

# KOROGOCHO SITUATION ANALYSIS

A SNAPSHOT



ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION



In collaboration with  
**GOVERNMENT  
OF KENYA**

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

### **Korogocho Situation Analysis: A snapshot**

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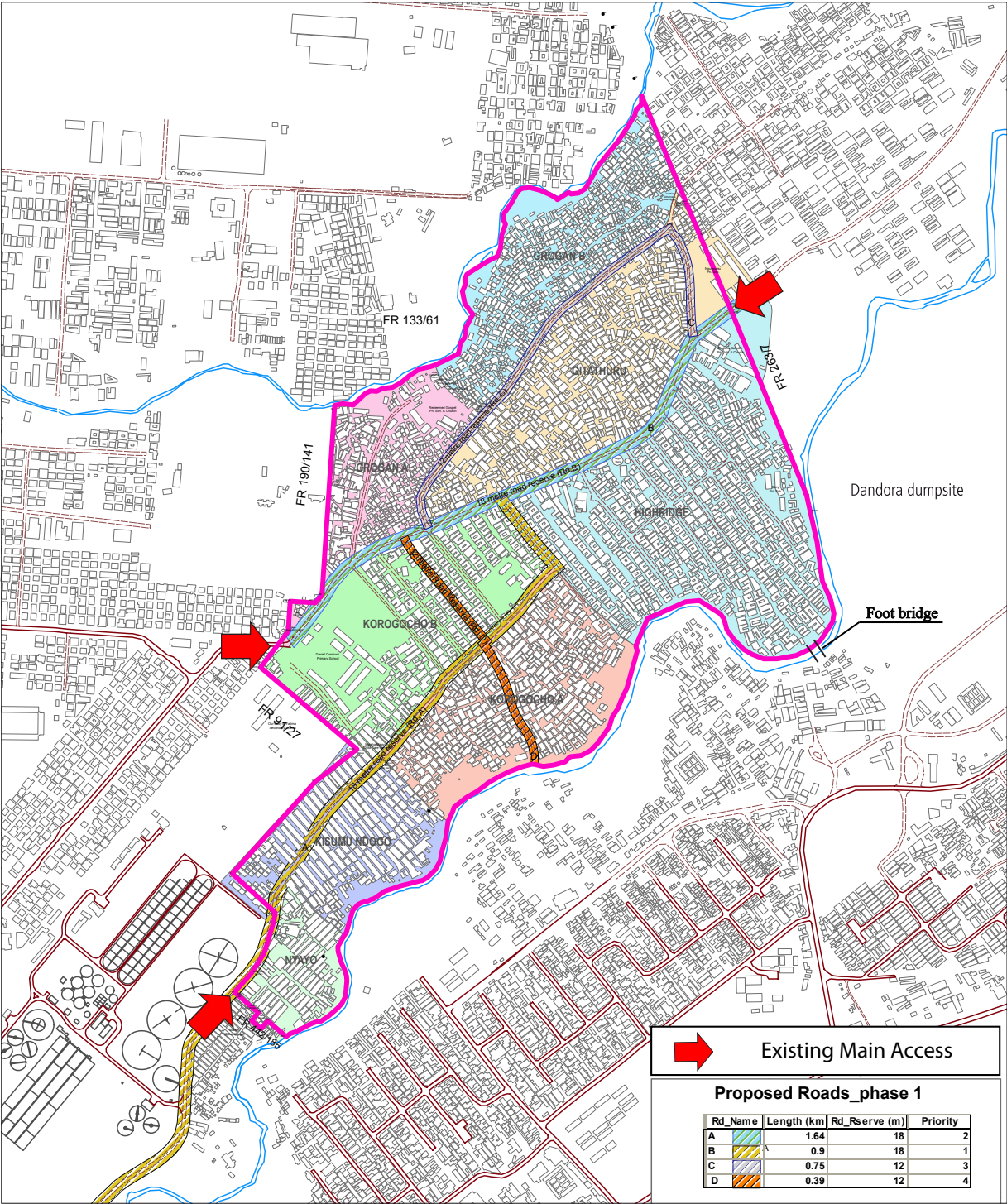
Additional thanks and acknowledgements are due to Palumbo Alessandro (KIDDP/Italian Cooperation), Enosh Onyango (Urban Development Department/MoLG) and the Korogocho Community.

**Note to the reader:** The socio economic survey as opposed to the other data collection exercises, is based on the community view and perception on the various issues and must be read in that light.



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## INTRODUCTION

**K**orogocho Slum Upgrading Programme (KSUP) is a joint initiative of the Government of Italy and the Government of Kenya with the technical assistance of UN-HABITAT. It is funded through the Kenya-Italy debt swap. It seeks to improve the living conditions of the Korogocho slum residents through an integrated and participatory approach aimed at providing security of tenure as well as preparing and implementing improvements at the physical, economic and social level.

The programme started in 2008 and an initial success, during the first phase of implementation, came through community organization work, which led to public election of 48 residents (6 for each of the 8 villages) in representation of all sections of community (women, elders, youths, tenants and structure owners). The main objective of this starting phase, however, was to acquire a detailed understanding of the settlement and its residents to help with the planning process of upgrading the area. This was done through the implementation of a Socio-economic survey complemented by base mapping (digital), structure numbering and the enumeration of the residents.

These exercises were conducted jointly by the programme leading agency, Urban Development Department/Ministry of Local Government (UDD/MoLG) and UN-HABITAT, in close collaboration with the community of Korogocho and the rest of KSUP technical working group, which includes the Physical Planning Department/Ministry of Lands (PPD/MoL), Ministry of Housing and Nairobi City Council (NCC).

This booklet, presenting a snapshot of the socio-economic situation in Korogocho, will seek to provide an overall picture of the settlement from the development perspective, which integrated analysis will serve to inform the planning process and facilitate the implementation of the upgrading programme.

Selected findings have been grouped into Physical, Social, Economic, Environmental and Institutional sections, under which “burning themes”, common for informal areas and/or specific for Korogocho, are briefly described and integrated by the collected quantitative and qualitative data, representing the appraisable situation on the ground as well as the perception and opinion of the residents.





## METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS

The four major exercises implemented in order to prepare a situational analysis of Korogocho were; Base Mapping (digital), structure numbering, enumeration of the residents and a comprehensive socio-economic survey that incorporated a visioning exercise undertaken with the community and through which they designed a shared vision for Korogocho. They shared the participatory approach, which was recognized as the most effective way to get a detailed and faithful picture of the settlement.

### BASE MAPPING (DIGITAL)

There was no accurate and up-to-date map of the area, which is common for informal settlements, so we created an accurate digital map of the eight villages that make up the Korogocho project area through aerial photographs, high-resolution satellite imagery and existing maps. This was followed by a rigorous ground verification and editing carried out by the community together with the UDD surveyors' team. All existing structures were mapped and numbered and the base maps made available in various GIS layers.

### STRUCTURE NUMBERING

Every house and/or structure was numbered with a single structure considered to be a perimeter under the same roof. The numbers were painted on the structure walls and assigned with the name of the owner and this was registered in a structure owners database. The exercise was conducted door-to-door by a team of technical Officers from UDD/MoLG and PPD/MoL with the Residents Committee (RC). Structures and their numbers were mapped on the base map while structure ownership was verified and validated by the residents and the RC.

### ENUMERATION OF RESIDENTS

The enumeration of residents was prepared and implemented by the UDD/MoLG, UN-HABITAT and PPD/MoL in close collaboration with the Korogocho community as a critical participatory "door-to-door" exercise, mainly aimed at obtaining and registering the number and status of the residents (tenant/ owner) as well as the number of years they have been living both in the structure and in Korogocho as a neighborhood. Public verifications and validation of results were undertaken before the final presentation of the data.

## Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government Korogocho Slum Upgrading Project

### ENUMERATION FIELD SHEET

Village.....Structure no.....Structure Type P / SP / T.....No. of rooms..... No. of households..... Structure Owner(s): .....

Name.....	Id No.....	Resident/Absentee.....
Name.....	Id No.....	Resident/Absentee.....
Name.....	Id No.....	Resident/Absentee.....
Name.....	Id No.....	Resident/Absentee.....
Name.....	Id No.....	Resident/Absentee.....
Name.....	Id No.....	Resident/Absentee.....

#### STRUCTURE OCCUPANCY DETAILS

No.	Name of Household Head	Id No.	H/hold size	No. of Rooms	Total space (M2)	Occupant Owner/Tenant	No of Years in Korogocho	No of years in Structure	Voters Card No	Polling station
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Enumerator.....Team Leader..... RC Representative.....Date.....

Provided by UDD/MoLG

## G.I.S. FOR KOROGOCHO

The whole body of spatial and non-spatial data collected through the situation analysis exercises was entered in a Geographical Information System (G.I.S.) to facilitate the management of the data as well as

allowing for further updating and interrogations. The G.I.S created for Korogocho will be a useful tool for planners and decision-makers for thorough analysis to work out appropriate planning proposals for an integrated and sustainable development in Korogocho.

### BOX 1

Just before the implementation of the enumeration of residents in Korogocho within the framework of the KSUP, the GoK in December 2009 undertook a comprehensive national census and released the results in September 2010.

The KSUP enumeration, far from being a duplication of the national census, benefited from the national exercise in terms of comparison and differed from it in methodology and results. This was because it:

- was undertaken and validated by the same residents

- threw light upon informal/formal ownership status in Korogocho
- reached a better level of accuracy as all households were identified and it avoided possible inaccuracies due to the fear of answering sensitive questions to unknown government officials

#### 2009 Kenya National Census

	Male	Female	Total	Households
<b>Korogocho Location</b>	21,956	19,988	41,944	12,909
Gitathuru	11,379	10,356	21,735	6,480
Korogocho	5,376	5,000	10,376	3,129
Nyayo	5,203	4,632	9,835	3,300

Village	Code	Total No. of Struct.	Missing Struct.	Total No. of Owners	Total No. of Res. Owners	Total No. of Struct owned by Res. Owners	Total No. of Non-Res. Owners	Total No. of Struct owned by Non-Res. Owners	Total Tenants	Total No. of Long-Term tenants	Total No. of Short-Term Tenants	Avg. Yrs Long-Term Tenants	Avg. Yrs Short-Term Tenants	Total Population	Avg. Household size	Avg. Space Occupied by Households	Avg. Yrs in Korogocho	Total n. Households
Kisumu Ndogo	KKN	250	6	377	102	81	272	200	1352	636	716	18.75	2.65	4841	3.39	10.62	10.7	1459
Grogan A	KGA	393	5	533	214	174	286	219	627	234	393	19.78	2.22	2752	3.27	12.06	12.36	856
GroganB	KGB	558	3	681	393	307	285	254	462	204	258	21.56	2.49	2456	2.97	13.87	17.01	832
Korogocho A	KKA	446	3	659	359	231	295	215	1192	495	697	19.22	2.46	4472	2.92	12.19	13.27	2357
Korogocho B	KKB	259	1	299	133	122	165	138	1039	411	628	19.68	2.43	3411	2.91	11.07	10.9	1175
Highridge	KHR	532	1	616	278	240	333	304	2068	852	1216	18.76	2.55	8638	3.69	11.87	10.88	1536
Nyayo	KNY	222	0	390	90	68	298	192	766	402	364	16.72	2.54	2593	3.04	10.96	11.23	853
Gitathuru	KGC	608	13	788	430	359	344	284	1100	583	517	21.25	2.78	4989	3.3	14.57	16.43	1513
Total No. of Structures		3268																
Total No. of Missing Structures			32															
Total No. of Owners				4343														
Total No. of Residing Owners					1999													
Total No. of structures owned by Residing Owners						1582												
Total No. of Non-Residing Owners							2278											
Total No. of structures owned by Non-Residing Owners								1806										
Total Number of Tenants									8606									
Total Number of long-term tenants										3817								
Total No. of Short-term tenants											4789							
Average years for long-term tenants in Korogocho												19.465						
Average Years for short-term tenants in Korogocho													2.514525					
Total Population in Korogocho														34152				
Average Household size in Korogocho															3.18625			
Average space occupied by Households in Korogocho																12.15125		
Average Years in Korogocho																	12.8475	
Total number of Households																		10581

Summary of KSUP enumeration July 2010 provided by UDD/MoLG

## KOROGOCHO SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

The Socio economic survey was divided into two phases: the PUA or participatory urban appraisal and the household and business survey. The PUA employed qualitative research techniques to collect data and used participatory tools to mobilize villagers to be part of the entire study process. The household and business survey used a conventional questionnaire and face-to-face approach to gather data from heads of households or their spouses.

Participatory tools and conventional questionnaires were developed and circulated to all relevant parties, including key government departments, for comments. From the feedback the consultants made final improvements to the methods they would be using.

The entire process included:

### 1. PRELIMINARY ACTIONS

- Consultations and preliminary meetings with the community, government ministries and other relevant parties
- Sensitization workshop involving 48 Residents Committee (RC) members
- 8 public village sensitization meetings (Barazas) conducted by the RC
- Recruiting and training of local community enumerators, supervisors and community facilitators

### 2. FIELD WORK

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) using PUA tools
- Key informant discussions
- Conventional business and household questionnaires
- Community validation of FGDs results

### 3. ANALYSIS AND FINAL DECLARATION

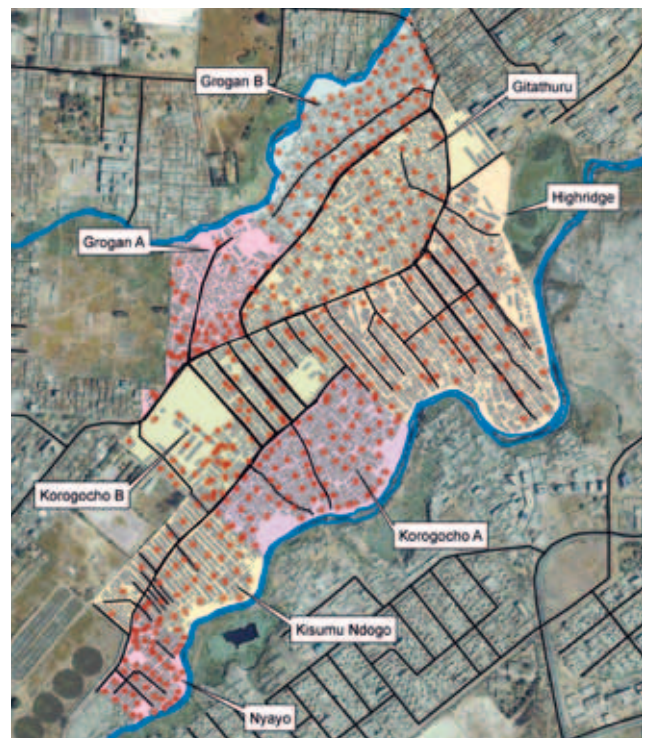
- Data analysis and cross checking
- Integration of socio-economic and spatial data in a comprehensive G.I.S.
- Final declaration workshop
- Final report

### SAMPLE SIZE AND IMPLEMENTATION

The random sampling for the implementation of the questionnaires was planned taking into consideration the densities and the geographical set up of each village. The FGDs were organized to guarantee a well mixed participation throughout the implementation of 25 PUA tools. The participatory data collection exercise took three weeks and was undertaken by 76 enumerators and facilitators recruited within the community. A total of 360 Korogocho residents took part in eight days of FGDs and 541 Household and 77 Business Questionnaires were implemented.



