UTC REPORT: WAMAMA TUNAUWEZO 2 (WOMEN HAVE THE POWER)

Title of the Campus: Wamama Tunauwezo 2 (Women have the Power)
Organizer(s) Names: Huairou Commission, Polycom Development Project, Mathare Legal Aid and Advocacy (MLHRA)
UTC Date: 28-30 June 2017
Location / Venue: United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), Gigiri, Nairobi/Kenya

Urban Thinkers Campus in figures:

- 6 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED
- 114 PARTICIPANTS
- 23 ORGANIZATIONS
- 8 PARTNERS GROUPS REPRESENTED

Executive summary

The Nairobi Urban Thinkers Campus was a three day event that convened both at the UN-Habitat offices in Nairobi/Kenya and in two informal settlements, named Kibera and Mathare, on from 28-30 June 2017. It was unique because it was community driven and organized, and focused on the bottom up approach towards a safe city, giving the grassroots an opportunity to set platform for discussions on how to collectively make their neighborhood safe. The campus created a common platform for development partners and their beneficiaries to discuss strategies and effective ideas that would generate plan for a city that is safe for everyone. The community campuses brought together 50 participant each while the event at the UN Office in Nairobi had 78 participants 24 males and 54 females representing grassroots organizations, women's groups, networks, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), the UN, private sector, learning institutions and the media. In total 178 people participated in the Urban Thinkers Campus, aimed to coordinate
stakeholder effort to ensure safer cities for women and girls by providing a platform for multi-stakeholder partnerships. The stakeholders also shared already existing effort and resources, to agreed to build concrete partnerships to enhance their respective work and promote a more holistic partnership driven approach to safer cities. Everyone at the meeting engaged in developing an activity plan to move forward their work on safer cities for all.

Introduction of the Campus

WAMAMA TUNAUWEZO 2 under the World Urban Campaign’s Urban Thinkers Campus platform offered a critical space where urban actors were convened by women living in slum communities to strategize and develop mechanisms to ensure inclusive processes in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) while reflecting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to realize the City We All Want!

For the 2nd time, Polycom Development Project lead other grassroots women/organizations in bringing together urban actors to deliberate on “Safety” under the auspicious umbrella of Huairou commission. The other planning partner was Mathare Legal and Human Rights Advocacy (MLHARA). The three day deliberation took place at the United Nations Office in Nairobi and in slum communities of Kibera and Mathare from 28th to 30th June, 2017. Other partners who participated are Pamoja Trust, Agha Khan Foundation, Global communities, LaVie Foundation, Plan International, SDGs Forum Kenya, FAHAMU and others. There were representatives from the community Constituent groups comprising of the Women, Youth, Elders, Children, religious leaders and pressure groups.

The Nairobi Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 is unique because it is community driven, embracing the bottom up approach, while connecting the various peace initiatives towards the upcoming general elections to the SDGs and the NUA. It will give the grassroots an opportunity to set a platform for discussions on how to make their neighborhood safe through community initiated projects and leadership engaging multi-stakeholder partnerships. The three-day event will create a common platform for development partners, peace practitioners and their beneficiaries to discuss strategies and effective ideas that will generate plan for a city everyone needs during the 2017 general elections and beyond with reference to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development goals.

In October 2015, the Polycom convened the Urban Thinkers Campus Wamama Tunauwezo, which produced actionable recommendations for safe cities:

- Mapping Sexual harassment in public spaces using crowd data sourcing where a digital map in [www.safecity.in](http://www.safecity.in) is used to key in the data and generate data that can be used by everyone including the authorities to make the spaces safe.
- Organizing women in coordination structures called Wamama Tunauwezo to make sure women information can flow back and forth to the woman at the lowest level.

These recommendations were shared publicly online via UN-Habitat ([https://unhabitat.org/urban-thinkers-campus/](https://unhabitat.org/urban-thinkers-campus/)) and were included in the World Urban Thinkers
Campus report. After the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016, the 2017 Urban Thinkers Campuses has evolved from a “thinkers” platform to a partnership platform for implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Wamama Tunauwezo 2 will build on the successful Wamama Tunauwezo 1 that convened in October 2015 and will take it further by delivering concrete action priorities and stakeholder commitment to make the cities safe for all.

