africa Ecological Futures (AEF) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF International) (Dr Yemi Katerere)

Dr Yemi Katerere made a presentation via a web link that focused on World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Africa Ecological Futures (AEF) programme. Infrastructural developments are happening all over Africa and the question is if ecological considerations are taken on board, and if there is capacity to monitor impacts. Physical infrastructure developments that drive growth of cities are a huge, complex long term and mostly affected by political economy issues. There is need to engage financiers and also infrastructure players to consider ecological aspects in project design and implementation.

Through AEF, WWF is working on tools that bring on board considerations of infrastructure development e.g. new cities will need energy and water. Data and information will support transparency, advocacy and communication efforts on physical infrastructures design and finishing its impact. Physical Infrastructure data inform advocacy and planning of cities development. There is also need to think about climate change with the understanding that Business-As-Usual is no longer tenable and development projects need a vision of the future we want.

The future thinking is on resilient ecology and cities urban future thinking and scenario to imagine future cities, the role of technology in designing cities resilient to climate change, and mainstreaming future thinking (tools, methods, and approaches) to development. AEF provides huge opportunities like a rallying point for transformative change. AEF therefore seeks to bring a convergence between current infrastructural developments and future ecological integrity.

AEF seeks to achieve this by Engaging partners e.g. African Development Bank, Develop tools in future infrastructure development, and Mainstreaming of ecological considerations into infrastructure development.

3.4 CORDIO East Africa

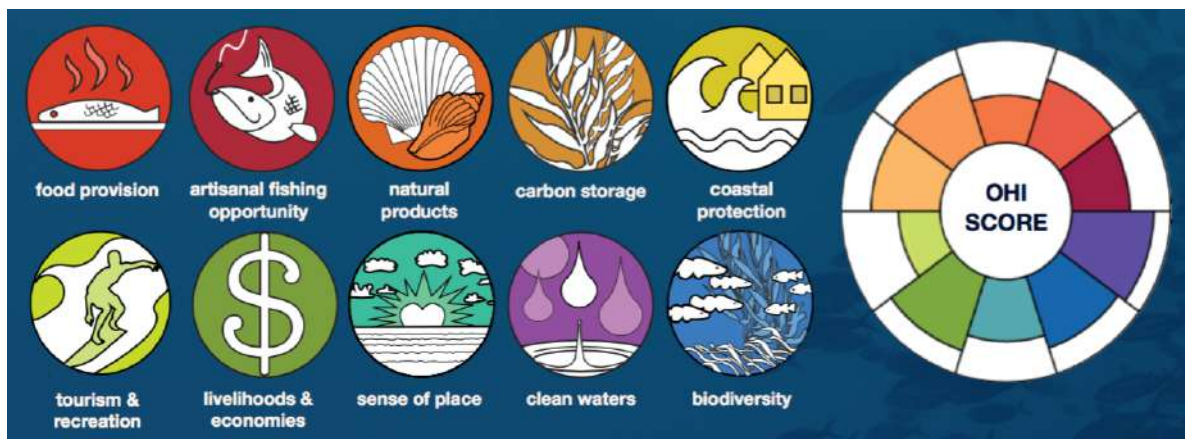
(Ms Lenice Ojwang')

Ms Lenice gave a general background about CORDIO East Africa, which is a regional research based not for profit organization focusing on marine and coastal ecosystem conservation. CORDIO has done a lot of research in the region with programs that can be relevant or contribute to the Miji Bora project including the following:

1. Emerging Knowledge for Local Adaptation to Climate Change (2013-2017) is a previous WIOMSA/MASMA project and included Kenya, Mozambique and South Africa. The project aimed at defining knowledge management strategy to improve the

generation, capture, storage and delivery of knowledge to and from key government stakeholders, and to ensure adequate coastal management and long-term planning in the face of climate change.

2. Ocean Health Index (OHI) is a scientific framework used to measure how healthy oceans are. The Ocean Health Index measures the ability of oceans to sustainably provide 10 products or services (goals) that are important to humans (see image below).