Business questionnaire sampling



Household questionnaire sampling

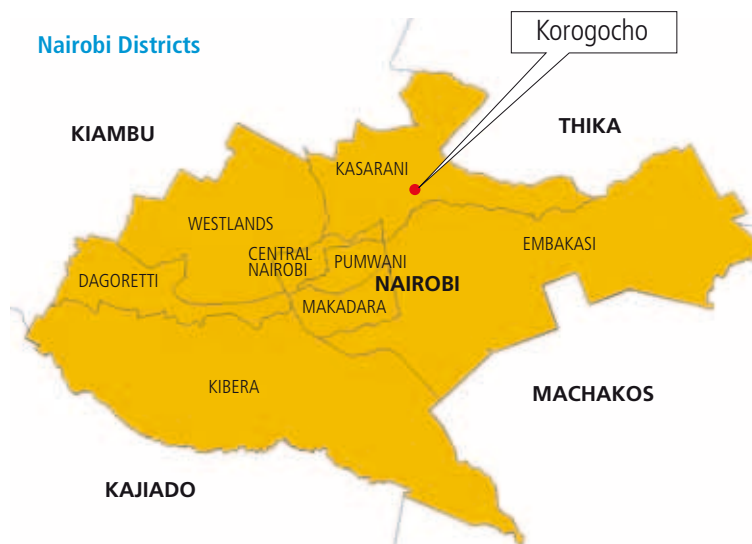
## GENERAL BACKGROUND OF KOROGOCHO

Korogocho slum is one of the about 200 informal settlements counted in Nairobi. It is located in the Kasarani district, 11 km north-east of the central business district and borders Dandora, the main dump site of the city.

Korogocho lies on top of a stone formation between Gitathuru River and Nairobi River reserves, which are, respectively, north and south of the settlement. The area began to be populated in the 1960s with quarry workers and its current configuration was mainly formed during the 1980's when it attracted slum dwellers evicted from more central areas.

The KSUP project area is made up of 8 villages (Grogan A, Grogan B, Gitathuru, Highridge, Korogocho A, Korogocho B, Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo), all of which are within the Korogocho location boundaries. When the project started, the population was estimated to range from 80,000 to 100,000 people living in 0.53 Sq/Km of government land.

In the light of the 2009 national census, despite the actual population decline seen in korogocho after the 2008 clashes, the foregoing population estimation has proved to have been exaggerated. The enumeration of the residents, finalized within the KSUP, definitively fixed the number of people currently residing in Korogocho at 34,152.



### BOX 2: VISIONING EXERCISE

As part of the participatory socio-economic survey, an exercise of community visioning was undertaken at village level involving a total of 360 people forming mixed focus groups discussions. The results of the exercise, which is recognized as the cornerstone of good and effective participatory planning, are summarized below:

	VISION	GOOD THINGS	MAIN PROBLEMS
KISUMU NDOGO	improved sanitation and access.	unity and harmony	lack of hospital
	good security	access by NGOs	lack of playing ground
	availability of business opportunities		poor sanitation
KOROGOCHO A	provision of title deeds by the government	availability of water	unemployment
	installation of power and street lights	support from the government	insecurity
	construction of sewer lines	there is cooperation	garbage disposal
KOROGOCHO B	good permanent houses with title deeds	there is health centre	lack of sewage system
	well equipped hospital	there is water	lack of title deeds
	good sewage and drainage system	there is radio station (koch F.M)	lack of security lights
GROGAN A	to see better medical care facilities	low house rent	lack of health facility
	police post	medical facility by Redeemed Gospel Church	water not enough
	murram roads and good paths	village toilet project	insecurity
GROGAN B	good roads	food is cheap	use of drugs
	good health care system	support from Catholic Church	HIV/AIDS
	more and better primary schools	cheap houses	congestion in the village
GITATHURU	plan to complete the Nyayo Ward Health Centre	good relationships among villagers	insecurity
	enhanced security ( police post)	nearest to health centre	poor health facilities
	good drainage and sewerage system	cheap house rent	poor shelter
HIGHRIDGE	drainage/sewerage lines	pipd water	unemployment
	proper housing and ownership	good toilets	lack of training centres
	government health centre	access roads	insecurity
KOROGOCHO SUMMARY	improved sanitation and drainages	unity and harmony	insecurity
	better health facilities	availability of water	poor health facilities
	security of tenure and improved shelter	availability of health facilities	unemployment
	improved roads and access	cheap rent	poor sanitation
	improved security		



## PHYSICAL ASPECTS

### SPATIAL LAYOUT, BUILDING TYPOLOGIES AND MATERIALS

The slums, intended as informal settlements, are not officially planned and develop with a variable degree of spontaneity. The disconnection with the formal surrounding's urban fabric is always evident and contributes to the residents' socio-spatial isolation.

Other similar spatial characteristics seen in Korogocho are high density and congestion, as well as lack of open spaces due to the need to maximise available land for housing and business. The commonest materials chosen for the construction of houses/ structures are usually the cheapest and readily available such as tin sheets (often recycled from the 200 Lt oil tin cans), mud and wattle. However, the type and quality of the materials may vary in cases where the level of income and the level of security of tenure (both actual or perceived) are higher.

Among the eight villages, some show a basic planned layout while others are a casual and very dense agglomerate of shacks. Further differences between the villages can be found in building typologies and materials as well as construction patterns.

The three observable main typologies, influenced by a different degree of security of tenure perception, are:

- (a) Small structures in a very dense and confused pattern, set up by those who were locally called "space grabbers", that initially settled there in

a very temporary way, occupying the strictly necessary space for the individual and in few cases for a family. Clear examples of this type are Grogan B, Grogan A and, although to a different degree, Githathuru. These three villages are said to have been the first to be established.

- (b) Rectangular big blocks internally divided into two, three or four rooms and built in parallel lines, with narrow paths to maximize the occupation. This is typical of Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo, both of which started under the guidance of Nairobi City Council and the provincial administration. More than half of Nyayo's buildings are made of stone blocks as a result of a more secure tenure perception.
- (c) A semicourt typology improperly called "Swahili type", which is mainly found in Highridge and Korogocho B. It is designed as a U-shaped block with an internal court, where the two parallel wings are usually bedrooms and the central element is often a living space for social activities. In several cases the court is closed towards the street through an additional temporary structure used in support of small informal businesses or simply as a fence.

It is said that in 1987 the City Council of Nairobi ordered the demolition of the Highridge old structures and supported the re-alignment of the same along orthogonal lines, suggesting / imposing this typology.

The socio-economic survey showed that the most-used building materials in Korogocho are earth floor (55%), mud walls (46%) and waste tin cans roofing (97%) as they are the cheapest and most readily-available materials. The commonest room size is 10x10 feet which is, on average, occupied by 3.1 people. 61% of the households have just one room and 26% have two rooms.

