



2010

# Korogocho socio-economic survey report

## Final

This report contains the findings from the Korogocho socio-economic survey conducted in between October 2009 and December 2009.

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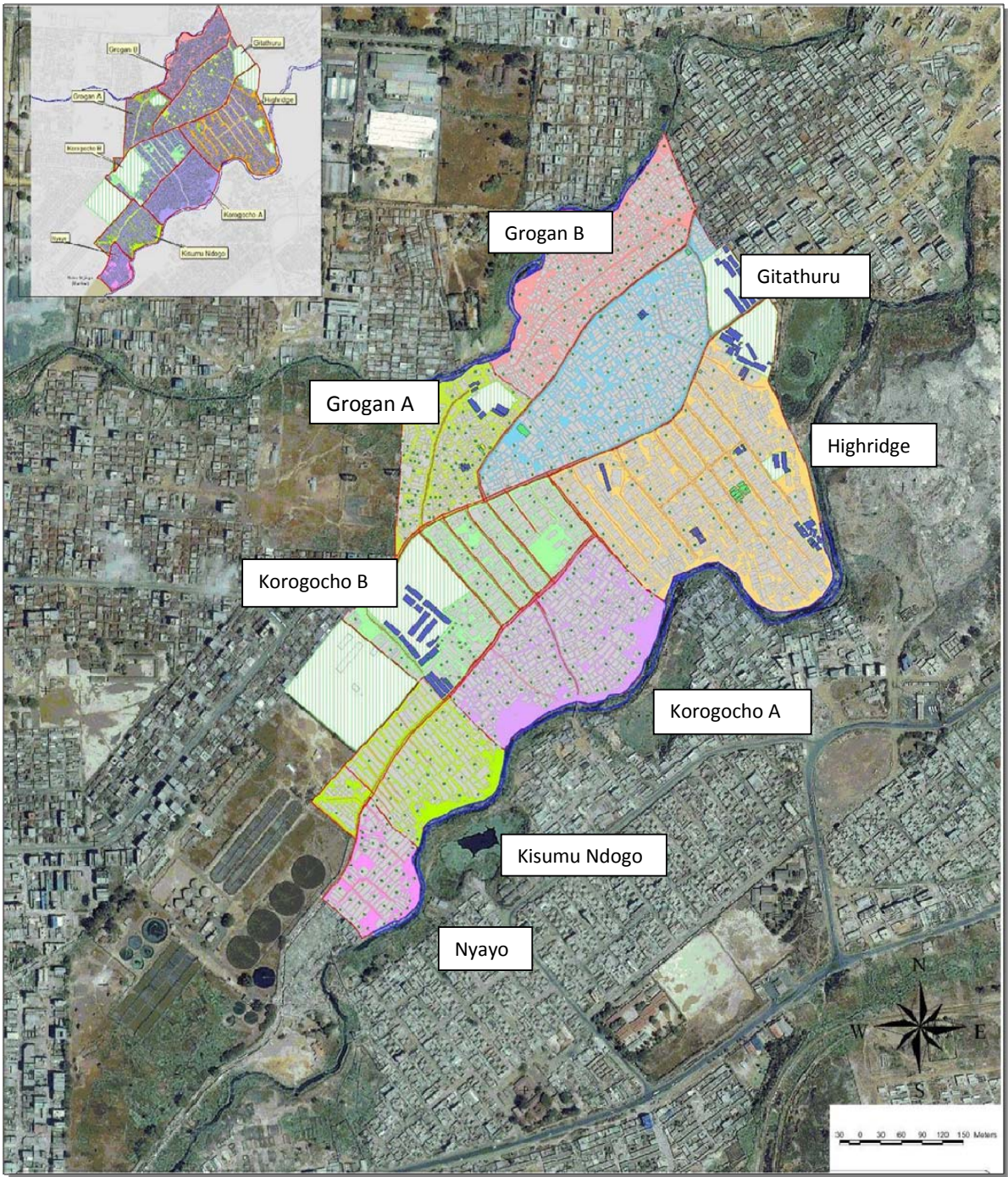
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Map of Project Area – Korogocho



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

The Korogocho slum is the fourth largest informal settlement in Nairobi. It is located within the Kasarani Division, in the East of Nairobi, approximately 11kms from the central business district. It is estimated that it houses between 100,000 to 120,000 people on 1.5 square kilometers of land owned by the Government of Kenya. This population figure is, however, thought to be exaggerated. The 2009 National Census figures are expected to show the correct population size and thereby correct the anomaly.

The Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme is a joint initiative of the Government of Kenya, Government of Italy and UN-HABITAT. It seeks to upgrade Korogocho Slum in order to improve the living and working conditions of residents. This will be achieved through coordinated support to the community to provide the residents of Korogocho with security of tenure through an appropriate land tenure system and to prepare and implement improvements of the social, economic and physical living conditions of the Korogocho communities.



### Approach and Method

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

Participatory tools and conventional questionnaire were developed and circulated to all relevant stakeholders and key government departments for comments. From the feedback the consultants did final improvement on the tools.

### Preliminary Discussions

The process started with preparatory/preliminary discussions with the various stakeholders who represented the various agencies, as follows

- CBOs, FBO, resident organizations, community groups, Provincial Administration, opinion leaders etc (A meeting was held with the stakeholders in Karen in the month of June)
- Nairobi City Council
- NGOs working in Korogocho
- Department of Housing
- UNHCS/ HABITAT among others

During the preliminary discussions with the stakeholders the following were discussed and agreed:

- It was agreed that entry into the settlement would be facilitated by the village elders who would serve as guides.
- Selection of research assistants would be localized at village level. There would be announcements through the office of the chief to notify local people to come for interviews.
- Training of the local facilitators/ assistants – Training would be done on site
- Stakeholders’ meeting – Another meeting would be held with the whole community to notify them of the consultants expectations and their role in this process.
- Details of the socio-economic study – These were presented but were further re-emphasized during the stakeholders meeting.
- Schedule of all the meetings at local level – This was agreed upon with the community and adhered to.

### **The PUA Process in Korogocho**

Entailed;

- Set-up visits to make initial contacts and detailing of the process
- Stakeholders meeting – To inform the community of the whole process and the timelines
- Training of field assistants – there were two separate training, one for interviewers and the second for the FGDs field assistants. The training took 2 days and 1 day for pre-testing of the tools.
- Socio-economic interviews and focus group discussions - this was the actual field work.
- Dissemination workshops - This was held after the completion of fieldwork to inform the community on the findings
- Declaration workshop – This is the day when the community is to be asked to check and declare that all findings are a true reflection of the situation on the ground.

### **List of the Participatory Tools**

The participatory tools that were applied were as follows;

1. Identification table
2. Historical profile
3. Shared Vision
4. Social mapping
5. Transect walk
6. Trend Lines
7. Seasonal calendar
8. Household resource management
9. Mobility mapping
10. Hotspot mapping and analysis
11. Safety Audit

12. Health and Sanitation
13. HIV/AIDS assessment
14. Sustainability Analysis
15. Institutional Analysis
16. Networking Analysis
17. Household Income & Expenditure Analysis
18. Social stratification
19. Livelihood Analysis
20. Economic Issues Analysis by Gender
21. Gender analysis
22. Identification of Existing Skills in the village
23. Community Conflict Management and Resolution
24. Problems and development opportunities ranking
25. Community declaration

All the participatory tools shown above were illustrated in the guidelines during their application and shown in a self explanatory FGD guide.

### **Conventional Questionnaire**

A detailed semi-structured household questionnaire was developed that covered various aspects including demographics, household social and economic profiles, infrastructure services and social amenities, conflict and security situation, among others.

### **Sampling Methodology**

Sampling was done based on existing villages. For the household survey, a stratified random sampling technique was used whereby after the numbering of the houses a representative sample was picked depending on the numbers of structures per each village. Each village was expected to have a maximum sample of 80 respondents, however once in the field, two villages were discovered to be very small (Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo) to sustain the sample. As a result, the sample for these 2 was reduced to 50 each.

### **Findings from the qualitative (PUA) component**

#### *Shared vision*

The need for improved sanitation, which includes toilets, water and sewerage services was mentioned in five villages as a shared vision. Better roads and police post mentioned in three villages, while good permanent houses with ownership deeds, better medical services, and to construct better health facilities centre was mentioned in two villages each. The other shared visions were: availabilities of business opportunities, installation of power and street lights and better primary schools.

Low house rents and unity were mentioned in three villages each as good things about Korogocho. Water availability was mentioned in two villages. Other good things in Korogocho according to the residents are access to NGOs, business opportunities, support from the government and the Catholic Church, a health centre, a radio station, medical facility as provided by the Redeemed Gospel Church, village toilet project, cheap food and access roads.

## Household Income & Expenditure Analysis

### *Nyayo Village*

On income and expenditure, residents of Nyayo said that their average earnings amounted to Ksh.6,800. Their income is generally generated by doing manual labour and selling vegetables.

It seems their expenditure is lower than the income meaning they have a chance to save some money. Major expenditure items include school fees, food, hospital and water, with food being the highest item of expenditure. Food alone accounts for 75% of the budget of a typical household in Nyayo village.

### *Kisumu Ndogo village*

Like their counterparts in Nyayo, majorities of residents of Kisumu Ndogo are engaged in casual labour, and vegetable selling as a means for raising their livelihoods. From the below chart, Kisumu Ndogo people spend less than they earn implying a good opportunity to make some savings. Food item is still the highest single item of expenditure within the family.

### *Korogocho A village*

Income for residents of Korogocho A is earned through various socio-economic activities including: Men - knife sharpening, garbage collection, theft, burglary, kidnapping, firewood splitting, and cart pulling

Women: dealing with green groceries, running hair salons, washing clothes and commercial sex.

Some of these ways, as may be noted, are strange and unorthodox, but for the residents, they constitute earning an income.

Per month, residents may earn about Ksh.9,800 while expenditure totals to Ksh.10,600 implying external borrowing to balance the budgetary shortfall.

### *Korogocho B village*

Of all the 8 villages of Korogocho and in-terms of income and expenditure, Korogocho B residents earn and spend the highest. Residents here earn their livelihoods through various activities including, Men – Boda boda, garbage collection, radio station, barber shops, drug trafficking.

Women - Laundry, illegal brewing of liquor, operating salon, tailoring, shop attendants, teaching and commercial sex workers. Per month residents here earn an average of Ksh.28,600 and spend Ksh.13,560. Food and clothing are the major items of expenditure. NB. This shows that only half of the income is spent on domestic expenditures. The rest of the income is spent on social affiliations e.g. merry go round, funerals, contribution towards weddings, development projects etc. less than 10% is put into savings.

### *Grogan A village*

In-terms of income and expenditure, Grogan A residents on average earn Ksh 7,500 and spend on average Ksh.7,500. Like in the other villages, food is the highest single item of expenditure. Since they spend all they earn, they save very little or nothing.

### *Grogan B village*

Income here is earned through various activities such as; men –Casual labour, carpentry, hawking; Women –Selling illicit brew, vegetables, fish and serving as sex workers. Only minimal savings are made.

### *Gitathuru village*

Earnings in this village are generally obtained from the following activities men –mugging, carpentry and sales of local brew; women – operating salons, vegetable selling, washing clothes and serving as sex workers. Income per month stands at an average of Ksh 4,000 with a matching expenditure of Ksh 3,250. Like other villages, food is the single largest item of expenditure.

### *Highridge village*

For livelihoods, many residents engage in the following activities; men -toilet exhausting, illegal brews (chang'aa), selling bhang, garbage collection, scrap metal selling, shoe making and repairing; women –hair dressing (salon), chang'aa brewing, miraa selling, hawking food, selling fish and tailoring. Income per month is usually around Ksh 6,000 while expenditure comes to Ksh 6,550. Food is still the leading item of expenditure in Highridge village, just like the rest of the villages.

*Summary:* Highest percentage of household expenditure is on food, followed by rent and school fees. Least percentage of expenditure is on sanitation.

## **Findings from household survey component**

The household survey reveals that there were 31% Catholics, 54% Protestants and 11% Muslims in Korogocho at the time of the socio-economic survey.

*Tribe:* Data on respondent tribe indicates that there are five major tribes residing in Korogocho. The Kikuyu people (51%) are the dominant, followed by the Luo at 19%, Luhya 10%, the AKamba at 9% and the Borana at 4%.

The mean number of years lived in Korogocho in general was given as 17.6 years.

*Social groups:* Women groups were the most familiar (33%), followed by merry-go-round groups (27%), Youth groups (16%) and social welfare groups recording 15%. While females dominated women and merry-go-round groups, males were more familiar with the social welfare and youth groups.