3. SDG Lab (SDG Lab Not in my Ocean) focuses on the rapidly growing volume of plastic waste on Kenyas beaches. The goal is to reduce plastic waste in the environment, and to use this nexus between waste and Mombasas beautiful beaches to promote change and bridge two SDG Goals (SDG 14 and SDG 11). The project studies solid waste management with involvement of local stakeholders and cities. This project has engaged County staff in collecting and analysing waste. CORDIO has seconded an embedded researcher within the County Government of Mombasa. This approach was commended as the best practice as it helps in creating closer ties between researchers and cities. There was also view that the County Government should provide more opportunities to have embedded researchers. The County Government reported that it is completing an environmental policy, which will provide an opportunity for researchers and organizations to interact.

4. Other CORDIO projects include one focusing on future scenarios that projects future environmental scenarios in the face of global changes. CORDIO is also working on regional information sharing portal Marine Spatial Atlas for the Western Indian Ocean (MASPAWIO). CORDIO's current work also includes assessing of vulnerability of coral reefs as per the IUCN red listing.

3.5 LaFarge-Holcim Ecosystems

(Mr Albert Musando)

Albert Musando made a presentation on the relevant work by Lafarge Ecosystems, whose main responsibility is the rehabilitation of quarries mined by various cement factories of Lafarge Holcim cement producer since 1971. At the Bamburi cement factory in Mombasa, 12 million tonnes of coral limestone (calcium carbonate) raw material are mined annually. Quarrying goes up to 12 m below sea level. The first stage of rehabilitation is ripping the ground and planting of casuarina seedlings at a density of 2,500 seedlings per ha. Second stage is to diversify biodiversity using indigenous species, and the third is integration with wildlife and tapping on ecosystem services.

Currently the company manages 320 ha of fully rehabilitated forest in Mombasa. The forest attracts about 170,000 visitors annually, 86,000 of them being students. The company also conducts CSR activities centred on health, education and environment. The forest under Lafarge Ecosystems also plays a critical role in carbon emission control. In the context of support to CGM, Lafarge Ecosystems could provide advisory role in the rehabilitation of the de-commissioned Kibarani dumpsite. They emphasised the need for the County Government to document the process of the de-commissioning.

3.6 University of Dominion

(Shelly Jules-Plag)

Shelly Jules-Plag presentation titled Geo-design to digital twin city, was made via a web link. Smart cities constitute of economic, environmental and social components. This follows the sustainable development model. Geo-design in smart cities thus uses expertise, knowledge, technology data, models and artificial intelligence. The idea of a twin city is the use of multiple sources of data for planning at multiple levels. She recommended the way forward for Mombasa based on the following:

1. Application of systems approach
2. Tools that facilitate back casting?
3. Model the physiology of the city we want as per our desires
4. Understanding the future

For Mombasa, the Geo-designing can begin by digitizing the analogue data that is available as the first backbone. This will help in building the three-dimension form.

3.7 Field Visit at Tudor Creek (Kachonjo Slums) and Former Kibarani Dump site

The team managed to visit Tudor creek to see the present conditions of the informal settlement and how waste is being dumped in the marine ecosystem. The level of waste pollutions is at a very high level and most of the mangrove area has been degraded due to bad environmental conditions. The living and environmental condition are at a poor state meaning that a lot of work needs to be done to improve the status of the environment. Its evident that the scenario is in most the informal settlement within Mombasa County.



The team later moved to the formerly Kibarani dump site now being rehabilitated to be recreational park under the Department of Environment and Solid Waste Management within the Mombasa County. The rehabilitated dumpsite is an experimental site that the county government that tries to improve the ecology that has long been faced with the challenge of waste pollution.

3.8 Linking objectives to existing and new initiatives/exploring areas of collaborations ? group work findings

The participants were divided into three groups each led by a core team member to continue discussion from the partners presentation and the synergies for future collaboration or integration.