### 1. Common building materials

What is the MAIN type of building materials used to construct this house?										
KOROGOCHO VILLAGES										GENDER
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Githathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161 380
Wall	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Natural stones	8	0	3	3	0	1	14	4	54	11 7
Timber	2	3	11	0	0	0	3	2	0	2 2
Mud	46	53	62	37	37	55	66	33	28	43 48
Paper	1	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0 2
Corrugated iron sheets	38	41	22	59	56	39	10	47	13	40 37
Floor										
Cemented	44	35	51	57	21	33	34	59	72	50 41
Earth	55	65	46	41	76	67	64	41	28	48 58
Roof										
Corrugated iron sheets	97	97	95	99	95	100	95	98	93	95 97
Tiles	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	1 1

### 2. Main housing problem faced by the household

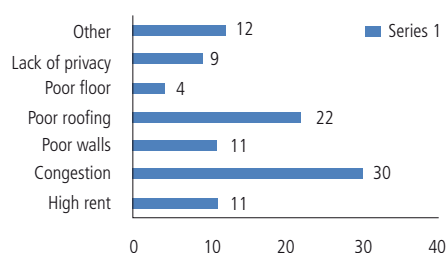




Photo © Jackson Kago

### LAND AND HOUSING TENURE

As a result of an inefficient land and housing market, as well as lack of appropriate mechanisms to facilitate access to land for the poor, a high percentage of the urban poor are confined to informal settlements. They are often located in unsuitable areas, neglected by the market or governments since prone to natural hazard, or set aside as river, roads or other infrastructure reserves. For these reasons, slum dwellers are usually considered squatters or land grabbers with no title to reside or own the land where they sit and are, therefore, often subjected to forced eviction.

In Korogocho, except for two parcels with formal allocation letters, the land established to constitute the project area is government land, although in many of the villages the residents claim the land was orally

allocated to them by the former president during a political rally in 2001, after which the settlement was entrusted to the office of the Nairobi Provincial Commissioner. A dispute has been going on since then, especially as to whether tenants were to be included as beneficiaries or structure owners only.

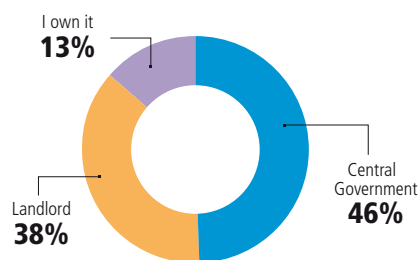
According to the enumeration results, 80% of the residents' households are tenants while 20% are owners. The number of absentee owners who rent out their structure is also high as they constitute half of the total number of owners, owning 55% of the counted structures.

The socio-economic survey also revealed that residents have no clear idea of who owns the land in the Korogocho villages, which probably gives an additional advantage to structure owners.





### 3. Who owns the land where the house stands?



### PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND BASIC SERVICES

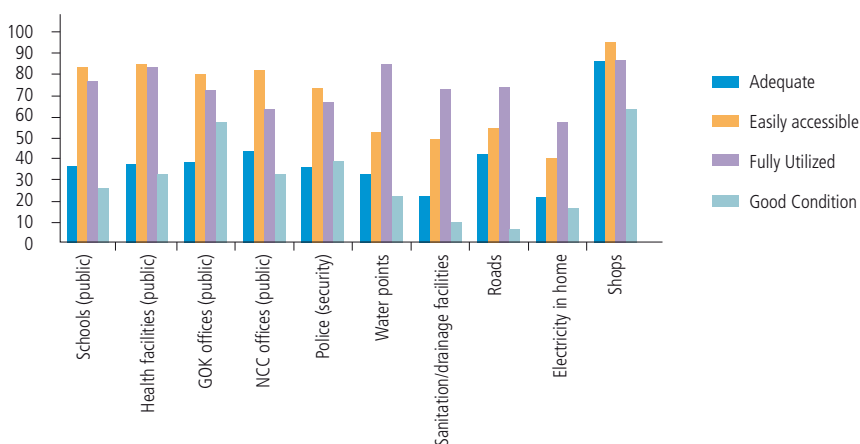
Development of physical infrastructures in the slums is insufficient and the provision of basic services is often taken over by an unregulated private sector and this affects the accessibility, affordability and quality of services available.

### WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water in Korogocho is often scarce and unreliable. There are numerous illegal connections but the majority of the residents say they rely on private water kiosks where they get water for Kshs 2 (USD 0.025) per 20-litres Jerry can. In periods of short supply, it goes up to Kshs 5. In most cases the distance to be covered to the water supply is a problem, especially for children and old women. The socio-economic survey estimated that only 41% of the residents can get water within 100 metres from the house.

Korogocho also suffers from poor environmental sanitation, low coverage of toilets and a lack of sewage and drainage systems which, besides being detrimental to residents' health, is also a major contributor to the low quality of their life. This may be the reason why improved sanitation was set among the top priority objectives in the visioning exercise (**see shared vision table**)

### 4. Adequacy of basic services



## 5. Water quality and source

Do you have piped water within 100m vicinity to your house?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	41	19	15	67	56	68	17	67	7
No	59	81	85	33	44	32	83	33	93
What is the main source of drinking water for this household?									
Piped water in house/compound	19	8	6	38	9	52	9	20	4
Piped water outside house (communal)	69	73	92	59	87	46	79	57	48
Other	12	19	2	2	3	1	12	24	49
How reliable is the main source of water?									
Very reliable	5	3	0	3	17	4	9	2	2
Reliable	23	10	14	4	36	13	41	43	39
Unreliable	64	82	85	85	47	71	38	47	44
Very unreliable	6	4	2	9	0	10	10	8	7
How would you rate the quality of water from this main source?									
Very high quality	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	2	0
Good quality	50	51	37	18	38	41	93	69	80
Poor quality	48	49	62	81	56	57	5	29	17
Very poor quality	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2

Only 38% of Korogocho households have a private pit latrine and in several villages a considerable number of people continue to use the so-called 'flying toilet', which is a plastic bag thrown out in the night over the roofs. The accessibility of toilet facilities during the night is further reduced by the high insecurity and the situation affects women and other disadvantaged groups the most, exposing them to further indignity and insecurity-related issues.

## ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION

Legal power supply at the house is not common in Korogocho and paraffin lamps are still the most used

## 8. Source of illumination

		KOROGOCHO VILLAGES (%)								GENDER	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	GroganA	GroganB	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
Paraffin lamp	52	48	49	18	93	74	55	33	30	47	54
Pressure lamp	3	15	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	3	3
Candle/ traditional kerosene lamp	11	24	20	6	2	9	9	20	0	12	11
Electricity	32	13	28	76	2	13	31	43	59	36	30

## 6. Water expenditure

How much does the household spend on water per day? (Ksh)											
KOROGOCHO VILLAGES											GENDER
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
Mean (Ksh)	18.5	17.2	22.5	15.9	14.2	12.4	27.4	15.4	26.6	17.1	19.1

## 7. Sanitation

How do you dispose of human waste in the household?											
KOROGOCHO VILLAGES										GENDER	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
Sewer connection / Septic tank	3	0	0	1	2	1	19	2	0	2	3
Private pit latrine	38	52	18	39	7	75	12	55	52	38	38
Communal pit latrine	39	30	63	57	63	20	29	27	2	42	38
Communal paying latrine	12	5	15	3	5	1	33	8	39	14	11
Flying toilets	6	11	2	0	23	0	2	8	0	3	8

source of illumination, while street lighting is almost absent.

Illegal power connections are a frequent and dangerous practice, which is mentioned among popular economic activities carried out by the youths as a way to eke out a living.

The landline phone is non-existent while use of cell phones is now common, with 87% of interviewed saying that they used one. The recent phenomenon of M-pesa, a cash transfer system using the mobile phones, is now widespread in Korogocho as well as the rest of the country.



Photo © Boniface Mwangi





## ROADS AND ACCESS

The access road network is insufficient and the community highlighted improved access and roads in their shared vision for Korogocho. Almost all existing roads and paths are dirt, causing problems of excessive dust or stagnant water pools.

The socio-economic survey respondents said that their biggest concern associated with accessing their households was poor roads (43%) together with insecurity (40%) while, 89% identified poor roads as the most prominent issue affecting access to the villages.

Internal paths are barely sufficient for the transit of pedestrian and only four trunk roads, recently upgraded by the KSUP, are suitable for cars and matatus. It is worth highlighting that the construction of the four stretches of tarmac road (4 Km) in Korogocho has already improved the transport situation and groups of young people have started providing transport to the residents with their motorbikes.