The City We Need is Safe
“The City We Need is Safe” means a city where everyone feel secure, especially women and girls who are often victims of insecurity. In wake of general elections when safety is not guaranteed, there is a need to get all actors to mainstream peace and security in all that they do especially with the ugly scenes witnessed across the country. The Wamama Tunauwezo 2 will engage participating actors in deliberations over collaborative efforts to make our city safe throughout night and day, enabling all people to use the streets, parks and transit without fear.

The expected outcomes of the 2017 UTC were be:

- A living document on using the Wamama Tunauwezo 1 innovations to engage all actors in working towards a Safe City while implementing the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11;
- Define roles and responsibilities of actors present in working towards the City We Need;
- Resource plan and identified relevant actors for mobilizing the resources;

Agenda for the UTC
The three-day Urban Thinkers Campus covered the following agenda.

Curtain Raiser: An article about the UTC by African Woman and Child Feature
28th June 2017: Community radio forums by Ghetto Radio and Pamoja FM followed by community forums in Mathare and Kibera – 50 participants are expected in each region
29th June 2017: Official Opening at the United Nations Office in Nairobi by Governor Dr. Evans O. Kidero, Experts discussions, Urban Lab (Introduction of specific frameworks, UNSCR 1325, SDG 11 & 16 and the NUA). Urban Journalism Academy Round Tables
30th June 2017: Group Discussions, Sharing of innovations, Action Planning – Agreed Conclusions, Moving forward.

About Polycom Development Project
Polycom Development Project (PDP) is a woman-led, Community Based Organization working to end manipulation and violence against women and girls so that they can grow up safe and successful. PDP has been working with adolescent girls through schools and women through organized groups since 2004. PDP mobilized women on a peaceful demonstration after one of their girls was killed during the 2007/08 post election violence. This led to the formation of Kibera Women for Peace and Fairness currently working with more than 200 women in Kibera to promote conflict mitigation and peaceful coexistence. Lately we have spearheaded the formation of an Urban Women grassroot movement under the name “Wamama TunaUwezo” bringing together 600 women from 8 informal settlements to advocate for Women, Peace and Security as well as political participation. PDP currently operates five major programs, namely: Talking Boxes, Hygiene and Sanitation, Sports for Peace, Educate Her and Economic Empowerment. PDP has reached over 5,000 women and girls in 2014 alone.
Summary of all sessions

During the Plenary session, three speakers Kimberly Tilock (Global Communities), Douglas Ongoro (Safer Cities for Girls, Plan International), and Nick Ngatia (UN Major Group for Children and Youth), Hellen Apila (Kenya SDG Forum), Juma Assiago (Safer Cities, UN-Habitat), Rebecca Ochong of Global Land Tool Network discussed their experiences and lessons learned from work in safety and security, particularly pertaining to women and girls. Kimberly Tilock discussed the link between safety, security and peace, where peace is a situation where the rights of human beings are secure. It was explained that ineffective campaigns resulted from decisions made on safety and security issues affecting women and girls without them present at the decision making table. Douglas Ongoro introduced the Safer Cities for Girls project. The initiative was born out of the lack of safety for girls on the streets, in public transport and within communities. In public transport, harassment of girls manifests by making them pay higher fares, experiencing unwanted touching, being accused of indecent dressing. My Dress My Choice campaign was a response to increasing violence against women and girls on the streets of Nairobi due to what was deemed as “provocative” dressing. Boda boda public transport system posed a rape risk factor for women and girls, who were dazed with intoxicating sprays and then mugged and raped. Hellen Apila linked gender based violence with poverty, discussing it as an effect of high unemployment rates and unsustainable rural-urban migration. She also referred UN Res 2035 to support her point that women had a strong capacity to be the bearers of peace, however, they remained excluded from the decision making realms. Nick Ngatia discussed the links of New Urban Agenda to youth initiatives on safety and the need to engage the public more thoroughly. Meanwhile Juma Assiago introduced the participants to the UN-Habitat Safer Cities program that recognized safety as an issue of policy and insufficient basic service delivery.