As expected, female members dominated women groups and merry-go-round groups. This is because most men hesitate participating in such groups as they are perceived to address women issues and open for women only. On the other hand, males dominate social welfare and youth groups among the main groups in Korogocho.

Women seem to be in agreement that merry-go-round (36%) and women groups (33%) are best placed to meet their needs. On the other hand, the groups that seem to best address men needs are social welfare (25%) and youth groups (20%). Only few young females participate in youth groups here. About 41% reported either 'benefitting a great deal or benefiting a lot'. Those who felt they had only benefited a little were the majority – accounting for almost half of the sample.

Social groups in Korogocho mainly addressed financial issues (45%), funeral issues (21%), health matters (8%), Religious issues (5%) and educational issues (4%).

*Defining characteristics of a Korogocho resident:* An overwhelming majority (93%) reported that they considered themselves members of Korogocho. On why they considered themselves members of Korogocho, respondents provided various reasons of which the most important were 'I live here' cited by 74% and 'I was born here' 13%. Owning property took a distant third position at 5%, thus, illustrating clearly the importance of place of residence / place of birth loyalty and duration of residence among a majority of Korogocho people as factors that have helped to cement a very strong sense of belonging among Korogocho people.

Living in Korogocho for a long time' is the key defining characteristic for one to be considered a Korogocho resident. Indeed, this data reveals elsewhere that the mean number of years lived in Korogocho is 17.6 years while the mean duration of residence in a particular village is 15.6 years; indicating some inter- village mobility.

*Sense of belonging /sharing common things:* On whether there was a strong sense of belonging and sharing of common things among Korogocho people, nearly three quarters of the respondents said yes - sense of belonging (73%), and sense of sharing common resources (71%).

Respondents cited the major factors that united Korogocho residents as being 'sharing of common problems' cited by 43% and 'being residents' cited by 34%.

*Whether lives/ works in Korogocho of their own will:* The survey reveals that majorities neither LIVE nor work here out of their own choice. About 30% and 47% said they (self) lived and worked in Korogocho out of their own choice while they thought only 26% and 35% of others lived and worked here out of their own volition.

Cheap rent', I have a business here, staying with relatives /friends and I own property here were the 4 leading reasons people still lived in Korogocho. Cheap rent accounted for almost three fifths of the respondents' reasons for living in Korogocho.

In-terms of WORKING in Korogocho, respondents mentioned 'cheap rent' as well and 'I have a business here' as the two main reasons for starting a business in Korogocho.

*Social amenities:* Public Schools 80%, Private Schools (NGO, religious etc) 97%, Private health facilities 75%, water points 73%, Roads 84%, shops 96% and places of worship 98% were the social amenities that were identified as easily available.

Public health facilities, GoK/NCC offices, police/ security, NGO/CBO offices, sanitation/drainage facilities, telephones, electricity in home, banks, social halls and technical training facilities, roads,

water points and public schools are currently either inadequate or unavailable and will need to be enhanced.

Although public schools were considered inadequate by almost two thirds (64%) of the sample, the same public schools were seen as easily accessible (83%) and fully utilized (77%). Only about a quarter of the sample (26%) thought the condition of the existing public schools were satisfactory.

*Development projects initiated:* Respondents reported roads (27%), toilets (24%), water points (9%) schools (9%) and health facilities (5%) in that order as being the largest type of projects initiated in their villages, recently. Most of the recent development projects in Korogocho are perceived to have been started either by NGOs /CBOs (48%) or the Government of Kenya (28%). Only about 10% of the respondents indicated having been ‘involved a great deal’ and ‘involved a lot’ in the planning and initiation of projects within their local villages.

On whether the projects are well managed, majorities (31%) thought they were neither well managed nor badly managed. Those saying the projects were well managed accounted for 25% with 21% reporting the reverse. Only 4% said the projects were very well managed, while 8% felt they were very badly managed.

*Conflict and Security:* The major causes of conflict within the household revolved around household finances as mentioned by 55% of the sample. This was followed by food issues (7%), marital problems (3%) and drunkenness (2%). Respondents mentioned the youth (91%) and the Police at 6% as the main perpetrators of crime in Korogocho. Thus, between these two groups, they were responsible for 97% of crime reported in Korogocho. The leading consequence of conflicts in Korogocho was named as fights, followed closely by deaths, destruction of property/ houses, increased insecurity and displacement of residents, in that order.

The commonest form of insecurity in Korogocho is petty theft and muggings, followed by burglary of either house or business premises.

Only 20% of the respondents thought there was adequate lighting in their village, with the majorities (80%) indicating that their villages were poorly lit.

On the complexity of the passages and pathways within the villages, respondents were almost unanimous that it was not easy to find your way out of the villages. While 20% thought it was not difficult, 80% felt it was not easy for a new person to find their way around the place.

Respondents were almost unanimous (87%) that it was quite easy for an offender to escape after committing an offence.

The place referred to as ‘near junction’ and ‘along main road’ were the two most mentioned at 17%, followed by Grogon, Daniel Comboni, and all bridges, as the most dangerous points in Korogocho.

Respondents mentioned the police (62%), everyone (21%) and vigilantes (12%) as the main parties responsible for security. This is encouraging in that people are aware they are also responsible for their own safety.

At household level the leading problem was identified as ‘low income’ by 65% of the respondents while ‘lack of adequate shelter’ was the next major problem at 6%. Lack of school fees (4%) was the

other major problem. At village level, the main problems identified were 'insecurity 46%, inadequate health facilities 7%, prevalence of disease 7% and general pollution 6%.

The leading health problem in their village was listed as HIV/AIDS (44%), Malaria (41%), TB (28%) and typhoid (25%), in that order. 37% of the respondents indicated knowing one VCT center in their village where one can visit for testing their HIV status.

*Economic aspects:* The main sources of income for Korogocho people are mainly business (49%) and wage employment at 42%. The common business types include selling vegetables, selling used (second hand) clothes, operating kiosks and running shops.

The single largest item of expenditure on average is on food (Ksh 3,453) followed by housing (Ksh 1090) and transport (Ksh 1053).

Only slightly more than one fifth (21%) of the respondents reported having borrowed money or assets recently, for their businesses with the principle amount of capital being sourced from friends (35%), business owners (22%) and relatives (13%), micro-finance institutions, and merry-go-round groups.

Half (50%) of the respondents interviewed reported sourcing food from the open air markets while another 40 percent reported buying from retail shops and kiosks. Slightly above one third (36%) of the people in Korogocho are able to have enough food to eat. However, the majority (64%) indicate having less than enough with females being more likely than males to miss a meal. Asked to explain how they coped with this situation, 68% of respondents said they skipped meals, 25% ate less, while a few people (3%) said they borrowed food from neighbors. The data further reveals that people in Korogocho who say they very frequently / frequently miss a meal accounted for 45%,

*Physical aspects:* On main building materials, mud (46%) accounted for highest type of material used to construct the walls of the housing structures. Corrugated iron sheets (38%) took second position. Building natural stone (8%) took a distant third position. the commonest floor material was earth (55%) while cemented floors accounted for 44% of the households whose owners were interviewed. Corrugated iron sheets were the dominant type of roofing material available to the level of almost 100%.

A majority (68%) of the respondents reported being tenants, while slightly more than a quarter (26%) indicated living in their own structures. A majority (66%) indicated that they considered their room size not adequate/ not adequate at all. Again, a majority (61%) said they only occupied one room. Those who occupied 2 rooms accounted for 26%, while 9% occupied three rooms. On average one room in the village is occupied by 3.1 persons, implying congestion as the rooms are only 10 by 10 feet in area.

One main housing problem faced by the household emerged as congestion, poor roofing, high rent and poor walls. This is merely to say the structures are not good enough for human habitation.

On land ownership, 13% said they owned the land, 46% said Central government owned it, while 38% said their landlord owned the land where their structure stood.

The survey identified poor roads (70%) and lack of access roads (19%) as their greatest constraints with respect to accessing their villages while their biggest constraint associated with accessing their households was mentioned as insecurity (40%), poor access roads (25%) and poor roads at 18%.

Communal pit latrine (39%), private pit latrine (38%) and a community paying latrine (12%) were the main ways by which residents disposed of human waste in Korogocho.

A majority (59%) reported not having piped water within the 100 meter distance save for a minority of 41% who said they had water within this distance.

On whether households buy water, the survey reveals that 94% of the residents of Korogocho buy water and that they spend on average Ksh 18.50 per day on water.

The common energy used for lighting in the household was kerosene lamps mentioned by 52% of the respondents, followed by electricity (32%), Candle / traditional kerosene lamp was used by 11% of the respondents.

A majority of 87% of the sample reported using mobile phones for communication in their day-to-day lives. This indicates a near universal penetration of mobile phones in Korogocho.

*Environmental issues:* On environmental waste management, respondents named individuals (49%) and CBOs (9%) as the main providers of solid waste management services in their villages. On rating the quality of provision of solid waste management services in the village, a majority (83%) considered it both poor, very poor and none existent. This simply means cleanliness is wanting in the villages.

The major source of smoke pollution in Korogocho is the Dandora dumping site, cited by 44% of the sample. It is followed by burning waste (31%) and dumping waste within the villages as cited by 14% of the sample. Asked to suggest how this smoke pollution problem could be solved, 43% of the respondents suggested the relocation of the Dandora dumping site to another area, as their best solution. Other suggestions included stopping burning solid wastes in the villages cited by 17% and recycling of waste mentioned by 8% of the respondents.

Slightly more than four fifths (82%) of respondents acknowledged unpaved roads as being the major sources of dust that polluted their environment. Others were unpaved pedestrian accesses (9%) and open spaces (6%). Residents also identified rotting garbage (78%) deposited within the villages as the largest source of bad smell. They also felt that pit latrines (63%), and waste waters (44%) and scattered human waste (40%), also contributed significantly in producing bad smell.

Only 28% of the people here complain of excess noise from religious gatherings/ institutions. It is followed by 12% of residents who complain about loud music from electronic shops.

In Korogocho, the major water pollutants were identified as garbage (60%), waste water and human waste tying at 46%, overflowing pits 40%, storm drainage 33% and latrines tying with siltation at 14%.

## CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Introduction

The Korogocho slum is the fourth largest informal settlement in Nairobi. It is located within the Kasarani Division, in the East of Nairobi, approximately 11kms from the central business district. It is estimated that it houses between 100,000 to 120,000 people on 1.5 square kilometers of land owned by the Government of Kenya. This population figure is, however, thought to be exaggerated.

The Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme is a joint initiative of the Government of Kenya, Government of Italy and UN-HABITAT. It seeks to upgrade Korogocho Slum in order to improve the living and working conditions of residents. This will be achieved through coordinated support to the community to provide the residents of Korogocho with security of tenure through an appropriate land tenure system and to prepare and implement improvements of the social, economic and physical living conditions of the Korogocho communities.



The scope of the project in Korogocho involves activities singled out in five key thematic areas which form a holistic and integrated strategy. These key thematic areas are the **physical** (land, housing, planning and infrastructure), **social** (health, education, recreation, vulnerable groups, safety and security), **economic** (employment and income generation), and **institutional** which involve capacity building of partners involved. The last thematic area is **environment** which looks at the solid waste disposal and overall waste management. All these aspects have been addressed during the socio-economic study either through a structured questionnaire or focus group discussion.

### The Objectives of the Programme

The objectives of the programme were to;

- Have a detailed appreciation of Korogocho
- Prepare an advisory physical plan for Korogocho
- Build capacity of various actors/institutions
- Prepare sustainable integrated plan for Upgrading Korogocho
- Provide security of tenure to the residents of Korogocho
- Implement concrete improvements to ensure visible impact

### The Purpose of the Assignment

The purpose of the assignment was to:

- Document the socio economic situation of the settlement and link it, through a geographical information system (GIS), to the existing physical survey and combine additional information derived from the assessment done during the socio-economic study

- Consultants Mandate during the Assignment was to, in cooperation with the Government and other stakeholders and with guidance of UN Habitat Management Team, undertake the following tasks;
  - a) Identify the assessment team required to guarantee an appropriate coverage of all the key aspects of the assessment;
  - b) Involve and engage the community throughout the assessment process.
  - c) Identify and collect all information and data on the historical development of the settlement, the location, its peoples, their livelihood, the existing economic activities, the internal mobility, relationships amongst different stakeholders, the needs/expectations of the population, businesses, infrastructure etc
  - d) Use manifold approaches and tools to obtain representative data (ranging from direct observation, to examination of maps, household interviews, focus group discussions).
  - e) Analyze the collected data and write a comprehensive report.
  - f) Ensure close coordination with the ongoing physical mapping exercise by the Ministry of Local Government.
  - g) Ensuring close synergies and linkages with the physical/spatial assessment.
  - h) Identification of any additional GIS support needs
  - i) Combine the information gathered with the mapping outcomes.
  - j) Document in retrievable format the information obtained in the process. In a format that is easy to access and to retrieve for programming purposes by client and others.
  - k) Obtain consensus on the findings and recommendations at community level.
  - l) Produce a documentation that informs the process of decision making in determining the specific elements of the slum upgrading programme through the involvement of the people of Korogocho.
  - m) Prepare and present all reports.
  - n) Carry out any other tasks to enable the team to professionally document the general situation in Korogocho but in a planned manner.