The lack of proper access has additional important repercussions on the residents safety and security complicating the operations of fire brigades and the police who are often not willing to patrol the settlement without a car.

## PHYSICAL HAZARDS AND RISKS

The major risks and hazards faced by slum residents worldwide are often due to the physical characteristics of the settlements, such as high density, difficult access and combustible building materials, as well as to the physical location on steep hills, flood-prone areas or, in some cases, near dangerous industrial installations.

In Korogocho fires have always been a threat due to the traditional cooking practices in the settlement,

with dense structures that are frequently made of combustible materials. The fires are also difficult to put out because of the scarcity of water points and the distance to the fire stations, which are often not adequately equipped and cannot access most of the areas due to the narrow paths.

The vicinity of the two rivers, with no adequate side protections and with the flow affected by the massive amount of rubbish dumped on them, makes part of the settlement prone to flooding. Korogocho residents initially developed a natural awareness of flooding prone areas and this can still be observed in several vacant areas along the two rivers.

The irregular discharge of the rivers, recently worsened by climate change, is affecting the local people both as an economic and sanitary issue. For example, washing clothes, an important economic activity in Korogocho, can be affected by a drought while too much rain can affect sanitation and increase the incidence of water borne/related diseases.

## SOCIAL ASPECTS

### HEALTH

In slum areas the dilapidated environment and the shelter basic deprivations faced by the residents such as poor sanitation and hygiene, limited access to safe water, poor condition of housing and congestion can lead to severe health problems which can be aggravated by the scarce availability and accessibility of health facilities and low quality health services.

Korogocho slum is served by two government-run health centres, seven facilities run by faith-based organizations or non-governmental organizations and six clinics supported directly by community funds. These services are integrated by several private, for-profit health care providers.

According to the socio-economic survey, availability and accessibility of the health facilities and services is not an issue, but the condition of the facilities and quality of the services provided is a major concern for the residents. Tumaini clinic, Provide International, Makwak, and City Council Hospital were mentioned as main health services providers in that order of importance. Others were Kariobangi Catholic Church Health Centre and Catholic Dispensary. When asked to indicate the category of ownership, the reliable health facilities belonged to, many residents did not know who actually owns the clinics.

Due to the “informal status” of most health service providers, there is no comprehensive updated

record of principal diseases and cause of deaths in Korogocho.

What is well known is the relation between the most common diseases and the environmental conditions in the settlement, with a direct reference to water quality and sanitation, hygiene behaviours and dump site vicinity. The effects of this on the local people's health are skin diseases, respiratory ailments, diarrhoea and typhoid.

Respiratory diseases are also aggravated, and sometimes provoked, by the high congestion of houses and the use of fossil by-products for cooking in busy and multi-purpose rooms.

The insufficient or inadequate nutrition suffered by those living in the slum contributes furtherly to their high vulnerability to health problems.

## 9. Nutrition and Health

Do members of this household get enough food to eat?

	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	36	28	42	56	23	28	41	39	35	41	34
No	64	72	58	44	77	72	59	61	65	59	66
Coping mechanisms (those not having enough to eat)											
Skipping a meal	68	68	43	59	81	83	82	53	56	61	70
Eating less	25	27	32	35	17	2	15	47	41	28	24
Borrowing food	3	4	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	7	2
Other	4	1	20	6	2	0	97	0	3	4	4

## 10. Common meals

What is the most common meal taken for LUNCH in this household?											GENDER
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Githeri	27	18	18	35	31	20	31	24	37	34	24
Ugali	25	9	28	18	41	26	31	18	30	29	23
Rice	23	28	29	28	10	19	5	49	20	18	25
Chapati	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Porridge	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
Chips	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	4	1	3	4	0	14	5	2	6	1	6
None	19	44	17	13	15	19	26	8	6	15	21
What is the most common meal taken for DINNER in this household?											
Ugali	80	80	57	85	81	75	90	84	87	80	79
Githeri	9	11	15	5	10	6	3	6	9	9	8
Rice	8	10	22	4	1	12	3	10	4	6	9
Chapati	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1
Chips	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	1
Not mentioned	2	0	2	4	2	3	3	2	0	2	2

## 11. Leading health problems

Please tell me in your own opinion, which are the two leading health problems in your village?

	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV/AIDS	44	35	28	85	77	12	26	59	13
Malaria	41	37	52	15	33	64	48	41	50
TB	28	25	17	30	37	49	28	20	6
Typhoid	25	24	32	32	19	22	29	8	30
Diarrhea	13	14	8	10	3	10	24	22	17
Respiratory Tract infections	5	6	8	8	0	7	3	10	0
Skin diseases	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Kwashiorkor	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
STDs	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	6	0
Dental problems	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
Others	12	34	11	6	13	1	7	10	9
Not mentioned	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0

HIV prevalence in Korogocho is known to be 14%, double the national average, and, according to a recent survey undertaken by APHRC (African Population and Health Research Centre), AIDS and tuberculosis combined account for 50% of deaths among those aged over five.

Malaria cases, although present in Korogocho due to the movements of residents from and to affected areas in the country, are thought to be overestimated since most the high fever symptoms are treated as malaria before a valid confirmation.

## 12. HIV/AIDS

How many people do you know who have died of HIV/AIDS in your village within the last 6 months?

	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very many	20	25	2	5	38	10	31	33	11	12	23
Many	34	27	38	48	50	28	12	35	20	35	33
Few	13	8	20	16	6	13	17	12	11	14	12
Very few	8	16	14	0	2	9	9	2	11	6	8
None	10	3	5	1	0	30	12	12	22	10	9
Don't know	15	20	22	27	1	9	17	4	24	20	13
Not mentioned	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	1

A significant contribution to deaths among those aged five and older is given by injuries related to interpersonal violence. It reflects the high levels of insecurity and violence among the population which indirectly affects the accessibility of health facilities, especially at night when is perceived to be dangerous to visit the doctor.



### 13. Frequency of ill health

How frequent do you experience ill health in this household?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very frequent	1	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Frequent	23	19	34	6	27	28	21	22	33
Rarely	72	78	62	90	67	67	72	76	61
Never	2	0	2	3	2	4	2	0	6

### EDUCATION

Children from slums are less likely to enrol in school and complete primary education due to the poverty, which often forces the households to choose between food for the family and school for the children. This applies even more to higher levels of education and contributes to the perpetuation of a cycle of poverty transmitted through the generations. In many cases the family opts to take the children out of school and put them into income generating activities which can sometimes be illegal.

In Kenya, primary education is free but in Korogocho there are only two public primary schools, which cater for about 4,000 children, and the rest are non-formal schools supported by either NGOs or FBOs or are completely private. For most of them the average monthly fee is Kshs 200 to 250 (2.5/3.12 USD), which, when combined with the cost of uniform and books, is a burden that many residents cannot easily afford.

Surprisingly, given the public schools' formal entry requirements and the transport costs to cover the longer distance, the private schools are more attractive for the Korogocho residents.

An additional problem, with important repercussions on the future of the students, is the quality of the teaching and the lack of recognition of certificates obtained at the informal and private schools.

The informal facilities also suffer from the high level of congestion and poor state of the structures which, among other problems, sees just 18.2% of schools having electricity.

### INSECURITY AND CRIMES

The high population density and lack of social cohesion, coupled with high school drop out rate and unemployment, are major contributors to the rampant

perception and actual state of insecurity in the slums. As a consequence, the high level of interpersonal violence is unsurprising, as well as reduced inhibition towards committing or accepting violence.

The marginalization of residents in informal settlements also means that they are rarely served by social institutions such as the police and the justice system, and this allows the spreading of a culture of impunity. The perceived institutions' indifference towards injustice in slum communities often results in community measures, which usually take the form of "mob justice" meted out to people suspected of committing crimes.