Partner Group Sessions

Participants proceeded in one of the four partner groups: youth, activists, women and faith based organizations. The youth group Vijana Twaweza (Swahili: youth can) discussed issues most pertaining to them, such as rape and sexual harassment, crime, drug abuse, police brutality, political influences and cultural malpractices, i.e. early marriage and FGM, and ways to effectively address these issues. The youth mapped existing means like rehabilitation centers for drug users, Nyuamba Kumi initiative for crime prevention, or Aunt Jane hotline digital platform for rape and sexual abuse. The Women’s group also mapped already existing community effort towards peace and security: rescue centers, community conversations on peace, one on one and door to door life skills training, sexual and reproductive health education, linking sex workers to health care centers, etc. The women also identified existing needs to advance the work: comprehensive sex education, girls empowerment, partnerships to link women with resources, maternal health to improve care for women, free medical check ups, better basic services, including drainage and security, co-ed seminars and trainings on human rights to promote peaceful co-existence.
The activists identified existing policy gaps in relation to safety for women and girls. Among these were insufficient witness protection policies, lack of legal protection of widowed women’s property, insufficient resourcing of Volunteer Community Health workers, ineffective child Helpline number 16, insufficient access to affordable legal consultations throughout all of the 47 counties, dysfunctional forensic lab, absence of a sexual and gender based violence committees in local governments throughout 47 counties, weak links of youth, women and persons with disability to County Executive Committees. The FBOs discussed the role of school system in ensuring safety for women, the relationship between teachers and girl child, the role of schools in providing daily services, such as water and sanitation, rights education curriculum to raise awareness and courage to refuse unwanted sexual advances. They analyzed the role of the church and its capacity to create safe environment for children, its ability to host rescue centers, public outreach regarding sensitization of the public about the value of the girl child awareness raising of the Sexual Offences Act, and its capacity to initiate behavior change programs that would correspond to religious values.

Urban Lab: Leave no one Behind

The Urban Lab focused on grassroots methods of community mapping and a case study of Participatory Action Research in Kibera that was executed by a group of girls residing in Kibera that began in 2011 and continues to the day. The girls researched issues obstructing girls livelihoods in the community and identified crime and poor sanitation as the main. The girls tackled sanitation issue by initiating a Hand Washing Project in collaboration with the Polycom development project and local schools. The girls made detergents and led sensitization programs on the importance of daily hygiene for pupils.

Jane Anyango, from the Polycom development projected, discussed the disturbing results of their participatory research community mapping initiative conducted in 2016. They mapped sexual violence in public spaces to discover that unwanted touching was a daily reality in a schoolgirl’s life. Meanwhile in 90% of the cases, girls were familiar with their perpetrators. Polycom briefed on the grassroots community tools that were used to address the issue. They organized over 200 women in four regions to work on spreading awareness of sexual violence and successful interventions.

Lisa Harrington from the Aga Khan University in East Africa introduced the project Enabling Environment for Children. The project aimed to enlighten children about their rights, to deliver appropriate rights protection and, maybe more importantly, to empower children make good decisions that would benefit their well-being. The project used alternative education framework by encouraging the children to take photographs and tell a visual story of how they felt within their environments. Photography also enabled to approach complex issues of gender by analyzing differences in girls and boys’ photographs.

Urban Thinkers sessions
The Urban Labs led into a lively discussion on translating the presented community initiatives to the address issues within other participants’ community contexts. Wairimu Kariuki invited participants to reflect on the relevance of violence to food security, which in turn affects poverty levels. Everyone analyzed the challenges women producers face due to insufficient market and trade-place infrastructure, which disregards special needs of women. They discussed the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) as a way to address the insufficient care for women and resulting violence within the rural-urban linkage development. The participants agreed that community had to be more thoroughly involved in CIDP development, especially setting budget priorities for infrastructure development.

Duana Akinyi from Pamoja Trust discussed their anti-eviction work in partnership with the Settlement Executive Committee. The partnership has led to Settlement Development Plans, where communities get an opportunity to voice their priorities and include them in the County Integrated Development Plans for informal settlements. She also shared the strategy of working with revenue collectors regarding water collection and billing, which enabled more efficient work with communities in delivering clean water.

The participants then discussed how Global Land Tool Network can become a tool to promote security of tenure for women through Social Tenure Domain Model, which is being implemented in Mathare settlement and is gaining government support and recognition. Together with Juma Assiago from the Safer Cities, participants analyzed safety as a multidimensional problem that is often framed insufficiently as a social service. In light of the general election, it was now the time to push the candidates to develop a comprehensive safer cities plan to present to their constituencies. Everyone agreed that community data collection was a way to move forward and that the experiences of women could be used to sway the politicians to change city planning. Juma Assiago noted that October - World Urban month could be used as a time to collect the data regarding women’s experiences of urban safety. Safety Audits were discussed as a tool to initiate dialogue with governments.