## CHAPTER 2: THE APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### Introduction

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

Participatory tools and conventional questionnaire were developed and circulated to all relevant stakeholders and key government departments for comments. From the feedback the consultants did final improvement on the tools.

The Residents Committee were then assigned first: to mobilize and recruit 3 enumerators from each of the 8 villages, and to mobilize and set up village focus group discussions in the eight villages of Korogocho project area as shown in the table below:

Enumerators recruitment	
Village	Enumerator
Nyayo village	3
Kisumu Ndogo village	3
Korogocho A village	3
Korogocho B village	3
Highridge village	3
Gitathuru village	3
Grogan A village	3
Grogan B village	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

The 24 enumerators were selected among the many who were interviewed by the consultants. 16 out of the 24 were then trained on questionnaires and how to carryout quantitative data collection, while the remaining 8 were trained on focus group discussion tools. Besides these, 4 Team leaders (supervisors) were selected and assigned to supervise fieldwork in two villages each and report to the Consultants in charge.

Focus Group Discussion Participants	
Village	Representatives
Nyayo village	45
Kisumu Ndogo village	45
Korogocho A village	45
Korogocho B village	45
Highridge village	45
Gitathuru village	45
Grogan A village	45
Grogan B village	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>

The RC members held village Barazas (meetings) where the 360 representatives were selected. The criteria for selection put emphasis on gender, both elderly and youth. The barazas were held as follows:

Village Baraza Schedule			
Village	Day	time	date
Nyayo village	Monday	Afternoon	9 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Kisumu Ndogo village	Wednesday	Afternoon	11 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Korogocho A village	Thursday	Afternoon	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Korogocho B village	Friday	Afternoon	13 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Highridge village	Thursday	Afternoon	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Gitathuru village	Saturday	Afternoon	14 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Grogan A village	Monday	Afternoon	9 <sup>th</sup> November 2009
Grogan B village	Friday	Afternoon	13 <sup>th</sup> November 2009

## Preliminary Discussions

The process started with preparatory/preliminary discussions with the various stakeholders who represented the various agencies, as follows

- CBOs, FBO, resident organizations, community groups, Provincial Administration, opinion leaders etc (A meeting was held with the stakeholders in Karen in the month of June)
- Nairobi City Council
- NGOs working in Korogocho
- Department of Housing
- UNHCS/ HABITAT among others

During the preliminary discussions with the stakeholders the following were discussed and agreed:

- It was agreed that entry into the settlement would be facilitated by the village elders who would serve as guides.
- Selection of research assistants would be localized at village level. There would be announcements through the office of the chief to notify local people to come for interviews.
- Training of the local facilitators/ assistants – Training would be done on site
- Stakeholders' meeting – Another meeting would be held with the whole community to notify them of the consultants expectations and their role in this process.
- Details of the socio-economic study – These were presented but were further re-emphasized during the stakeholders meeting.
- Schedule of all the meetings at local level – This was agreed upon with the community and adhered to.

## Stakeholders meeting

A stakeholders meeting was held at KCCT Mbagathi in October 2009. During this meeting difficult issues regarding inclusion in the study of tenants/landlords relations were removed from the tools. The resident committee also decided to fully participate in all the steps at the study. The photograph below shows the serene mood of the Mbagathi workshop;

*Photo 1: Stakeholders Meeting at KCCT Mbagathi*



### Development of participatory Tools

The tools were developed and circulated to the client for comments

### The Use of GIS

The use of GIS was meant to enhance data accuracy and reliability once assistants mapped the households they

visited.

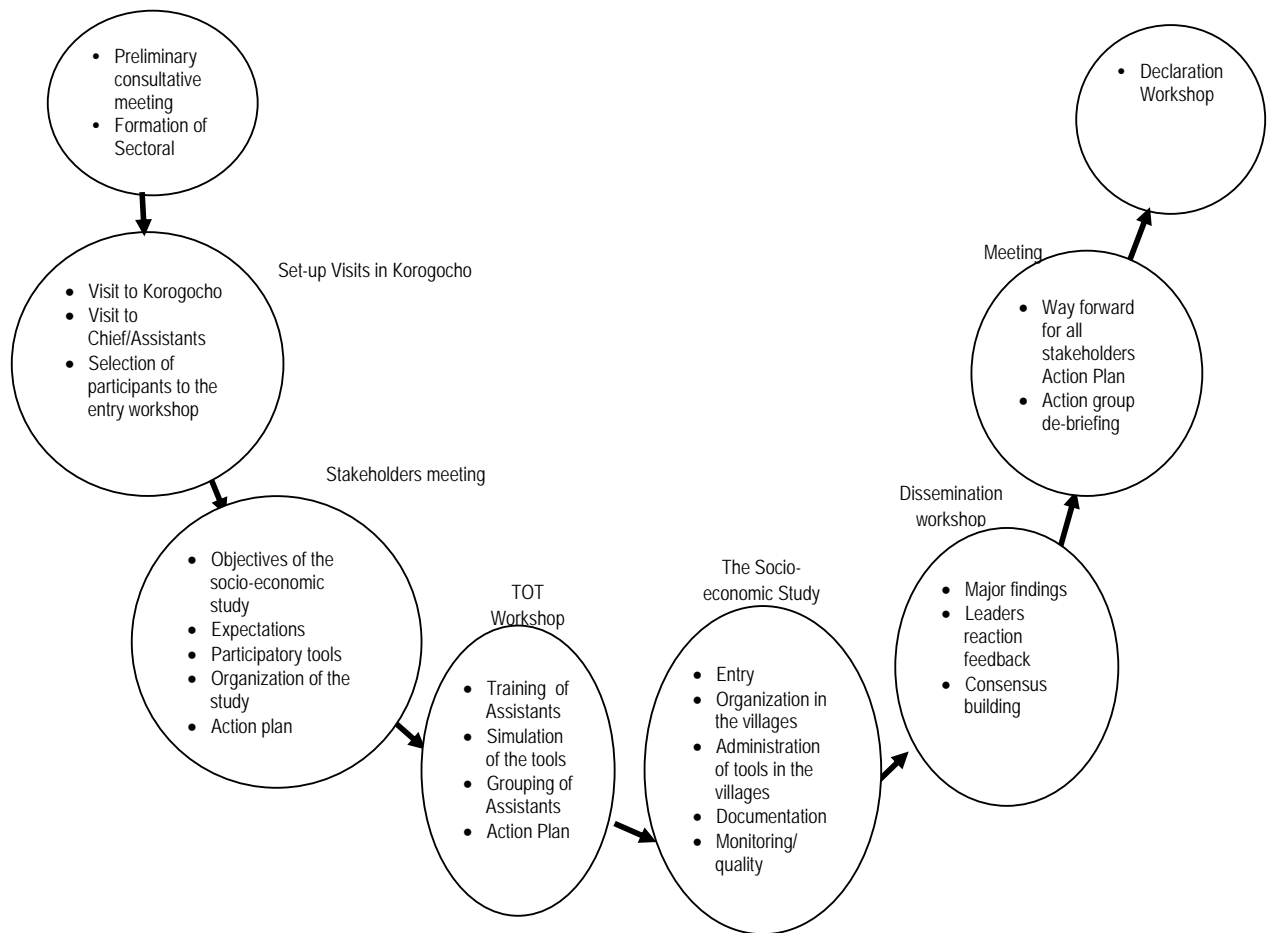
### The PUA Process in Korogocho

Entailed;

- Set-up visits to make initial contacts and detailing of the process
- Stakeholders meeting – to inform the community of the whole process and the timelines
- Training of field assistants – there were two separate training, one for interviewers and the second for the FGDs field assistants. The training took 2 days and 1 day for pre-testing of the tools.
- Socio-economic interviews and focus group discussions - this was the actual field work.
- Dissemination workshops - This was held after the completion of fieldwork to inform the community on the findings
- Declaration workshop – This is the day when the community is to be asked to check and declare that all findings are a true reflection of the situation on the ground.

The steps are serialized in a self-explanatory spiral as shown in *Figure 1 below*;

**Fig.1: Illustration on Socio-economic Study Process**



### The Training Sessions for PUA and Quantative Tools Application

The training of enumerators took place at the Catholic Church in Korogocho and below are photos of the different sessions;

*Photo 2: Training sessions*



Photo 2: Quantative Tools Enumerators

Photo 3: PUA Enumerators

## List of the Participatory Tools

The participatory tools that were applied were as follows;

- 1-Identification table
- 2-Historical profile
- 3-Shared Vision
- 4-Social mapping
- 5-Transect walk
- 6-Trend Lines
- 7-Seasonal calendar
- 8-Household resource management
- 9-Mobility mapping
- 10-Hotspot mapping and analysis
- 11-Safety Audit
- 12-Health and Sanitation
- 13-HIV/AIDS assessment
- 14-Sustainability Analysis
- 15-Institutional Analysis
- 16-Networking Analysis
- 17-Household Income & Expenditure Analysis
- 18-Social stratification
- 19-Livelihood Analysis
- 20-Economic Issues Analysis by Gender
- 21-Gender analysis
- 22-Identification of Existing Skills in the village
- 23-Community Conflict Management and Resolution
- 24-Problems and development opportunities ranking
- 25-Community declaration

All the participatory tools shown above were illustrated in the guidelines during their application and shown in a self explanatory FGD guide which is an annex to this report.

## Conventional Questionnaire

A detailed household based questionnaire was developed that covered the following aspects;

- Demographics and household composition
- Household economic profile; -Income, -Expenditure , -Assets base
- Infrastructure services in the settlement; -Electricity, -Water, -Toilets, -Garbage, -Schools, Access roads, -Storm water drainage, -Health clinic
- Water supply; -Types of sources, -Price, -Affordability, -Willingness
- Sanitation; -Excreta disposal, -Grey water disposal-Solid waste, -Disposal,
- Electricity; -Connection, -Supply, -Payments, -Cooking fuel
- Roads; -Internal roads; -Access, -Usability
- Drains
- Street-lighting;
- Health; -Illnesses/ HIV/AIDS
- Civil participation, crime, violence; -Types of crime, -Safety, -Conflicts within the settlement
- Security of Land Tenure; -Ownership/documentation,
- Household enterprise; -Types, -Income generating projects, -Location of enterprises, - Ownership, -Workforce in enterprises, -Sales points
- Beneficiary assessment of existing service level and the expected service level

The household questionnaire was also used to also collect data related to;

- Age/sex/gender
- Existing socio-economic situation
- Business development

### Sampling Methodology

Sampling was done based on existing villages. For the household survey, a stratified random sampling technique was used whereby after the numbering of the houses a representative sample was picked depending on the numbers of structures per each village. Each village was expected to have a maximum sample of 80 respondents, however once in the field, two villages were discovered to be very small (Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo) than the rest. As a result, the sample for these 2 was reduced to 50 each.

#### *Planned and achieved sample breakdown*

	TOTAL	Korogochoo A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Planned sample	580	80	80	80	80	80	50	80	50
Achieved sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
Deviation	-39	-1	-15	-1	6	-11	8	-29	4

#### *Reasons why sample not achieved as planned*

Among other things, the survey was conducted under very hostile environment, with community members, through their representatives sitting in the residents committee, being very suspicious of the research team hired to conduct the study. Again, two villages were discovered to be very small to the extent that interviewers collecting data would go round the village without finding people to interview, having almost exhausted all households. Thirdly, the 2 data collectors assigned to cover Highridge village became sick after the first few days of working. Due to the time and financial constraints, the coordinator had to re-allocate some of the data collectors from their initial villages to cover Highridge. Another factor was that some interviews could not take place owing to busy schedules for the household heads/ spouses.

### Expected Outputs

The study was expected to come out with the following products

- A professionally processed document that would be used as reference and a basis for carrying out the improvements in Korogocho, (easy to retrieve software format).
- The final output should be both in a narrative and in cartographic form, with clear and comprehensive correlation with the respective physical mapping undertaken by the MoLG.

## CHAPTER 3: GLOBAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF SLUM UPGRADING

### Introduction

In order to understand the full reach of the findings from the Korogocho Household Survey, a discussion of global and historical perspectives of urbanisation and slum upgrading is essential. Findings from the household survey must be situated within the historical causes and global trends that have shaped Korogocho into its present state. This section aims to provide this foundation in brief.