Group work Findings

Group I Question: What is the future based on country/city Vision Plans 2035 Future Thinking Practical aspects to achieve smart and sustainable cities "the how"

- a) Smart ICT
- b) Sustainable - The need to have our future informed and aligned with reality and felt community needs.

Group II

The FUTURE - Informed by current challenges:

1. Waste management challenges, sewerage problems (recycling plans for waste), encroachment of sewer into drains and ocean, need for public spaces, green spaces, Better health care and good health care
2. The need for effective and Innovations in engaging communities or incorporating smart and sustainable innovations in the existing processes
3. Is the African continent ready for smart cities? The question is about how, what and not if adoption of ICT as inevitable
4. How to meet the objectives of the different levels of governance, communities, politicians, and other partners? and how this impacts implementation and achieving our vision
5. What a smart city looks like in Kenya or Finland. What targets do we set for

ourselves as a continent when we talk of smart cities?

Group III

OUR FUTURE- Cleaner greener cities?

Smart communities and Institutions-Capacity within county governments and communities in terms of ICT access and use.

How to Achieve the Future? Cleaner and Smart Cities?

1. Integrating department functions through ICT ? to enhance access to what other departments are doing
2. Combined budgets for departments, to promote collaboration and minimize competitions
3. Empowering municipalities to be responsive, in the use of ICT for awareness creation among communities

Opportunities we can tap on:

1. Build on current county operations - e.g. Sector based planning in vision development of Mombasa to promote integration
2. Innovative ICT measures already being implemented by partners - an example of UN-HABITAT in collaboration with Microsoft use of computer games, Virtual Reality (VR) - use of phones, KMFRI - participatory Mapping of resources using GIS
3. Our current partner ideas and data? Bamburi LaFarge processes of rehabilitation; CORDIO? data, SDG lab etc.

Stakeholder engagement *How do we engage them in the Miji Bora project*

Need to recognize that the citizens are the main clients. Two Approaches or Entry Points were identified:

1. Build the capacity of institutions? Counties and Cities to effectively use ICT to enable open community engagement, have approachable county staff
2. Help communities mobilize for engagement - do they have the capacity to effectively contribute, can they give input?
3. Training the gate keepers - community representatives to be informed
4. Inform or Change how community representatives are identified, appointed by chiefs of actual communities
5. Identify how communities address the existing issues and how to help them to achieve their goals through ICT use ? community mobilization.



Who are our partners their role and specific support

Based on Scale and Projects (specific contribution to be informed by the project)

- Global Level

UN HABITAT, World Bank - ideas and collaboration e.g. the Smart City Master Plan for Kigali

- Regional Level

WWF - collaboration on projects/ideas

- National Level

National Government, ministries involved in specific areas of interest for Miji Bora project

- Local Level NGOs

AHADI Kenya Trust, SDI Kenya; Professional bodies (Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK), The Kenya Institute of Planners (KIP)); Universities and research institutions (CORDIO); Private sector (Lafarge Holcim - Bamburi) - community mobilization, sources of data and ideas, Smart City Master Kigali - support by UN HABITAT

4 Recommendations and Conclusions

The Core Team met in the afternoon for a debriefing. The following two issues were prioritized which require urgent attention:

- Research Ethics Clearance
- Research Authorization in Kenya and identifying requirements

The project technical steering committee also noted the following:

1. The feeling was that the process was enriched through engaging participants, who were rich in expertise and experiences
2. The project has demonstrated a lot of goodwill from partners, as was evident right from the highest levels of the County Government of Mombasa. This is political capital and goodwill for the project that is significantly important to success of the project
3. The Momentum created must be kept alive. The project has raised expectations and should not be derailed, it should maintain the focus

The next question is what next on the steps of the project. The project technical steering committee recommended the following:

- The next step should be to consolidate and also conduct a further stakeholder analysis to find who else needs to be on board, and further align project objectives and create synergies with Mombasa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) projects.