**Stakeholder Roundtables**

During the roundtable sessions, stakeholders identified their varying capacities and strengths and developed a follow-up activity plan accordingly. The plan had assigned different roles for stakeholders to secure coordinated and effective implementation.

**Key outcomes of the UTC**

The main outcomes were a commitment from the gathered participants and their organizations to engage in developing a five year strategic plan to make their communities and cities safer for all and a primary action plan with specific activities and designated roles of leadership.
Among other key campus outcomes were:

- Reaffirmed relevance of the New Urban Agenda as a timely process oriented document to support community driven safer cities incentives;
- Reached common understanding of safety as a multidimensional concept that covers violence, poverty, public spaces, and socio-cultural aspects, which requires a holistic partnership driven approach engaging policy and basic service delivery;
- An agreement that safety for women and girls means empowerment of women and girls;
- Commitment to raise community awareness of already existing means to advocate for safety in their counties and beyond;
- Reaffirmation of community led data collection and mapping as the main tool towards community, especially women and girls’, empowerment to engage in development dialogue with governments and other relevant stakeholders.

Plenary Comments

- The community health strategy was initiated in 2006 to promote health in the community to link the community with the health facilities, it is now 10 years since it was launched, the Kenyan situation today has not improved despite the devolution of health.
- CHWs are working to ensure the community is linked with the necessary health related services. The reality is that CHWs are termed as volunteers and there are a lot of crisis in the community since the policy does not recognise the CHWs.
- How does a young person who has lost hope, sustain peace and this has made Mathare a hot spot, the government is doing a lot to eliminate young people who are struggling to survive. Youth are not involved in decision-making. There needs to have a system where young people who do not have food to put on the table are engaged in some economic activities. There is need for community ownership of processes.
- In education there is no involvement of parents, the curriculum has changed and it’s not practical. When it comes for job opportunities young people are told they must have experience and they do not get opportunities to access the necessary experience.
- You talk about the girl child and boy child, what about the child with special interests, they are the worst hit when it comes to election what of the deaf child. Think about this when you discuss the issues, for deaf children police can beat them, the deaf and dumb are the ones who suffer most, when a deaf child is being talked about there should also be
- The community has to stand up and say things have to be different and not wait for their problems to be solved. There is need to start change now, we wont change everyone but can start to change some people
- Girls get harassed when they access public transport, when a girl gets arrested by the police, they get victimised, they are asked what are they doing out at night, this is because of gender stereotypes which dictate who should be out at night and who should not
- There is weak Witness Protection for girls, when cases are taken to court, gangs come and intimidate the witnesses
- There are cases where girls get arrested in police stations for no reason and a bribe demands and if the bribe cannot be paid for them the girl has to consent to sex
“The challenge of reaching out to communities directly is the presence of gatekeepers who block communities from getting the services they need and reaching out to the real needs of the people. This leads to implementation of projects that do not benefit the communities” - Editar Ochieng, Kibera Women Network

- Donors sometimes come up with projects that do not benefit communities and there is no trickle down effect after the donors leave, an example is Kibra which has a lot of projects but does not transform the community
- The challenge with gangs is that they range from 13-17 years, for girls, many are forced into prostitution. In some places in Kayole, girls are forced into prostitution through pimping, where the agent provides them with food, water and accommodation for the girls because they come from a poor background
- Young people aged 10-13 years are forced to use drugs, Soweto is very dangerous, young boys are engaged in drug trafficking, drugs is sold in chemist shops and the community is too afraid to report these cases
- Schools are not safe for both boys and girls in informal settlements. In some schools, girls are couriers and there is a lot of cover up and such schools are protected
- There is a lot of physical violence targeting girls for instance when they turn down a boy seeking a relationship, there are also incidences of sexual violence, boda bodas are also not safe as some cyclists spray chemicals on their reflectors which when inhaled by the passengers, the passengers end up losing consciousness and get mugged. In extreme cases there has been a case of a passenger being unconscious for a period of days and being raped as well after using a boda boda for transport
- Poverty is related to GBV and if we address poverty we can address many aspects of GBV
- Young people are getting recruited into gangs and this is more so in poor localities, these young people are also vulnerable to prostitution and substance abuse through acting as couriers for gangs and drug traffickers, they also get pimped by for sex and the agents get paid the money
- There is need for a lot of awareness creation at the local level on issues of GBV mostly to enable a change of attitude among communities towards GBV and the girl child in general. This will result into putting more value on girls
- There is need for utilisation of existing spaces at the local level, and working together with institutions such as the police to address issues of GBV
- There are a lot of policy documents on issues of GBV but these are not working more so at the grassroots. There are rising cases of sexual violence among girls by family members.
- There is need for building stronger connections at the grassroots and mapping of who does what and where, this will help build synergies and at the same time prevent duplication
- Grassroots communities need to occupy existing spaces and platforms and make use of existing frameworks to champion for rights of women and girls e.g. the Constitution and at the same time effectively engage county government officials
- There is need for communities to be fully aware of what the provisions of the County Integrated Development Plans are because you cannot demand for what you are unaware exists.
- GBV has a link to poverty, if we have reduced number of people to poverty, GBV is more of individual behaviour each individual at their own personal level have their own attitude
and behaviours that makes them perpetrate GBV. Even people who are not financially stressed perpetrate GBV. There is need to reach out to the younger generation because the older generation has an entrenched gender stereotype. This will enable having a generation of young men and women who are able to respect others, i.e. a champion of change on GBV, teaching them values of gender equality, why men should respect boys and vice versa.