Compared to other slums, probably due to the longer stay of the residents (the average length of stay in Korogocho is about 17 years), the cohesion and harmony is a perceived resource in the settlement and an encouraging sense of belonging constitutes an additional important if intangible asset.

### 14. Sense of belonging

Would you say that there is a strong SENSE OF BELONGING among Korogocho people?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	73	73	74	71	70	55	84	80	80
No	27	27	26	29	30	45	16	20	20
Would you say that there is a strong SENSE OF Sharing of common things?									
Yes	71	52	66	61	90	67	88	90	56
No	29	48	34	39	10	33	12	10	44

Notwithstanding this, insecurity is definitely an issue in Korogocho and the effect that it has on the life and business activities of the residents can be seen in by the way that they always mention the issue as a first priority to address. (see shared vision table)

### 15. Perception of insecurity

Base: Total sample	541	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	Male	Female
		79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
Yes	17	13	42	9	7	6	26	14	30	20	16
No	72	81	55	86	83	87	57	71	37	63	75
Sometimes	11	6	3	5	10	6	17	16	30	16	8

According to the socio-economic survey in Korogocho, 72% of the residents feel insecure within the settlement; robberies and mugging are the most frequent crimes while rape and kidnapping are also

rampant. 66% of respondents said crimes are usually committed during the day. When it came to identifying the main crime perpetrators, an overwhelming majority of those interviewed indicated youths as the main criminals (91%), while 6% said 'the police'.

All insecurity and crime statistics collected by the survey indicate Grogan B as the most problematic village.

## 16. Leading problems

In your opinion, please name the LEADING problem in this village?

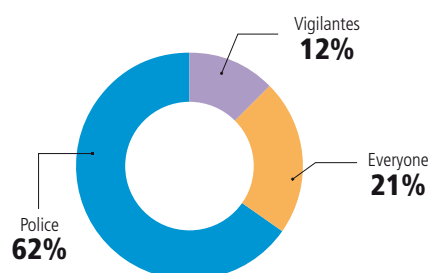
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Insecurity	46	30	31	75	70	45	22	65	17
Inadequate health facilities	7	1	2	3	1	7	34	4	9
Prevalence of disease	7	6	5	1	2	12	10	8	13
General pollution	6	9	2	0	3	0	5	0	35
Drug abuse	3	1	3	0	3	4	5	2	2
Drunkenness	2	9	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Inaccessibility during rains	2	4	0	5	0	0	2	4	6
Lack of electricity	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Inadequate schools	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Other	21	30	51	11	10	23	9	16	15
Don't Know	5	6	8	4	7	6	7	2	2

The level of insecurity is also raised by various illegal lucrative activities undertaken in Korogocho such as drug trafficking, illegal brewing, selling of stolen goods and prostitution.

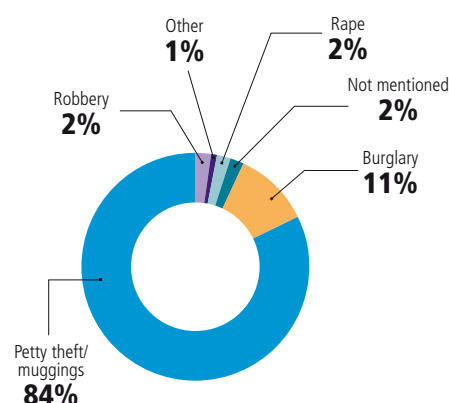
Another important issue is the growing phenomenon of gangs, who often fight for control of areas or lucrative activities in the slums.

Despite the relatively satisfactory levels of cohesion and harmony, it was estimated that in Korogocho not fewer than 3,000 people were directly affected and 15 men died during the clashes that followed the 2007 national election, when ethnic and political divisions resulted in rioting and battles with the police.

## 17. Party responsible for safety/security



## 18. Main Type of crime



## OTHER POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONFLICT

In spite of their small size, Korogocho's eight villages each have unique characteristics. Ethnic and religious diversity, together with the socio-economic status, are the main defining lines. As a reflection of the national situation, Kikuyu, Luo and Luhya are the dominant ethnic groups while Catholic, Protestant and Muslim are the largest religious groups.

Although gangs are often structured on ethnic and sometimes religious lines, in Korogocho ethnic and religious diversity don't seem to be significant or regular sources of conflict, although the evidence of the 2007/8 post-election violence revealed that if manipulated, those differences can degenerate into violent conflict.

The other level of conflict, which is more or less latent, is between structure owners and tenants, with the latter forming the majority of the residents and the former having the power to evict thanks to the informal character of the rent agreement and their better connection with the provincial administration.

Even in Korogocho, cases of acute protests from tenants who refused to pay increased rent have been registered and some informal settlement have recently seen vigilante groups taking sides depending on the ethnic origins. In Korogocho since the 2007/08 clashes

## 19. Length of stay

Length of time lived in Korogocho/ village (years)											Gender	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	Kibera	Male	Female
Living in Korogocho	17.6	20.3	17.7	15.9	20.4	20.4	13.2	17.8	11.9	10.0	19.1	16.9
Living in village	15.6	17.4	16	14.6	20.2	16.1	11.7	16.1	9.5	-	17.1	14.9

a number of structures, especially in Grogan B, were vacated and now are occupied by young squatters who don't pay rent.

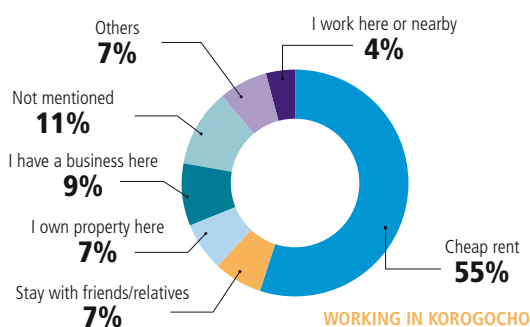
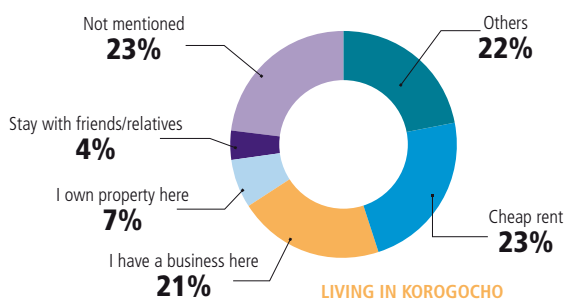
Other minor source of conflict, often underestimated, is based on the low level of education coupled with the 'word of mouth' communication that makes the slum a conducive environment for rumours and miscommunication, which may lead to conflicts. This can also be an undermining factor of development initiatives.

The socio-economic survey summarised the following as main causes of conflict: money issues at the household level and land/rent issues, insecurity and tribal animosities at the settlement level.