- It is planned that in April, the field Teams will meet to look into how to kick-start work and review of e.g. Ethics approvals.

- The next steps should also be taking stock of what has been done and reflecting on objectives and aligning them to the vision and plans of the County e.g. CIDP and Vision 2035.

- A need to develop a concrete activity plan that will guide the way forward. A formalised document on the next practical steps of the project should come out in a week's time

- Team Leaders of the various components can start early enough even before funding from WIOMSA. This means that work plans need to be drafted early enough

- Institutions in Kenya will draw funds from COMRED based on planned activities, while those outside Kenya will receive funds directly to their accounts

- If resources allowed, it was suggested that in the peer-to-peer learning, during the visits, other cities e.g. Maputo can be invited. The visits can only happen after elections in May

- The Team will eventually develop virtual workspaces where working documents can be deposited and edited. The 'Box' was thought as a better option

- There is need to engage different professional associations e.g. property owners or surveyors.

5 Miji Bora Project launch

The Deputy Governor (DG), County Government of Mombasa (Dr William Kingi) gave the closing remarks and officially launched the Miji Bora Project. The DG thanked WIOMSA for funding the project and COMRED for the technical support and close collaboration with Mombasa County.



He pointed out that Mombasa faces a myriad of challenges such as; only 20 percentage of the population in Mombasa is covered by sewerage system, while only 45 percentage of water is coming from within Mombasa. This kind of research will help in solving some of the challenges. Climate challenge is also a reality in Mombasa and research solutions to mitigate impacts will be helpful to the County. He reiterated that the project aligns to the CGM's vision 2035 and CIDP 2018-2022. CGM is keen to partner with researchers in order to make evidence-based decision-making. He pointed out that CGM is keen to solve challenges in water and sanitation, waste management and housing. He promised full support for the project and thanked the entire project team for their contribution towards helping Mombasa City.

Annex 1: Meeting Programme

'MIJI BORA' INCEPTION WORKSHOP AND LAUNCH

6TH - 7TH March 2019

SAROVA WHITESANDS BEACH RESORT AND SPA –MOMBASA, KENYA

8:00 am - 8:30 am	Registration	Secretariat
8:30 am - 8:50 am	Welcome & Introductions	Dr Innocent Wanyonyi
8:50 am - 9:10 am	Cities & Coasts Project- WCOMSA	Dr Valentine Ochanda
9:10 am - 9:45 am	The <i>Miji Bora</i> project	Assoc. Professors Daniel/ Justus
9:45 am - 10:15 am	CGM –overview of relevant activities/ plans	Hon. Dr Godfrey Nato
10:15 am - 10:45 am	Coffee/ Tea break	All
10:45 am - 11:00 am	Q & A	Core team
11:00 am - 11:30 am	Peer to Peer learning	Mr. Smiso Bhengu
11:30 am - 1:00 pm	Presentations by partners @ 15 minutes each	Assoc. Professor Peter Davies; Ms Isabel Wetzal; Dr Yemi Katerere (video link) Mr Albert Musando; Mr Daniel Githinji Dr David Obura Mr Crispin Ochieng
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Lunch	All
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Field visit	Hon. Dr Godfrey Nato
4:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Coffee/ tea break- refresh	All
4:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Presentation Introduction to group activities	Ms Shelley- Ann Hagg Justus
DAY 2: THURSDAY 7TH MARCH		
<i>Linking objectives to existing & new initiatives/ exploring areas of collaboration</i>		
8:30 am – 10:30 am	Group activities	Group 1 leader - Daniel Group 2 leader – Innocent Group 3 leader – Godfrey
10:30 am - 11:00 am	Coffee break	All
11:00 am – 12:00 pm	Group presentations	Dr Judy Okello
12:00 pm - 12:15 pm	Conclusion/ way forward	Justus
12:15 pm – 12:45 pm	Project launch/ close meeting	Deputy Governor _CGM
1:00 pm - onwards	Lunch	All