- There is need to contextualise solutions to development; sometimes programmes brought to the community do not work because some communities are at the very basic levels. Someone may be going to sleep hungry without food, their children sent out of school but are told many things which may not necessarily work for them.
- Young women involved in crime, are isolated in society, the projects coming in Kibera are not helping these girls. Some have to be relocated to other places.
- Young women are vulnerable to sexual violence within informal settlements. For a girl in Kibra, the first time to engage in sex is usually via defilement.
- The community health strategy was initiated in 2006 to promote health in the community to link the community with the health facilities, it is now 10 years since it was launched, the Kenyan situation today has not improved despite the devolution of health.
- CHWs are working to ensure the community is linked with the necessary health related services. The reality is that CHWs are termed as volunteers and there are a lot of crisis in the community since the policy does not recognise the CHWs.
- How does a young person who has lost hope, sustain peace and this has made Mathare a hot spot, the government is doing a lot to eliminate young people who are struggling to survive. Youth are not involved in decision-making. There needs to have a system where young people who do not have food to put on the table are engaged in some economic activities. There is need for community ownership of processes.
- In education there is no involvement of parents, the curriculum has changed and it’s not practical. When it comes for job opportunities young people are told they must have experience and they do not get opportunities to access the necessary experience.
- You talk about the girl child and boy child, what about the child with special interests, they are the worst hit when it comes to election what of the deaf child. Think about this when you discuss the issues, for deaf children police can beat them, the deaf and dumb are the ones who suffer most, when a deaf child is being talked about there should also be.
- The community has to stand up and say things have to be different and not wait for their problems to be solved. There is need to start change now, we wont change everyone but can start to change some people.
- Girls get harassed when they access public transport, when a girl gets arrested by the police, they get victimised, they are asked what are they doing out at night, this is because of gender stereotypes which dictate who should be out at night and who should not.
- There is weak Witness Protection for girls, when cases are taken to court, gangs come and intimidate the witnesses.
- There are cases where girls get arrested in police stations for no reason and a bribe demands and if the bribe cannot be paid for them the girl has to consent to sex.
Conclusion & Way forward

Role allocation and clustering

Post the Urban Thinkers forum, the roles and representative organisations were allocated as follows:

**Research and Data collection**
Pamoja Trust, Muungano wa Wanavijiji, UN Habitat, Global Land Tools Network, utilisation of the Smart Safety App, media houses

**Mobilisation and county government engagement**
Settlement Executive Committees, UNMGCY, Kenya Food Sovereignty, Rural Women Initiative – Kiambu, Rural Women Initiative – Kajiado, La Vie Foundation, media houses

**Gender Based Violence**
TICAH through partners, Amnesty International-Nairobi, Kibera Women for Peace and Fairness, Pamoja Trust (within Nairobi), Africa Youth Trust, Ministry of Planning, Action Aid, media houses

**Resource mobilisation**
Tom Oketch, Leonida Odongo, Amani Kibera, Plan International and Pamoja Trust

**Develop a campaign strategy**
Polycom

**Implementation and campaigns**
MLHRA, Fahamu Africa, Rural Women Initiative (Kiambu and Kajiado), Women Action, Kenya Food Sovereignty, Mathare Community Health Workers, Kiamiako Community Health Volunteers, media houses, MSJC and Ujamaa Family Centre

__________________________________________

**Recommendations to National Governments**

The New Urban Agenda Kenyan version should be translated in a language that the common Kenyan can read. In its current state, it is too wordy and complicated, it also does not speak the common Kenyan language, localizing SDGs means that it should reflect the Kenyan issues.
Monitoring & reporting

1. How do you intend to monitor the achievements and progress in the implementation of your action plan approved at your Campus (success indicators and other measures of achievement should be proposed)?