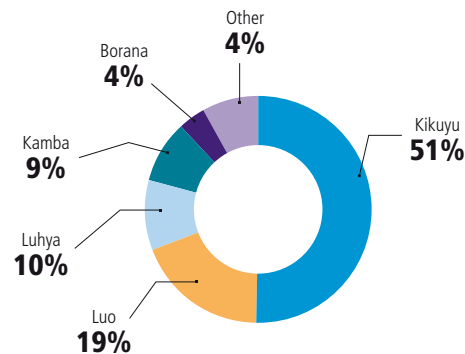
## 20. Cause of conflict

Cause of conflict in Household	%	Cause of conflict in Korogocho	%
Marital problems	3	Land issues	14
Money issues	55	Rent issues	14
Children issues	1	Insecurity issues	27
Drunkenness	2	Tribal animosities	13
Drug abuse	1	Administrative matters	4
Food issues	7	Religious differences	1
Irresponsibility	1	Political differences	4
Other (specify)	1	Other (specify)	20
No conflict	27	Not mentioned	4

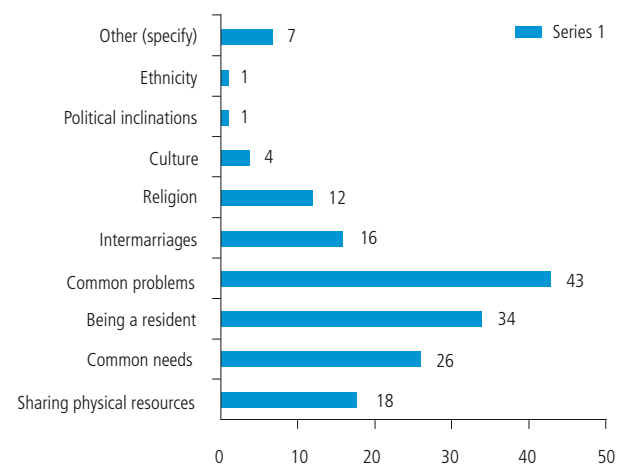
## 21. Reason for living/working in Korogocho



## 22. Ethnic groups



## 23. Main united factors



## SOCIAL GROUPS

Slum dwellers often rely on social groups to fill the gaps which stem from their low income and lack of provision or access to basic services. They should be encouraged and supported as a mean to promote community cohesion and organization.

According to the socio-economic survey, the most popular social groups are women groups and "merry go round" groups, followed by social welfare and youth groups, with the former dominated by women and the latter by men. Apparently only few young women in korogocho participate in youth groups. The main issues addressed by the social groups are financial (45%), funeral (21%), health (8%) and educational issues (4%).

## GENDER AND YOUTH

In Korogocho, as in most informal settlements in Nairobi, there is a high percentage of widows and single mothers who shoulder the burden of bringing



up the children in difficult conditions. They experience a high vulnerability, both at the social and economic levels. Women have far higher levels of perceived and actual insecurity than men, however they evince a considerable resilience in the way they assume the role of agents of social cohesion through enculturation of communal and family values.

School abandon, unemployment and the consequent lack of hope in the future, make the youth vulnerable to becoming street boys, being victims of gangs or joining early marriages, and suffering or committing rape as well as other crimes. Notwithstanding, many young people in Korogocho exhibit high coping abilities to the difficult circumstances, using their creativity and insight to establish social and/or cultural enterprises.



## 24. Social groups rating

Familiarity, membership, and rating of benefits from social groups									
	FAMILIARITY			MEMBERSHIP			BEST GROUP TO MEET NEEDS		
	Village average	Male	Female	Village average	Male	Female	Village average	Male	Female
Base: Total sample	541	161	380	541	161	380	541	161	380
TYPE OF GROUP	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Women groups	33	25	37	15	2	20	25	2	33
Youth groups	16	20	14	3	10	0	6	20	0
Men groups	5	11	3	1	2	0	1	5	0
Social welfare grps	15	19	13	13	18	11	17	25	15
Merry-go-round	27	17	32	21	9	25	30	16	36
Business groups	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	7	3
Religious groups	5	5	5	5	8	4	7	11	5
None	42	46	41	47	48	47	2	2	2

## ECONOMIC ASPECTS

### EXPENDITURES

The privatized informal provision of services has long been present in slum areas, where dwellers pay more for a lower quality of services and goods than in formal areas.

While this process extends services to areas that would not otherwise have them, it also imposes considerable costs on the poor. Clear examples are the higher costs borne by the slum dwellers for water supply and sanitation, education and the necessity of buying products sold in small quantities which results in a higher final cost.

According to the socio-economic survey, the Korogocho residents households spend more than half of their monthly income on food, housing accounts for a reasonable 7.6% while, surprisingly, education with a 9.4% is the second highest expenditure item. Data also suggests that it is not uncommon for them to have to borrow just to pay routine household expenditure.

## 25. Household borrowing

Has this household borrowed money/ asset recently?										GENDER	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	21	35	17	3	35	6	22	16	33	19	22
No	79	65	83	97	65	94	78	84	67	81	78
If the household has borrowed money, from whom has the household borrowed money/ asset recently?											
Base: Total sample	114	28	11	2	30	4	13	8	18	31	83
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Friends	35	39	27	0	27	50	8	63	56	39	34
Business owners	22	29	9	0	40	0	23	0	6	16	24
Relatives	13	11	9	50	13	50	8	13	11	19	11
Micro Finance Inst's	6	0	9	50	3	0	15	13	6	10	5
Merry-go-round	6	0	9	0	0	0	15	13	17	3	7
Banks	3	7	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	2
Other	12	14	36	0	10	0	15	0	6	6	14
Not mentioned	3	0	0	0	7	0	8	0	0	3	2



Photo © Boniface Mwangi

The average household income according to the survey is estimated to be around Kshs 7,300 (91.25 USD) per month, although it is worth admitting that an accurate quantitative estimation of income is difficult to evaluate, both for the sensitivity of the topic and the fact that the average figure is affected by the peaks produced by the illegal sources of income which, according to the FGDs, have a substantial weight in the calculation.

A lower economic power coupled with the limited decision making authority is experienced averagely by the Korogocho women and this is reflected in the poor control over important household assets, which is traditionally left to men.

In Korogocho, income generation activities at the informal level are divided into legal and illegal. The legal ones are mainly garbage recycling, washing clothes, emptying latrines and roadside cooking while, among the illegal activities, are commercial sex, illegal brewing and selling, selling of stolen goods, drugs and glue for sniffing.

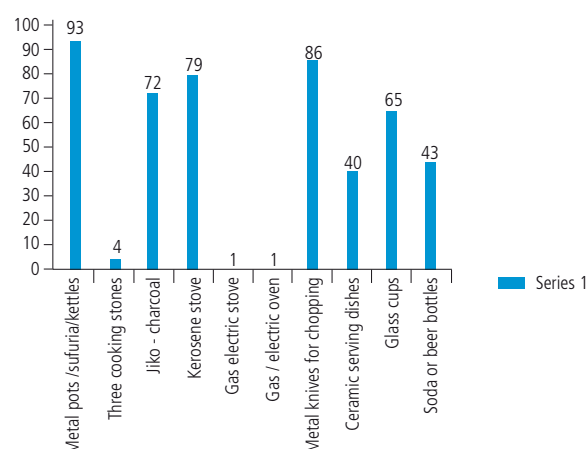
## EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Slum dwellers usually don't have access to the formal labour market due to poor levels of education, lack of professional skills, poor networking access and the physical distance to the source of employment.

These problems make the urban poor more economically vulnerable because of the instability of the jobs and the meagre salaries, when they do find work, which is the result of the high availability of cheap labour from marginalized areas.

Given the relatively poor neighbouring areas, where no industries nor upper class estates are present, a significant portion of the Korogocho residents experience limited spatial mobility for their economic occupations and rely mostly on the dump site-related activities and, when possible, on running a small business within the settlement.

## 27. Household assets



## 26. Household mean expenditures and average income

Total household mean expenditure by village								
Village	Food	Health	Rent	Educating	Water	Sanitation	Others	Average Total Income
Gitathuru	37.5%	2.5%	17.5%	20.5%	2.5%	2.5%	17%	7477.3
Grogan A	16.7%	8.3%	6.7%	25%	10%	33.3%	0	7745.6
Grogan B	66.7%	0.4%	6.7%	4.4%	6.7%	0	15%	3826.9
Highridge	80%	8%	6%	1.75%	3%	0.6%	0	7657
Kisumu Ndogo	65%	10%	5%	10%	5%	5%	0	10666
Korogocho A	51%	15.3%	5.1%	10.2%	10.2%	0	8.2%	7594.7
Korogocho B	44%	7%	10%	4%	4%	1%	30%	5939.5
Nyayo	60%	8%	12%	12%	4%	2%	2%	9914
Korogocho Villages	Food	Health	Rent	Educating	Water	Sanitation	Others	Average Total
Average Total	51.6%	7.4%	7.6%	9.4%	4.7%	7.5%	12.4%	7388.5

Other activity observable along the Korogocho rivers is the washing and drying of recycled plastic bags collected in the dump site which are then sold for Ksh 10 per dozen to the kiosks.