### Causes of Urbanisation:

Myriad causes for the recent burgeoning of urban populations have been documented. In Africa, Berghall (1995) cited the following causes:

Decline in agricultural productivity coupled with rising population, forcing migration from rural to urban areas, greater job selection and pay in urban areas, increased education, prompting emigration. Empirical data has linked education and skills acquisition with migration to urban areas. Conversely, urban migration may also be a result of failing to educate a population on how to adapt to the economic conditions and demands of their present situation.

Natural population growth paired with a lowered mortality rate due to advances in technology and medicine like water distribution and vaccination.

Specific to Nairobi, scholars have cited additional historical and political circumstances that include tribal clashes, drought, cultural practices that do not favour women and an increasing desire to be modern (UNHCR, 2003).

**Results of Urbanisation:** Broadly speaking, urbanisation is an opportunity for national economic growth and personal social and economic benefits. More often, increases in joblessness, crime, environmental degradation, and rapid spread of disease have predominated the effects of urbanisation. Statistics prove that urban areas do contribute much more to national economies when compared with their share of the national population, but these economic benefits must also be accompanied by shrewd planning and service provision. Urbanization has been taking place in Kenya without the necessary corresponding economic development, industrialisation, or increased agricultural growth (UNHCR, 2001).

### Perspectives on Slum Upgrading

World-wide, a range of efforts to upgrade slums have been attempted with varying levels of success. Slum upgrading can be defined as basic improvement of physical structures to a holistic addressing of social, economic, and infrastructure needs. In Kenya, slum upgrading has been a locus of debate. People have questioned ranging aspects, from systems of financing to relocation strategies to the basic philosophy of upgrading activities. Generally, the term has been used in Kenya to mean in-situ improvements paired with relocation and service schemes for “spill-over populations” (UNHCR 2001).

Slum upgrading has often been offered as an alternative to relocation or resettlement. Some advantages to slum upgrading as opposed to relocation or resettlement as enumerated in the Nairobi Situational Analysis (UNCHS 2001) include full use of existing spatial assets like proximity to jobs, high visibility and immediacy of changes in quality of life, ease in targeting the poorest populations, investment in local public goods translating into economic benefits for the community, ease of replication, and utilisation of established community cohesion.

### **Nairobi Historical Perspective**

The Nairobi Situational Analysis of June 2001, a consultative report completed by the Government of Kenya and UN-Habitat, stated that people living in Nairobi informal settlements comprise an estimated 1.5 million, roughly 60% of the city's official census population of 2.5 million. These 1.5 million people are confined to an area of less than 5% of total municipal residential land (UN-Habitat, 2001). Recent estimates of Korogocho's population vary widely, but it is most commonly figured at 100,000 – 120,000 inhabitants. The 2009 national census is expected to shed light on the size of population of most informal settlements, where numbers are almost always, exaggerated.

The living conditions in Korogocho are representative of the state of urban poverty world-wide. High population densities, poor sanitation and water quality, low access to basic services like health care and education, and incomes often well below the poverty line. Further, residents lack legal rights like security of tenure, leaving them without power to leverage structure owners to provide structure maintenance or basic services.

The history of Nairobi's settlement and governing has greatly contributed to the present shape of its slums. The British colonial Government officially founded Nairobi in 1902 and its informal settlements have steadily grown since this time. Segregation policies in the colonial era, a post-independence policy of slum clearance, and a more recent lack of equitable and defined land and urban development policies have been significant factors.

## CHAPTER 4: THE PUA PROCESS SUMMARY FINDINGS

### Introduction

This chapter contains the findings from the participatory urban appraisal (PUA) component of the Korogocho socio-economic survey. It provides highlights and also the detailed findings per village in regard to, historical profiles, trendlines, household resource allocation, gender analysis, Income and expenditure. It also covers ranked problems and the good sides of the village.

### Identification table

Out of the 360 village representatives selected to participate in focus group discussions, only one participant in Gitathuru village didn't turn up. The gender variation during the discussions was

Village	Male	Female	Total
1. Gitathuru	23	21	44
2. Highridge	20	25	45
3. Korogocho B	26	19	45
4. Korogocho A	25	20	45
5. Kisumu Ndogo	19	26	45
6. Nyayo	22	23	45
7. Grogan A	25	20	45
8. Grogan B	24	21	45
Total FGDs participants			359

negligible. Among the men and women who participated, there were a good number of youth. The tribal representation and cohesion were encouraging and healing given that we just went through election violence (year 2007) which was blamed on tribal animosity.

### Shared Vision

The need for improved sanitation, which includes toilets, water and sewerage services was mentioned in five villages as a shared vision. Better roads and police post mentioned in three villages, while good permanent houses with ownership deeds, better medical services, and to construct better health facilities centre was mentioned in two villages each. The other shared visions were: availability of business opportunities, installation of power and street lights and better primary schools.

Low house rents and unity were mentioned in three villages each as good thing about Korogocho. Water availability was mentioned in two villages. Other good things in Korogocho according to the residents are access to NGOs, business opportunities, support from the government and the Catholic Church, a health centre, a radio station, medical facility as provided by the Redeemed Gospel Church, village toilet project, cheap food and access roads.

The villages of Korogocho identified the things that they are proud of and also generated the common shared vision of the villages. The vision is based on the realities of the life of today and the expectations. They focus on a five years projection from the time of commencement of this survey. The vision **details** the wanted future and the needs which cut across all aspects of life and the required infrastructure. The community good things and vision from all the villages is as shown in the table below;

Table 2: Shared vision of Korogocho villages

Village	A good thing about our village	Vision for future	Remarks
<b>Gitathuru</b>	Good relationship among residents in the village.	The Nyayo Ward (health centre completion	Security has been given first priority by the residents. It is worrying that most residents have fallen into the hands of thugs who are their fellow residents. -Most people have lost their lives while others have signs that they have fallen into the rigorous hands of the criminals. -Residents have emphasized on a proposal of a police post within the region as fast as possible to reduce fear among residents and also investors. -Education should be emphasized to reduce the interaction between the children (youth) with the outlawed sects and their activities.
	simple living standard	Good drainage system to reduce sewerage busting	
	Marketing system is effective hence their pride is in pricing of goods and services.	Police post be at junction of Gitathuru, Grogan B and Ngomongo B	
	Nyayo Ward (health centre) is nearer thence their accessibility when completed.	High level of environmental improvement (garbage collection)	
	Existing youth groups with high vision of alleviating poverty	Advanced level of health facilities	
	Affordable school fees.	By-pass to be construction hence high communication/ transportation.	
	Cheap house rent	Good marketing system e.g. shopping centre	
	Support from the available groups e.g. N.G.Os	Good houses with permanent ownership, Reduced harassment from housing officers from the Chief's Office.	
	Moderate water supply	Spiritual centres e.g. more mosques and Churches. Promotion of high level of spiritual nourishment hence reducing high rate of crime	
		Promoting the existing youth groups and educating them on the negative effects of drug abuse.	
		-accessibility within the village. -Emergency response centers incase of fire outbreak, an urgent medical attention	
		Improved level of street lighting.	
<b>Grogan A</b>	Social cohesion	High school in the area	The villagers are proud of their village and are ready to make it better. They seem bitter about some misbehavior in the village and are determined to change them for better Various developments have occurred since people migrated to this place e.g. Churches, non-formal schools, water projects etc.
	chairman is the overall leader in Korogocho	Murram road and good foot paths	
	Toilet projects	Umeme pamoja to help in power connection	
	Education sponsorship from NGOs	Youth projects and job opportunities for the youth.	
	Low food prices	Permanent houses	
	Low house rents	Viable water projects	
	Redeemed Gospel assistance in medical care	N.H.I.F to help people in medical care	

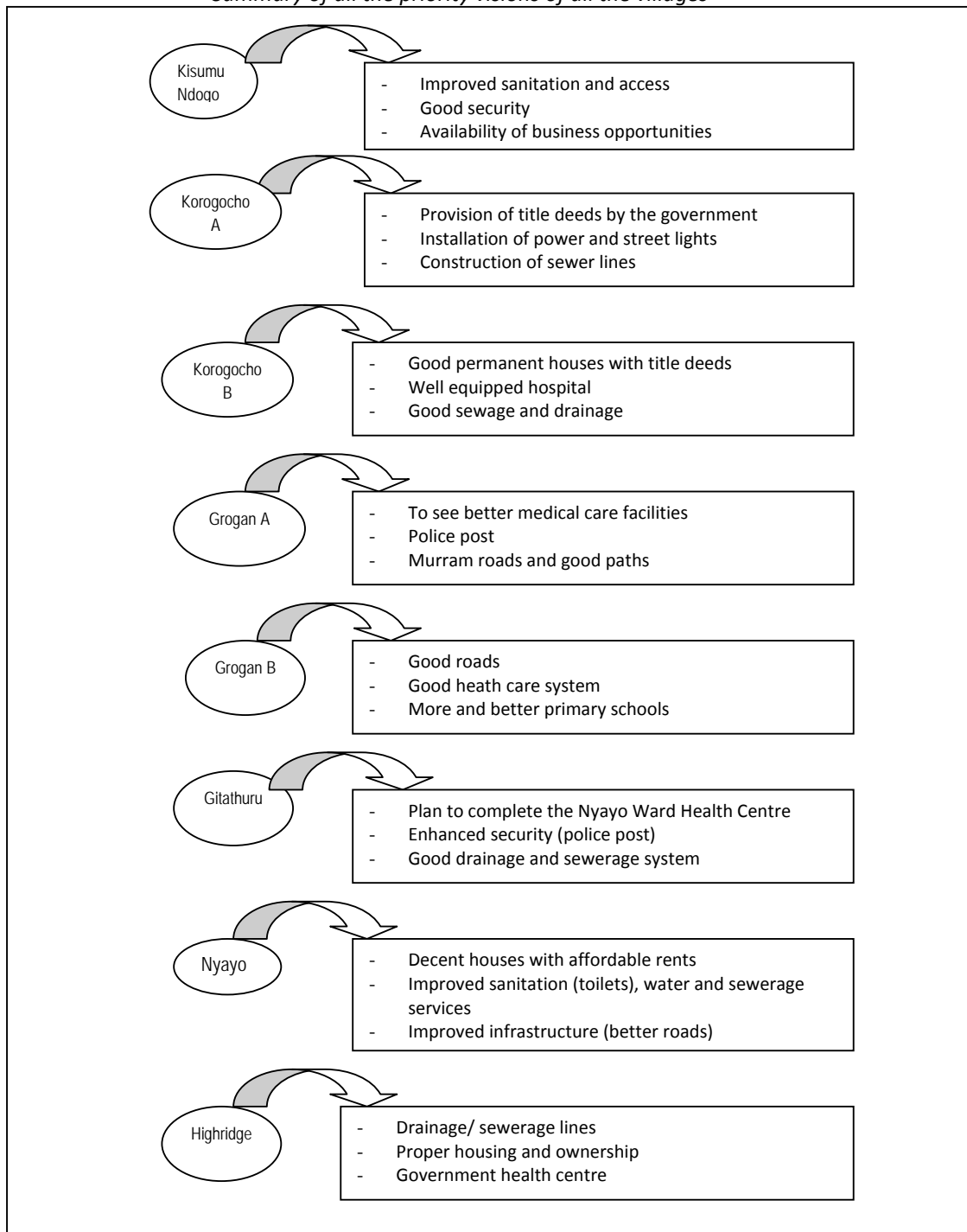
Village	A good thing about our village	Vision for future	Remarks
	Cheap lifestyle	health facility in the village	
	Clean drainage system around the village	Police post near the bridge or community policing system	
	Mulika Mwizi project which assist in street lighting		
<b>Grogan B</b>	Cheap health care	Better housing	The issue of insecurity in this village should be given a priority. This village is more focused on infrastructure development as a priority
	Close proximity to town.	Land allotment to build permanent houses	
	Food is cheap.	Better security	
	Good environment.	Street lighting	
	Support from catholic church and KENWA	More and better primary schools and cheap secondary school.	
	Adopt a light tower.	A society without drugs	
	Availability of cheap water	Good roads	
	Cheap houses	Development projects that involve all villagers.	
	Good neighbors	Good healthcare system e.g. hospitals and dispensaries	
	Good drainage, no floods		
<b>Highridge</b>	Access roads	Proper housing and ownership	This village is also focused on public infrastructure development, housing and ownership of the same.
	Good security	Government health centre	
	Electricity in houses	Drainage/ sewerage lines	
	Piped water	Tarmac Road	
	Good drainage	Community hall	
	Good schools	College or training centre (vocational)	
	Good hospital/clinic –Tumaini Clinic	Government school	
	Garbage collection	Police station	
	Job opportunity	Public field	
	Good toilets		
<b>Kisumu Ndogo</b>	Low house rents	Improved security in the village	This village would like to focus on infrastructure, governance and capacity building in business skills. It is the only village that identified the issue of subsidy to education whereas Kenya has a FPE which is free and compulsory. The irony of this is that the community prefers to take their children to non-formal schools where they pay. The government has subsidized these schools through provision of learning materials.
	Availability of business opportunities	Schools with adequate facilities.	
	Good security	Improved infrastructure (tarmac road)	
	Availability of non formal schools	Hospitals with adequate facilities	
	Unity and harmony	Construction of social amenities (social hall)	
	Access by NGOs	Improved sanitation, drainage system.	
	Availability of drainage system	Decent, affordable houses	
	Good governance of village office	Good governance of village office	
	Equal distribution of resources	Training and entrepreneurship to harness business skills	