The UTC participants pledged to continue mobilizing their communities towards more active advocacy and development effort. They also committed to start implementing the UTC action plan through coordinated effort. Some of the suggested indicators for monitoring success:

- Number of new Community Executive Committees formed.
- Diversity of stakeholders on Community Executive Committees.
- Number of CECs that gain consultative/observatory status at the county governments.
- Community safety priorities reflected in County Integrated Development plans.
- Local community mobilization for the Urban Month.
- Five year strategic multi-stakeholder campaign plan developed and implemented by the relevant stakeholder groups.
- Number of Safety Audits led by women and other relevant stakeholders in their communities.
- Number of new partnerships formed between grassroots and other development stakeholders.
- Politicians engaged in dialogues over safety priorities with the community groups.
- Community oriented campaigns that promoted awareness raising of the prevalence of gender based violence in the community and aim to eradicate cultural malpractices that perpetuate it.

2. Explain how you intend to share the results of your action plan with the WUC community and other partners in order to jointly implement the New Urban Agenda?

- Participate in World Urban Forum 9 in Kuala Lumpur and share the successes of our community driven approaches to making cities safe for all;
- Participate in Huairou Commission’s Global Grassroots Academy, where we would exchange best practices with other grassroots women groups from all over the world;
- We will regularly share updates regarding our plan implementation with the Huairou Commission’s network members and the World Urban Campaign.

UTC key speakers

1. Christine Auclair- World Urban Campaign
2. Kimberly Tilock - County Director, Global Communities
3. Douglas Ongoro - Plan International
5. Hellen Apila - Kenya SDGs Forum
6. Leonida Odongo - Fahamu Africa
7. Jane Anyango - Polycom Development Project
8. Lisa Harrington - Aga Khan University, East Africa
9. Tom Okech - La vie Foundation
10. Rebecca Ochong - Global Land Tools Network
11. Juma Assiago - UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme
12. Diana Akinyi - Pamoja Trust
13. Ann Wanjiru - Mathare Legal Aid and Human Rights Advocacy (MLHRA)
14. Pauline Wairimu Kariuki - Rural Women Initiative

List of Participants

List of participants

List of organization represented

1. Fahamu Africa
2. Mathare Legal Aid and Human Rights Advocacy (MLHRA)
3. Polycom Development
4. Plan International
5. Pamoja Trust
6. SDGs Forum-Kenya
7. Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA)
8. Mathare Dhobi Women
9. Mathare Community Health Workers
10. Tuungane
11. Trust for Indigenous Culture and Health (TICAH)
12. Mathare Women Group
13. Langata Youth Network
14. Maendeleo Ya Wanawake – Kamukunji
15. Wamama Tunauwezo
16. Kibera Young Women Network
17. Seed of Hope
18. Ghetto Radio
19. Habari Kibra
20. Pamoja FM
21. UN-Habitat
22. United Nations Major Group for Youth and Children (UNMGCY)
23. Rural Women Initiative

List of partner groups represented

1. Grassroots organizations
2. Academia
3. Older Persons
4. Children & Youth
5. Women
6. Civil Society
7. Local & Subnational Authorities
8. Media

List of countries represented

1. China
2. Egypt
3. France
4. Germany
5. Kenya
6. United States of America
UTC Photos

UTC Social Media

https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/879946232650661889
https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/880330637424590849
https://twitter.com/HabariKibra/status/880332146489135104
https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/880333177889468417
https://twitter.com/HabariKibra/status/880335319345836032
https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/880340818070032384
https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/880341868202078208
https://twitter.com/HabariKibra/status/880349391525216259
https://twitter.com/judithkanaitha/status/880349976827764740
https://twitter.com/oeditar/status/880357464662843392
https://twitter.com/oeditar/status/880362009107288068
https://twitter.com/HabariKibra/status/880717155918110721
https://twitter.com/urbancampaign/status/882267705876852739
https://twitter.com/254Urbanites/status/880723793685209088
https://twitter.com/alfyotieno5/status/880731527923085312
https://twitter.com/HuairouConnect/status/880775146809806848