Businesses that require a relative capital investment are harder to set up due to the lack of access to credit, which is partially overcome through borrowing from

### 28. Income source

What is the main income source for the household?

Sources of income	%
Business	49
Wage/ employment	42
Rental	2
Other	4
Not mentioned	4

family, neighbours or social groups such as saving schemes or merry go round groups.

Kiosks, hotels, green groceries selling, water vendors, barbers/ salons, livestock keeping are some of the commonest enterprises undertaken in Korogocho.



Photo © Boniface Mwangi

### 29. Business survey coverage and tribes

Type of Business covered in the business survey				Bussiness owner Respondent tribe	%
	Total	Males	Females		
Retail shop	12	16	6	KIKUYU	60
Butchery	3	5	0	LUO	14
Food outlets (Hotels)	9	14	3	LUHYA	12
Bars	3	0	6	KAMBA	4
Kerosene outlet	1	0	3	BORANA	4
Water vendors	3	0	6	MERU	3
Open air	12	5	21	EMBU	3
Salon/Barber shops	9	9	9	KISII	1
Cereals outlets	1	0	3		
Other	47	49	44		
Not Mentioned	1	2	0		

### 30. Bussiness challenges

Challenges of conducting business in Korogocho	Total	Males	Females
Insecurity	57	63	50
Lack of capital	42	35	50
Inadequate water supply/ dusty	14	12	18
Low income	14	12	18
Lack of customer/	14	16	12
Poor housing	13	16	9
Few customers	10	12	9
High competition	10	12	9
Debts	10	12	9
Difficulties in getting the premises	9	9	9
Poor roads	9	9	9
High rent	8	12	3
Fluctuation of price	8	5	12
High prices for stock	6	9	3
High tax	6	5	9
Pollution	6	7	6
Cost of transport	5	2	9
Lack of electricity	5	7	3
Lack of market for products	5	5	6

### 31. Bussiness licences

Whether owning bussiness licence

	Total	Males	Females
Yes	12	14	9
No	88	86	91

Whether easy to get bussiness licence

	Total	Males	Females
Very Difficult	35	44	24
Difficult	34	33	35
Moderate/Fair	16	9	24
Easy	13	9	18
Very Easy	3	5	0

Consequences of not having bussiness licence

	Total	Males	Females
None	34	33	35
Bribe	13	12	15
Harassment from NCC/Government	44	47	41
Arrests/Fire	3	2	3
Other (specify)	6	7	6

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The quality of the environment in low-income areas of the cities is often alarmingly poor and this impacts not only the health of the inhabitants but also on their socio-economic spheres.

In Korogocho the level of pollution is high. The vicinity of the huge Dandora dump site affects the life of the residents and the environment where they live. Dandora, 30 acres of land where every day over 2,000 tons of waste are dumped, was ranked in 2007 as one of the most polluted urban sites in the world.

Unexpectedly, the dumping site is never mentioned among the main problems listed by the community. Indeed they look upon it as a resource, disregarding the consequences for their health.



As opposed to supply, disposal services are not attractive for the informal private sector and usually don't find the will of residents to invest much of their meagre income on waste management, grey water and human waste disposals.

### 32. Source of pollution

Major source of water pollution	%	Health effects	%	Suggested solutions	%
Solid waste	60	Water borne diseases	61	Proper drainage system	21
Waste water	46	Smelly water	20	Water to be treated	17
Human waste	46	Rendering water unusable	11	Use high quality pipes	10
Overflowing pits	40			Construct of sewer systems	5
Storm drainage	33			Toilet facilities to be improved	5
Siltation	14			People to stop dumping waste into river	5
Latrines	14			NCC to help community to solve such problems	5
				Repair leaking water pipes	4
Major source of air (smoke) pollution	%	Health effects	%	Suggested solution	%
Dandora NCC dumping site	44	Breathing problems	42	Dumping site to be relocated	43
Burning waste	31	Respiratory infections	23	Stop burning waste	17
Dumping sites within villages	14	Poor health	21	Recycle waste	8
Commercial activities	4	Discomfort	5	Proper garbage disposal	5
Residential houses	4	Eye irritation	4	Burn waste far from village	3

Given the gap left by the NCC as waste management service provider, the task is taken over by individuals and CBOs with scarce and discontinuous results.

The absence of a sewage system or maintained drainages makes the two rivers the main destination for all kinds of waste water. The practice of emptying the septic tanks of the several communal and private sanitation facilities directly into the rivers is an additional cause of contamination.

The high density and lack of space don't allow for any environmental beautification; trees and plants are almost absent. Average the local people have given up on the idea of seeing beauty in their environment and sporadic attempts are immediately frustrated by the rampant negligence for public or other peoples' goods.

### 33. Waste management

Who provides solid waste services in this area?

Who provides solid waste services in this area?											
KOROGOCHO VILLAGES (%)										GENDER (%)	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	GroganA	GroganB	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	161	380
NCC	4	0	6	1	3	1	16	0	2	4	3
NGOs	2	0	2	1	0	3	5	0	4	3	1
CBOs	9	3	40	1	1	14	7	6	0	7	9
Private companies	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Individuals	49	38	11	63	28	74	81	78	31	47	50
Other	7	35	5	1	2	0	2	4	4	7	7
None	34	25	38	33	66	20	3	16	63	36	34

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## INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

In slum areas, institutions are generally perceived as distant from the people and their needs and this is due to their evident absence as basic services providers and as social justice guarantors.

This is aggravated by the low level of communication between the slum communities and the institutions, resulting in little involvement of the people in government decisions affecting their lives.

The reflexes of this situation are observable in Korogocho as well as in other slums where the poor involvement of the residents in the identification and implementation of development initiatives, promoted by public authorities and other entities, led to failures or proved to be unsustainable.

### 34. Development projects

Development project initiated	%
Schools	9
Health facilities	5
Playgrounds	0
Water points	9
Toilets	24
Drainage	1
Roads	27
Other	22
Not mentioned	3
Level of involvement	%
Involved a great deal	1
Involved a lot	9
Involved a little	10
Not involved	33
Not involved at all	44

Party responsible	%
Local (Korogocho) people	7
Local leaders	6
ngo/CBOs	48
Religious organization	4
Government of Kenya (GoK)	28
Nairobi City Council	2
Other	2
Not mentioned	3
Opinion Management	%
Very well managed	7
Well managed	6
Neutral	48
Badly managed	4
Very badly managed	28
Don't know	2



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### BOX 3

Korogocho is classified as a location in the Kenya Provincial Administration structure; it is headed by a Chief. The location is divided into three sub-locations each of which is headed by an assistant Chief.

The three sub-locations are:

- Gitathuru Sub-location (covering Gitathuru, Grogan A, Grogan B and Ngomongo, which is not included in the project area)
- Korogocho Sub-location (covering Highridge and Korogocho B villages)
- Nyayo Sub-location (covering Korogocho A, Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo villages)

The Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs are civil servants under the Office of the President, Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security. They are supported by village elders who are selected / elected from each village as the representative of the people.

In accordance with the Local Authority Structure, there is one Councillor representing the Korogocho Ward. The Councillor is elected directly by the people in the national election and is their representative in the Nairobi City Council.

*\* The administrative structure may change with the implementation of the new constitution promulgated in 2010*









**GOVERNMENT  
OF KENYA**



**ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION**

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