Village	A good thing about our village	Vision for future	Remarks
	Availability of Churches	Government health centers with adequate facilities to boost existence of maternity clinics	
		Education costs to be subsidized further	
		Saccos and banks to give loans to traders	
		Kisumu Ndogo be accessible by NGOs	
<b>Korogocho A</b>	availability of water	Construction of roads, schools, hospitals etc	This village appreciates their infrastructure and they would want to improve it. Job creation is also a priority.
	there is cooperation	Provision of title deeds by the government	
	no tribalism	Installation of power and street lights	
	good leadership	Construction of sewer lines	
	availability of security	A community hall	
	support from the government	Creation of more jobs	
	a bridge that joins Dandora and Korogocho	Involvement of more NGOs	
	cleanliness and good drainage	Affordable nursery school education	
	construction of roads	Creation of more space	
	youths are now able to work on their own	water supply	
<b>Korogocho B</b>	Public school: Daniel Comboni primary school.	Good permanent houses with title deeds.	The community showed great interest to be provided with title deeds and allotment letters.
	Well spaced with good road networks.	Tarmac road network.	
	Radio station (Koch F.M.)	Good security in the village.	
	Chief's camp and a social hall.	Big, well equipped hospital.	
	KENWA which support HIV/AIDS patient.	Technical training school for the youths.	
	A playing ground and sports clubs.	Sewage and drainage system	
	Electricity.	Clean environment and safe drinking water.	
	A health centre	Secondary school in the area.	
	water	Economically grown area.	
	People are united and help one another in times of need.	Good permanent houses with title deeds.	
<b>Nyayo</b>	Low house rents	Decent houses with affordable rents.	This village would like to harness business skills. And also to augment existing maternity clinics among other infrastructure development.
	Good clinics	Improved infrastructure (better roads)	
	Unity harmony	Government schools with adequate facilities.	
	Good security	Financial institutions SACCOs and	

Village	A good thing about our village	Vision for future	Remarks
		banks to give loans	
	Availability of business opportunities.	Improved street lighting and police patrols.	
	Availability of informal schools	Good governance of village office.	
	Low food prices	Training on entrepreneurship.	
	Availability of transport services (Boda boda).	Improved sanitation (toilets), water and sewerage services.	
	Access by non-government organizations.	Construction of social amenities (social hall).	
	Availability of moral fabrics (few bars).	Government health centers with adequate facilities	

The vision of all Korogocho villages as shown above is to improve infrastructure, resolve land ownership and improvement of social life. The following is a summary of all the priority vision of all the villages;

*Summary of all the priority visions of all the villages*



Generally, the residents are proud of their social integration. However, they said there is no transparency in village governance structure for faster development

The need for improved sanitation, which includes toilets, water and sewerage services was mentioned in five villages as a shared vision. Better roads and police post mentioned in three villages, while good permanent houses with ownership deeds, better medical services, and to construct better health facilities centre was mentioned in two villages each. The other shared visions were: availabilities of business opportunities, installation of power and street lights and better primary schools.

Low house rents and unity were mentioned in three villages each as good thing about Korogocho. Water availability was mentioned in two villages. Other good things in Korogocho according to the residents are access to NGOs, business opportunities, support from the government and the Catholic Church, a health centre, a radio station, medical facility as provided by the Redeemed Gospel Church, village toilet project, cheap food and access roads.

The main problem as mentioned in five villages was insecurity, while unemployment was mentioned in three villages. Inadequate health services and poor sanitation were mentioned in two villages. Other problems in Korogocho are hunger and poverty, lack of playing ground, lack of disposal sites, lack of sewerage system, lack of title deeds, lack of security lights, inadequate water, use of drugs, HIV/AIDs, congestion in the village, poor shelter, poor accessibility and lack of a training centre.

In Nyayo village there is a general vision among residents to have decent houses, but with affordable rent in the near future. They also aspire to have improved sanitation (toilets), water and sewerage services; and improved infrastructure particularly roads. Residents of Nyayo village have three things that they feel happy about in their village. One, they enjoy house rents that are low, relatively good security, and they have unity of purpose and harmony among themselves.

Among the major challenges facing Nyayo village include malaria and HIV/AIDS prevalence, insecurity, hunger and poverty and rampant unemployment, just like other villages.

The people of Kisumu Ndogo have a vision of a better village with improved sanitation and access, good security and availability of more and better business opportunities. They mentioned the positive things exist in their village that make them happy as being unity and harmony, easy access by NGOs and availability of business opportunities.

They mentioned cholera, Malaria and HIV/AIDS as the major diseases affecting their villages. They also mentioned lack of a health centre, lack of playing field, and poor sanitation as being the major problems faced by their village.

The vision for the residents of Korogocho B is to have good permanent houses with title deeds, well equipped hospital, good sewage and drainage system. They say their village is endowed with good things like a health centre, water, and a radio station. Their major challenges include diseases such as cholera, Malaria, Typhoid and HIV/AIDS.

Members of Grogan A village have a vision which they want to achieve in the near future. It encompasses having better medical care facilities, erection of a police post, and improving their roads. They are thankful that their village enjoys good things like low rent, a medical facility by the

Redeemed Gospel Church, and village toilet project. The major diseases in the village are Cholera, Malaria, Measles and HIV/AIDS. They gave the following as their major problems; lack of a health facility, inadequate water and insecurity.

Residents of Grogan B envision having good roads, good health care system and more and better primary schools. They are proud of their village in that it has some good things that make their lives better. The positive things here include cheap food, support from the Catholic Church and cheap rent. The major challenges include drug trafficking particularly among the youth, HIV/AIDS and congestion within the village. Other health challenges include diseases such as Cholera, Amoeba, TB and HIV/AIDS.

Like all other residents in other villages, people of Gitathuru have a vision, which, they hope, once achieved, will make their lives better. Among other things they want to achieve the following; complete the Nyayo Ward Health Centre, have in place enhanced security by establishing a police post and establish good drainage and sewerage system. However, despite the hardships experienced here, Gitathuru residents are happy that they have been able to maintain good relationships among villagers, they are also the most advantaged by having the public health centre within the neighborhood and they enjoy cheap rent. This notwithstanding, Gitathuru village suffers from the following problems and diseases; insecurity, poor health facilities, lack of clean environment. Diseases experienced here include the following, Malaria, Cholera, and HIV/AIDS.

The vision for Highridge includes having drainage/ sewerage system, owning good houses, and having a public health care facilities within their village. Good things they have include piped water, good toilets, and access roads, unlike other villages. Problems they experience include rampant unemployment, lack of training centre and insecurity. The village also suffers from common diseases like diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and HIV/AIDS.

## Historical profile

Korogocho slums were founded by rural immigrants to Nairobi in the 1960s. Currently there are nine villages. The historical background of the Korogocho villages documents how events and changes in the past have contributed to create the reality of today. This information gathered include past projects, historical events, groups within the village, leadership, and internal conflicts etc. The history of the various villages is documented here below;

### *Historical profile Gitathuru village*

Gita means Tumbo (is stomach) and Thuru means Kubwa (is big) in Kiswahili language. Gitathuru is a Kikuyu word. It started in 1967. Residents are among those settlers who were evicted from Grogan and Machakos within Nairobi town and transferred to Grogan A, the current slum (neighbouring village). Due to high population in the settled area, some extended their boundaries to cover the spaces that were available. Gitathuru name is from being near river the River Gitathuru. Currently the village hosts more than 10,000 residents.

The first leaders who had an impact on the lives of the people were;

- Dr. Munywa Waiyaki
- Andrew Ngumba

All were MPs who were not tribal

Dr. Josephat Karanja, was a Vice President he sponsored those who become landless after the eviction

The leaders started the following projects:

- Public schools (Comboni and Nguyumu Primary Schools.)
- Light industry in Kariobangi that helped residents get job opportunities.
- Kariobangi market.
- Started the electrification -electricity lines, roads that partition the village and
- Nyayo ward health centre was started through his effort and he offered City Council jobs.

Maina Wanguku (MP 1980's) was not development oriented hence Ochieng Mbeo succeeded him.

### *Major events in the history of Gitathuru*

Year	Event/ Major Changes
1970 - 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Residents provided security</li><li>-Provided right to put up structures and own them</li><li>-Enhanced drainage by clearing stagnant water.</li></ul>
2000 - 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Undugu Trust improved drainage and garbage collection was coordinated</li><li>-Pamoja Trust worked in the village and provided</li><li>-Technical skills</li><li>-Gave funds to small projects</li><li>-Enhanced environmental cleanliness</li><li>- enhanced Participation in sports</li><li>-Contributed towards funerals</li></ul>
2008-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lack of job opportunity and poverty increased</li><li>-High food prices</li></ul>
1960 - 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-The people were evicted from Grogan then settled in Gitathuru</li><li>-Ownership of land was transferred (from private – public utility)</li><li>-People lost property</li><li>-Conflict between residents and government officers occurred frequently</li></ul>

Year	Event/ Major Changes
1971 - 75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Conflict erupted among grabbers over land ownership</li> <li>-Cholera outbreaks were many</li> <li>-Houses were destroyed</li> <li>-many People lost their lives</li> <li>-Small shanties were built by residents</li> <li>-Government Health Ministry, NGO and Red Cross intervened and provided health care</li> </ul>
1976 - 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Landless people from other regions conflicted with residents over their desire to settle in the region (Gitathuru)</li> <li>-Houses were burnt</li> <li>-Property was lost</li> <li>-People lost their lives</li> <li>-Mediation, reconciliation and negotiation among the elders was held.</li> </ul>
1981 - 85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Korogocho Primary School and Ngunyumu Primary Schools were built</li> <li>-Soko Mjinga market was started</li> <li>-1982 Coup de tat occurred</li> <li>-People lost their property during evictions</li> <li>-People were harassed by armed forces</li> <li>-Negotiation and mediation was done</li> <li>-Government became stable</li> </ul>
1986 - 90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Peace existed in between communities</li> <li>-food shortage</li> <li>-International aid was brought in by the GOK.</li> <li>-Well wishers intervened</li> </ul>
1991 - 95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Saba saba riots rocked Nairobi</li> <li>-Hunger strike occurred at Uhuru Park</li> <li>-Lots of people lost their lives due to citizens government conflicts</li> <li>-High prices of food continued</li> <li>-Churches intervened to preach peace in the village</li> <li>-Elders "Wazee" from different ethnic backgrounds met and reconciled the people.</li> </ul>
1996 – 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Chief camp was started in the nearby village</li> <li>-Police post put in place beside the Chiefs camp</li> <li>-El-nino rains occurred</li> <li>-People were evicted</li> <li>-Fear of being mistreated by police increased</li> <li>-Houses became flooded and some destroyed by rain</li> <li>-Negotiation and mediation was done, Churches preached peace</li> </ul>
2001-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Drought occurred</li> <li>-High prices of food</li> <li>-People lost lives</li> <li>-High inflation rate</li> <li>-Aid from well wishers, NGO, Red Cross and Government parastatals supported people</li> </ul>
2006 – 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Post election violence occurred</li> <li>-Tribal conflicts emerged</li> <li>-Loss of lives witnessed</li> <li>-Property was lost</li> </ul>
Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-People to be mixed up to enhance good neighbourhood</li> <li>-Police post to be put in place</li> </ul>

- Tribal re-alignment in the residential area should totally be done away with by ensuring during upgrading programme, people of different tribes live together in as Kenyans
- Police posts should be increased to avoid any occurrence of another ethnic acrimony
- Strict rules to be enacted to avoid any violence before or after election
- Severe penalty to those found guilty of any form harrassement to residents should be instigated.

### *Historical profile Grogan A*

A grandmother called Njoki contributed very well to the historical profile of Grogan A. Generally Grogan A originated along the banks of river Nairobi City where people used to dwell but in 1975 they were moved to Huruma kwa chief and later they were taken to Korogocho. The major events in Grogan A village are;

Year	Event/ Major Changes
1971 -75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Settled in to Korogocho, now known as Grogan A from Grogan road in Nairobi town.</li><li>- There were no established structures and there was no food</li><li>- Father Joseph provided iron sheets for building houses.</li></ul>
1976 - 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mud houses were built</li><li>- Illiteracy levels were high and there was high poverty</li><li>- There was no development</li><li>- Food scarcity was severe</li><li>- Some people did small scale farming around the area.</li></ul>
1981 – 85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Coup de tat took place in Kenya</li><li>- Population increased tremendously</li><li>- Many people died during conflicts</li><li>- Job scarcity</li><li>- A nursery school was started in Redeemed church</li></ul>
1986 - 90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- There was severe drought</li><li>- Population increased</li><li>- Food production was very low</li><li>- Job scarcity intensified</li><li>- Food aid was given to the villagers</li></ul>
1991 - 95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Election in 1992 brought in new leader</li><li>- Street lights were installed</li><li>- A villager known as Njunu burnt the village and so many were left homeless, ¾ burnt</li><li>- People were funded to build other structures</li><li>- Insecurity especially during the election period</li></ul>
2001 – 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- President Kibaki elected in 2002</li><li>- Job scarcity continued</li><li>- A lot of politics when Moi was handing over</li><li>- Everybody voted for change</li></ul>
2006 - 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Re-election of president Kibaki</li><li>- Post election violence occurred</li><li>- Violence erupted from neighboring villages everything was at a stand still</li><li>- A government of unity was formed and development activities have taken place</li></ul>

Initially the population was low but increased as years went by, Infrastructure improved, schools were built and other facilities were constructed

### *Historical profile Grogan B village*

The village was started in 1978 by Mzee wambugu and Ngayi Fai .The people had been evicted from Grogan area which is between river road and kirinyaga road. The government did not want informal settlements in town and so a few people were relocated to Ithanga. When they arrived the area was bushy they called the area Grogan.

The leaders of the time were Maina wa Nguku and Mr Ngumba who helped in dispute resolution.

Maina wa Nguku started piped water projects. Construction of St. John Catholic Church and Comboni primary school had a lot of impact in the lives of the people of Grogan B.

Lack of latrines led to people defeacating into the river.

Year	Event/major changes
1976-80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Main power lines installed.</li><li>- Village was bushy and lacked road network</li></ul>
1981-85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction of St. John Catholic Church</li><li>- Cholera killed many people</li><li>- Road was cleared of bushes</li><li>- Daniel Comboni School was constructed.</li><li>- Hunger and starvation in 1984 due to drought was rampant</li><li>- Solutions to drought were sought.</li><li>- Irrigation schemes were started to cope with drought.</li></ul>
1986-85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- There was a lot of political tension in 1988 General election.</li><li>- Crime increased rapidly.</li><li>- Improved education system to make youths self reliant was initiated.</li></ul>
1991-95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The government sprayed the trenches to reduce spread of diseases.</li><li>- Sanitation was a major problem.</li><li>- Schools were few.</li><li>- The government constructed proper drainage systems and toilets.</li></ul>
1996-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tribal clashes occurred.</li><li>- Cholera outbreak killed many people.</li><li>- Security became a problem after people started fighting for resources i.e. land lord against tenants.</li><li>- Number of Administration offices e.g. chief, assistant chief increased.</li></ul>
2001-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Action aid constructed water kiosks and toilets.</li><li>- Change of government from KANU to NARC government.</li><li>- Unemployment increased.</li><li>- Youths refused to go to school.</li><li>- Many orphans due to HIV/AIDS menace.</li><li>- Children's home to be constructed.</li></ul>
2006-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2007 post election violence occurred.</li><li>- HIV claiming lives of many.</li><li>- Insecurity was a major concern.</li><li>- Many youths killed by police</li></ul>

### *Historical profile Highridge Village*

The village was started in 1977. The name was borrowed from the current day Highridge, an estate in Muthaiga Suburbs'. The first inhabitants came from Highridge. Among the first inhabitants were; Muchira, Adan Khalin, Mwalimu Juma, Wanjiku wa Ngwaci, Wa Kanyanya, Wa Gakunga.

Current leaders are: Eunice Wanjiku, Ali Okello, Peter Mburu, Halima Dima, Khadija Juma, and Hussein Adam.

Great leaders in Highridge

- Wanjiku wa Ngwaci, 1977-1985 due to Distribution of plots that took place during her time.
- Muchira 1985 – 2005, Solving land disputes and social disputes
- George Mureithi 1985 – 2007, resolved security issues and supported youth groups

### Historical events in the village

The history of Highridge is synonymous with the arrival of institutions and service providers in the village as shown below;

When started	What they do
2006	Tumaini Clinic was started it provided Health Care, Quality service, 24 hour service with reasonable charges
2001	Glory Primary and Secondary Schools were started with quality education, reasonable fees
2000	Ahawoon was started and Education, Computer, Library, Resource centre flourished
1986	Baptist Academy was started and also a Education, Vocational training centre
1983	St. Johns Catholic Church was started it provided Spiritual care, Sports facilities, Education (Primary), Library, Welfare services
1977	Mosques were started they provided Spiritual welfare, Education, Social Welfare and relief food
1979	Legio Maria was started it provides Spiritual welfare and Education service
2005	Kenya Assemblies of God provided Early childhood and primary education and also Spiritual welfare
1977	Ark of Christ provides Spiritual welfare and Primary school
2008	Calvary Church provides Spiritual welfare and Primary school
2008	Blue Cross Foundation undertakes Rehabilitation of alcoholics
2005	The link to Hidden Treasure undertakes Advocacy of Human Rights
2004	Highridge Development Group currently working on environmental issues
2007	Khokhonyanya undertaking HIV/AIDS awareness, advocacy, welfare issues
2003	Ordofa -Orphans welfare service initiated
1986	Osiepe SHG -Women group, orphans welfare group
1990	Mwega SHG working with Orphans & Social Welfare
2003	Atazia started working with Orphans and on welfare issues
1993	T.A.K started the Development, Water and Sanitation, education facilities

### Historical Profile Kisumu Ndogo

The village name is Kisumu Ndogo since.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the population are Luos hence the name Kisumu Ndogo. Approximately 13,000 people are living in the area. The village was established in 1979 and the founders were John Githua, Njau Kimethu and Pamba they were from Mathare and Garden Estate. The people migrated because most of them were landless and they were attracted by the market which was in the area.

The first leaders were Muriuki (Councillor), Pamba (Chief), Njau Kimethu (Sub Chief), Richard Mwangi, John Githua (Village Elders), Jedidah Njeri.

The greatest leader was John Githua because he solved land scrambling among the communities. The leader at the moment is John Okello.

Year	Event/ Major Changes
1976 - 80	-Paths were established in the village Road was established -Shanty houses were constructed -Shantys were improved to mud houses
1981 – 85	-Village leader Pamba died -Rioting occurred since others said he was killed
1986 - 90	-Electricity was installed -Roads were constructed
1991 - 95	-Drainage system was constructed -Kisumu Ndogo non-formal school was established which reduced school fees -Kalue Women Group was established -Embezzlement of funds and mismanagement in groups was rampant
1996 - 2000	-Knowledge of family planning improved, men were against it. They were educated on the importance of family planning -Electricity was installed

Year	Event/ Major Changes
2001 - 2005	-Rioting because of corrupt leaders -Election was held for the positions of village elders
2006 - 2010	-Post violence election occurred -Disunity among the community members increased -Leaders preached peace in the community -Expansion of roads in the villages started -Biogas toilet was constructed -Outbreak of cholera in the villages

This village highlighted issues of reproductive health and opposition of family planning by men.

### *Historical Profile Korogocho A village*

The founders came from River Road, Makadara area. They were displaced from there and settled in Korogocho A since it was unoccupied.

- The leaders were Kamau (chairman), Nyambura, Kairuri, and Mama Ngendo.
- The current leaders are Joseph Gathu-chairman, Mohamed Hassan Kuti, Mary Nyambura, Lucy Muthoni, Hassan Ibrahim, Francis Muchina,
- The great leaders are Mama Ngendo, Kamau (korogocho)

This is because mama Ngendo founded the land for the people of Korogocho. Kamau, settled land disputes and also represented peoples grievances to the government.

All this was done in 1950's and 1960s.

- There was provision of food aid by the government (yellow maize) in 1984. People went to collect food at the dumping site outside the village or to villages which were not most affected. People used to travel far away from the village to beg for food e.g. sukuma wiki.
- The year 2009 has been the best for the village since it received good leadership with development; different organizations with food aid, roads and upgrading programmes.
- The worst/most affected years are the previous ones i.e. 1950-2008. people were forgotten by the government and NGOs leading to poor living conditions.
- Clashes e.g. in 2007 due to disputed elections where very many people lost their lives and property. Incidences of cholera also affected a number of people in the village as well as HIV/Aids which claimed many lives

Year	Event/ Major Changes
Pre 1960	Arrival of the first villagers
	Insecurity was high
	Inadequacy of health facilities
	No title deeds
	Provision of health facilities improved.
1976 - 80	Death of Mzee Kenyatta and dawn of Moi Era.
	Political restlessness in the village
1981 – 85	Drought in 1984-
	The government supplied relief food.
	Loss of life due to hunger
	Livestock deaths due to lack of food.
	Irrigation to improve farming improved
1986 - 90	General election was held in 1987
	Special branch police crackdown on political activists
1991 - 95	Groups and institutions started cropping up.
	Droughts occurred
	Most groups failed due to poor management
	Severe hunger, death occurred
	Equipping villagers with management skills started

Year	Event/ Major Changes
	Government supplied relief food.
1996 - 2000	Power rationing
	Tribal clashes occurred
	Most small businesses were closed
	Many people were displaced
	Reconciliation by leaders took place
2001 – 2005	Change of government from KANU to NARC
	KANU lost popularity
2006 - 2010	Tribal clashes over disputed elections
	Insecurity increased
	Displacement of persons
	Houses demolition
	Improved security

The village has grown slowly. Poor living conditions and high cost of living has led to poverty in the village. Normal occurrences like hunger due to drought afflicted the villages making life and livelihood difficult.

### *Historical Profile Korogocho B village*

The village is known as Korogocho B, it was established in 1978 February. The name was derived from an old man by the name Kamau who used to collect scrap metal (Korogocho). It is currently occupied by 3000 people.

The founders Grace Mbaire, Daniel Gathiaka and Milka they came from Carton City and they were settled by the government to this land which was empty. The first leaders were Muiyaro, Muriuki & mama Ngendo.

Year	Event/ Major Changes
1976 - 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Migrants were allocated plots</li><li>- People had no money to construct houses.</li><li>- People united and helped each other in construction works.</li></ul>
1981 - 85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction of Daniel Comboni primary school took place.</li><li>- School fees were difficult to raise.</li><li>- Child Care stepped in and sponsored children through paying the fees.</li></ul>
1986 - 90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The whole village was supplied with electrical power.</li><li>- Not all people were able to connect electricity.</li><li>- Stima loan programme was introduced to help people to connect power in their homes.</li></ul>
1991 - 95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Drought occurred</li><li>- There was an acute food shortage.</li><li>- Food donation by the government and NGOs to people was well coordinate</li></ul>
1996 - 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction of Chief camp took place</li><li>- There was a lot of insecurity in the village</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Elnino rains occurred</li><li>- The rains destroyed a lot of property and houses</li><li>- There was need to construct a good drainage system.</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction of a community health centre took place.</li><li>- Inadequate health facilities and few staff</li></ul>
2001 - 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction of a community health centre took place.</li><li>- Inadequate health facilities and few staff</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction of a community health centre took place.</li><li>- Inadequate health facilities and few staff</li></ul>
2006 - 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Slum upgrading progamme started</li><li>- Demolition of people's houses, to give access</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Slum upgrading progamme started</li><li>- Demolition of people's houses, to give access</li></ul>

If good road network, electricity supply, good sewage and drainage system, improved security Korogocho B can attract investors' hence economic growth

### *Historical profile Nyayo village*

Nyayo village was establishment in 1987 during President Daniel Moi's tenure as President of Kenya. The village was established by those whose belonging had been destroyed to pave way for the road construction.

Year	Event/ Major Changes
1986 – 90	- Mama Ng'endo was a village elder until her death in 1999. Mr. Githua was counterpart of Mama Ng'endo since 1987. Mr. Zablun Anyonka appointed village elder.
1991 - 95	- Mr. Zablun Anyonka resigned as a village elder in 1995. - Dictatorship regime of Mama Ng'endo, and promotion of ethnicity. - Rampant land grabbing during Andenga's regime.
2001 – 2005	- Mr. Sylus Andega took office as a village elder from 1996 to 2007. - Bernard Odera took over leadership from Andega in 2008 to date.
2006 – 2010	- There was wide spread ethnicity and land grabbing during Andego's regime. - Merging of youth from all tribes who live in Nyayo village, sensitization of residents on their rights and holding reform meeting with village office bearers is a major activity in Nyayo village today.

### *Administration and Governance Structure of the Villages*

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

- Gitathuru Sub-location (covering Gitathuru, Grogan A and Grogan B villages)
- Korogocho Sub-location (covering Highridge and Korogocho B villages)
- Nyayo Sub-location (covering Korogocho A, Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayou villages)

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

In the Local Authority Structure there is 1 Councilor representing Korogocho Ward. The Councillor is elected directly with the people during the National election. The Councillor is the people's representative in the Nairobi City Council. The Governance Structure of Korogocho like anywhere else in Kenya has its own weakness and strength. The link between peoples representative is very well structured however the quality of leaders determines the outputs and outcomes. In most cases where the leadership is strong and recognized the villagers benefit.

## Transect Mapping

Transect mapping was undertaken by different groups in the village, they observed and learnt about the availability of various services, infrastructures and facilities, socio-economic activities and the groups recorded their findings using the village map, the findings are as indicated on the map. They also identified the problems and opportunities through direct observation and casual interviews along the transect route that each group walked through.

### Grogan A Village

Grogan A Village Map Marked With Transect Route (s)



Data of Each Check Point

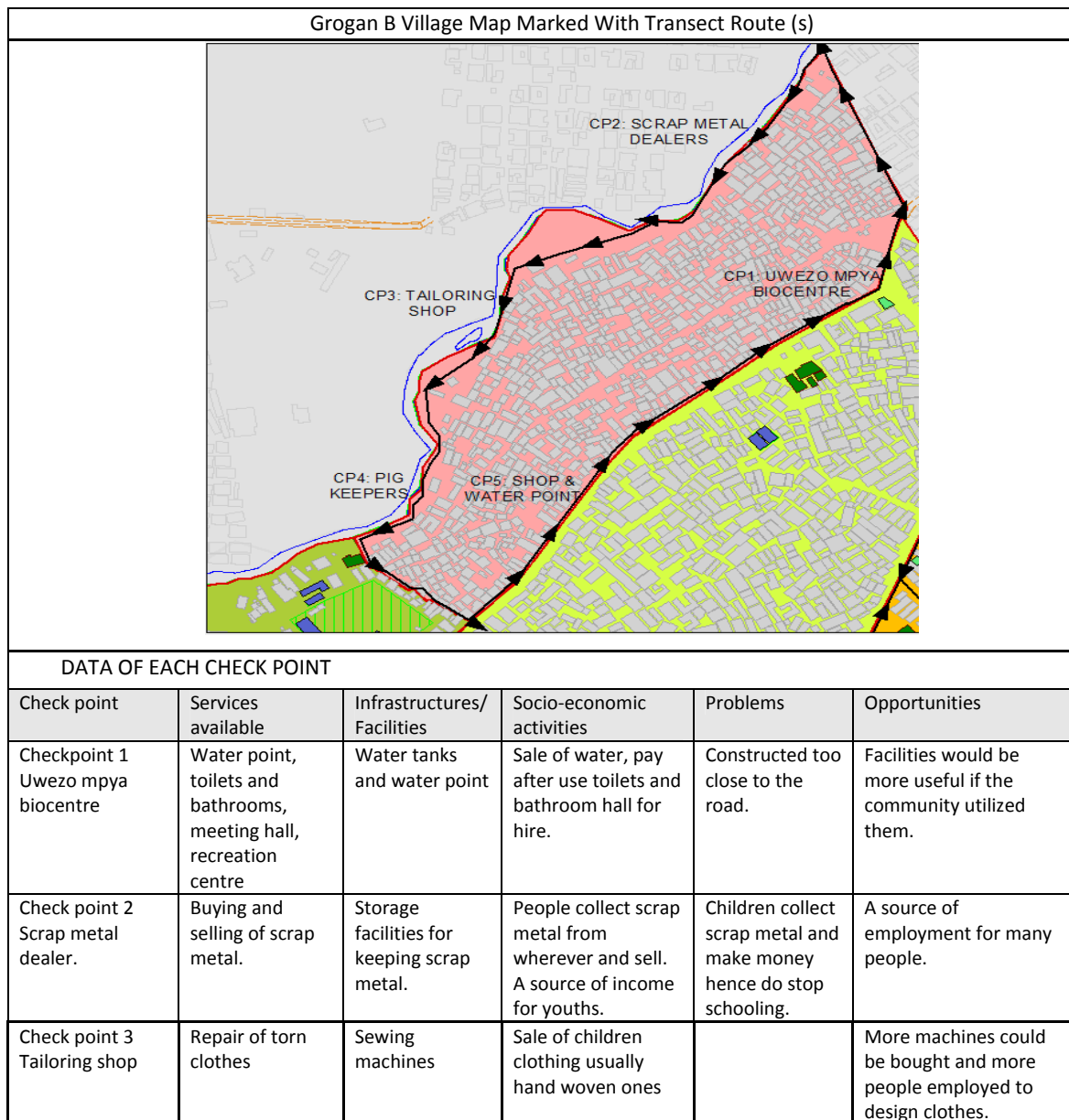
Check point	Services available	Infrastructures/ Facilities	Socio-economic activities	Problems	Opportunities
Checkpoint 1 Market	Waste disposal by river banks	Bridge	Sale of groceries by women	Contaminated water from sewage passing through market	Business opportunities
Check point 2 Buruburu lane	Sanitation is poor	Pit latrines	School and church	Health hazard i.e. bad fumes	Education and spiritual nourishment
Check point 3 Nyakach lane	Residential area	Pit latrine	Brush making enterprises	Poor sanitation	Solid waste recycling

*'Groceries refer to farm produce i.e. tomatoes, onions, green maize, vegetables, and fruits'.*

In this village the state of sanitation is pathetic, overflowing pit latrines and smell of sewerage in the market are a health hazard. The opportunities of creating waste re-cycling businesses are high but the environment is not conducive.

**Grogan B Village**

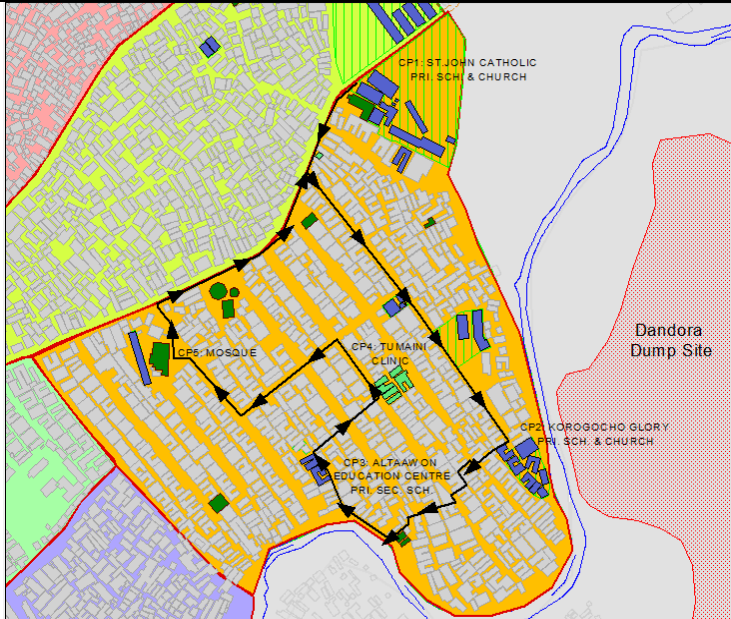
The checkpoints for this Grogan B village were Uwezo Mpya bio-centre, scrap metal dealer site and the tailoring shop. The groups' observations along the route are shown below;



The scrap metal though offering employment opportunity to many, they are hindering Education of children who can easily earn a living by collecting and selling scrap metal, this is against the spirit of free primary education in Kenya.

### Highridge Village

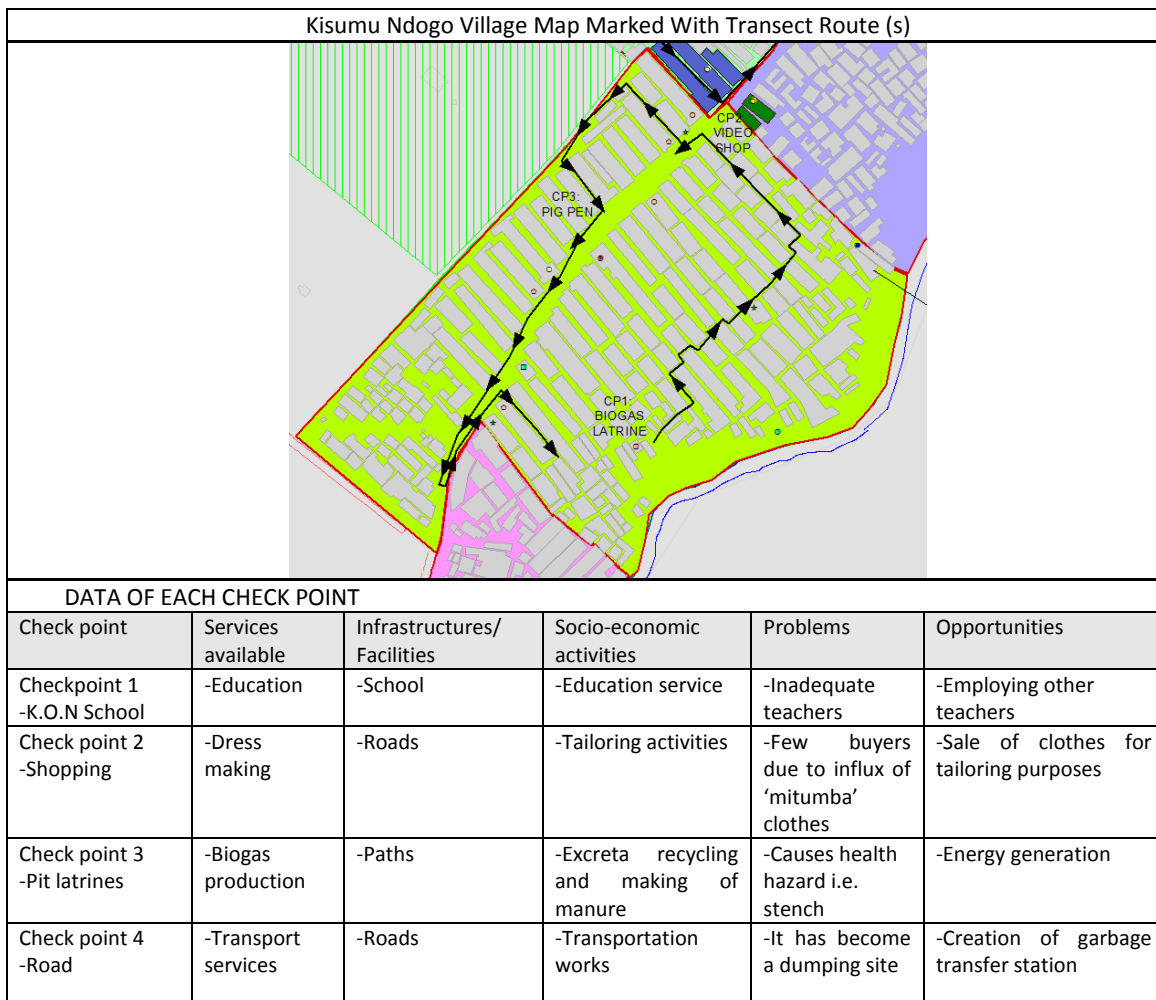
The check points in this village were St. John's Catholic Church, Glory Primary School, Altaawon Education Centre and Tumaini Hospital. The identified observations made are shown below;

Highridge Village Map Marked With Transect Route (s)					
					
DATA OF EACH CHECK POINT					
Check point	Services available	Infrastructures/ Facilities	Socio-economic activities	Problems	Opportunities
Checkpoint 1 -ST. Johns -Catholic Church	Education facilities -Sports -Library Spiritual services	-School -Church -Sports ground, gym -Amphitheatre -Library	-Sports -Learning -Spiritual	-Inadequate space -Dumping site -Insecurity -Few staff	-Need a secondary school -More space -Counseling services can flourish -Adult learning
Check point 2 -Glory Primary School	-Education services	-School Classes (Primary/ Secondary)	-Learning	-Inadequate space -Insecurity -Not registered -Lack funds	-Parents pay fees -Awareness on importance of education required -Support from parents/ community
Check point 3 -Altaawon Education Centre	-Education services -Computer training -Madrassa classes	-School classes -Health facility(ongoing)	-Education -Livelihood training -Adult education -Madrassa	-Poor drainage -Insecurity -Inadequate space -No toilets	-More space -Access roads
Check point 4 -Tumaini Hospital	-General clinic -Maternity -V.C.T -Antenatal	-Ultra sound -VCT -Maternal care centre	-Health care	-Not registered -People still going to TBAs	-Protection from Nairobi City Council -Awareness on reproductive health
Check point 5 Mosque Highridge	-Education -Library -Spiritual	-Classes -Mosque	-Spiritual -Arabic lessons	-Inadequate space -Lack funds	-More space be allocated

In this village schooling facilities seem adequate but all institutions need more space which is not available.

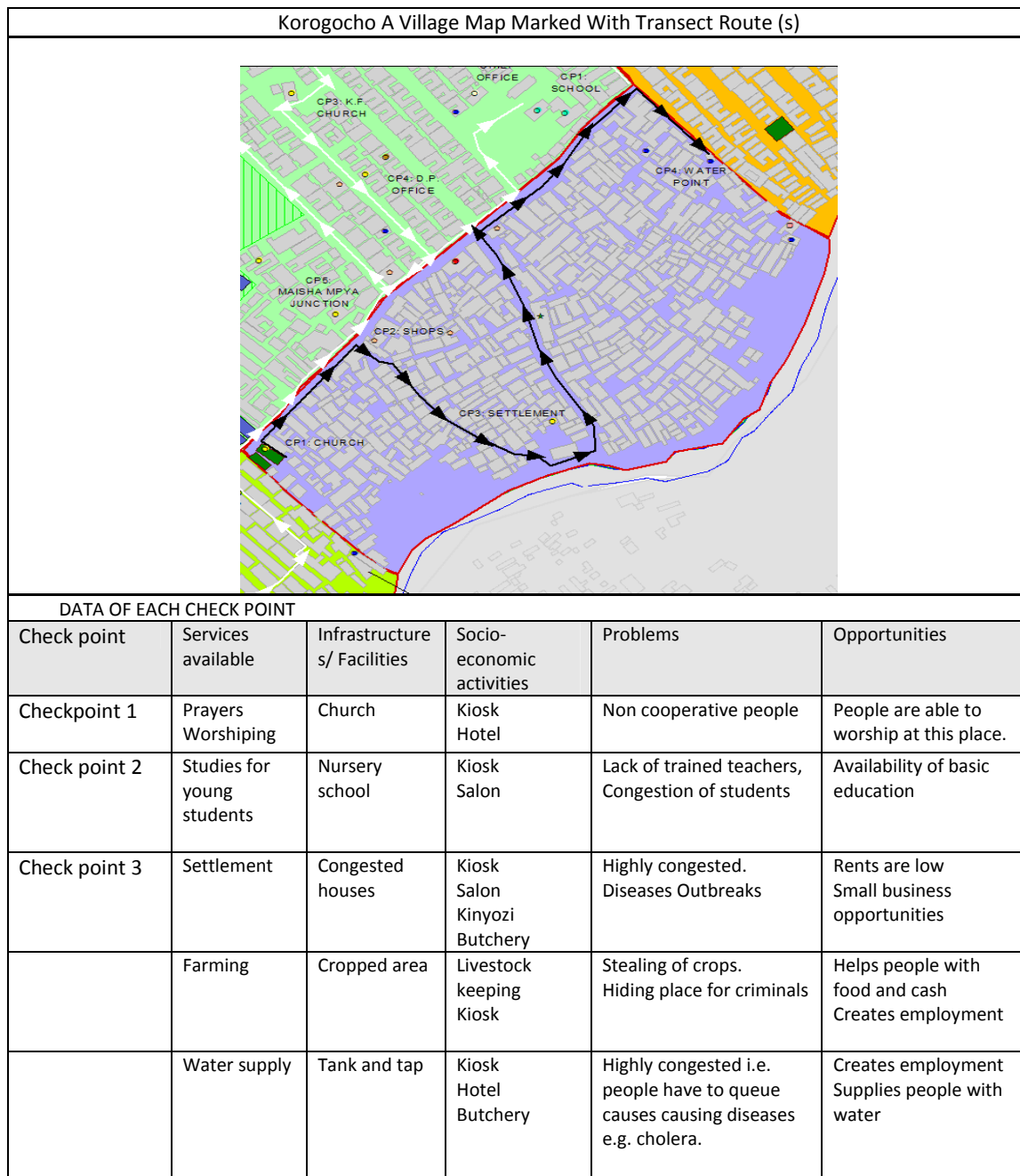
### Kisumu Ndogo Village

The Kisumu Ndogo checkpoints were K.O.N school, the shopping area, pit latrines area and the road. The observations made along the routes are shown here below;



The emerging dump site in the village is a big health hazard to the residents noting that fumes from the Dandora dumpsite are already negatively affecting the people a great deal.

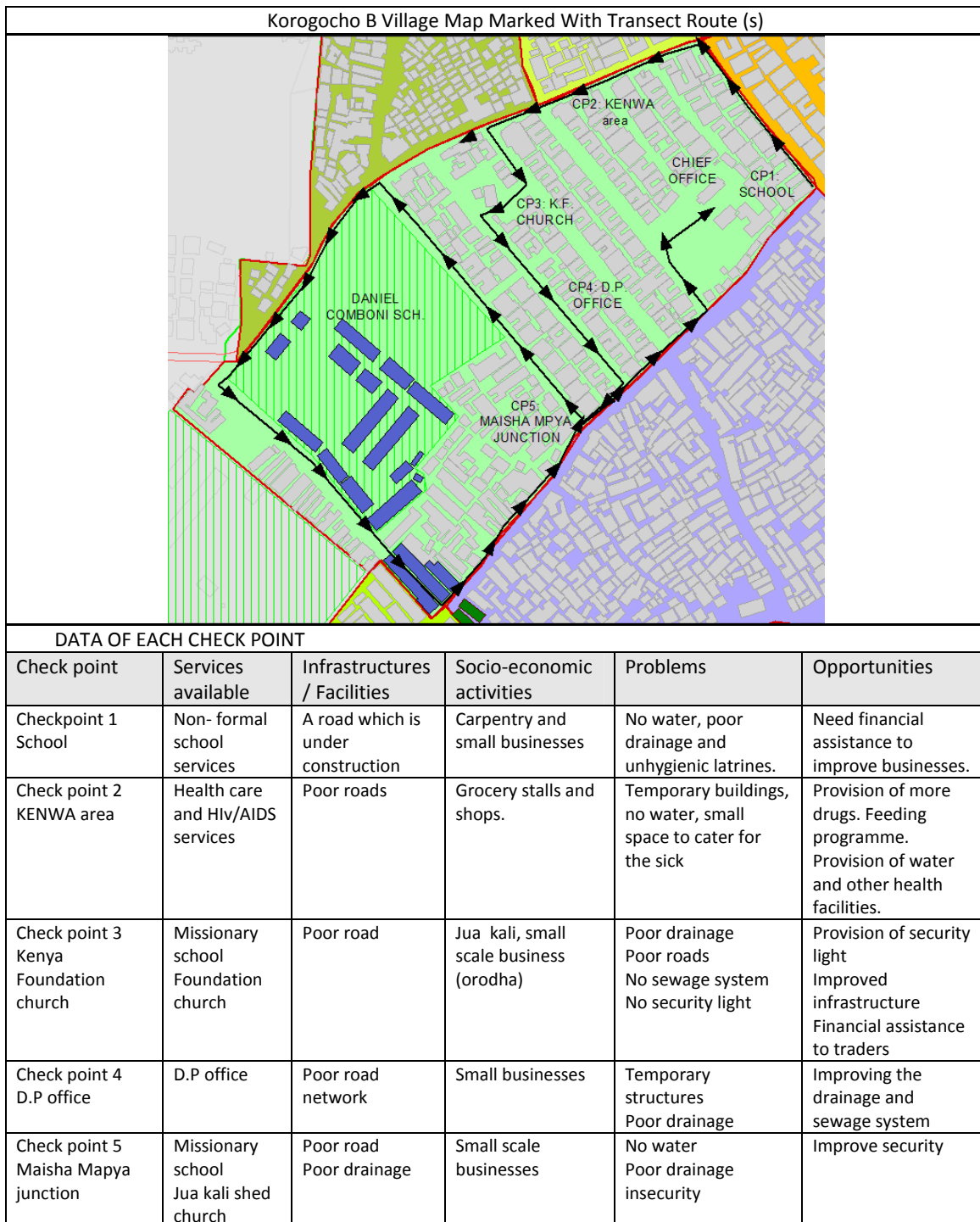
## Korogocho A Village



In Korogocho A village there were a lot of small businesses, but congestion was quite high culminating to outbreak of diseases due to pollution. The farming areas also become safe havens for thugs, which increases insecurity.

**Korogocho B Village**

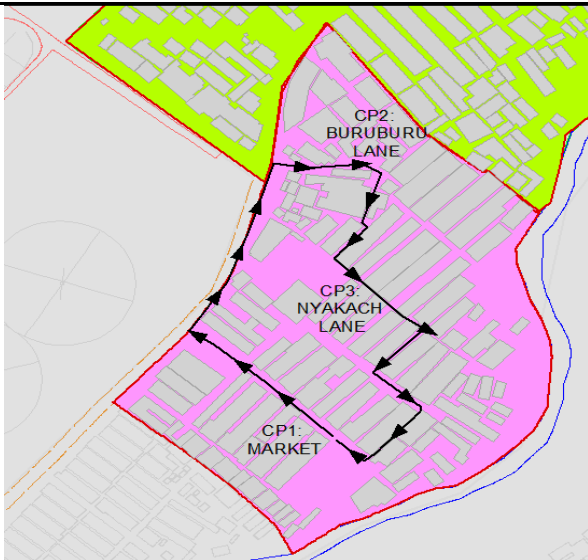
Korogocho B check points were the non-formal school, KENWA area, Kenya Foundation Church, DP office and Maisha Mapya junction;



In Korogocho B, lack of street lighting and insecurity is a big problem, the roads and drainage are also bad hence creating an inhabitable environment.

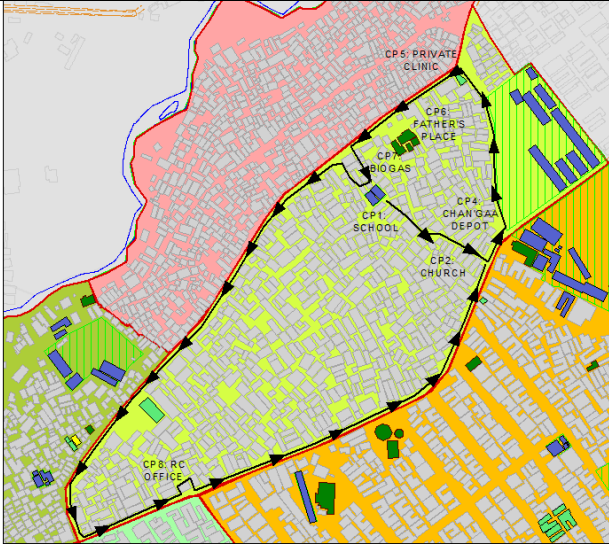
### Nyayo Village

Nyayo village, the market, Buruburu Lane, Nyakach Lane were the major check points. The views of residents and observations are shown below;

Village Map Marked With Transect Route (s)					
					
Data of Each Check Point					
Check point	Services available	Infrastructure s/ Facilities	Socio-economic activities	Problems	Opportunities
Checkpoint 1 Market	Waste disposal by river	bridge	Sale of groceries	Contaminated water from sewage passing in market	business
Check point 2 Buruburu lane	Poor sanitation	Pit latrines	School and church	Posses health hazard i.e. bad fumes	Education and spiritual nourishment
Check point 3 Nyakach lane	Residential area	Pit latrines	Brush making	Poor sanitation	Waste recycling
Checkpoint 4 Market	Waste disposal by river	bridge	Sale of groceries	Contaminated water from sewage passing in market	business
Check point 5 Buruburu lane	Poor sanitation	Pit latrines	School and church	Poses health hazard i.e. bad fumes	Education and spiritual nourishment

The market in the village serves the whole of Korogocho area, Kariobangi, Mathare, Baba ndogo and many other parts of Nairobi. The drainage passing through the market and the river are contaminated. The waste from the village is dumped by the river site. The toilets are emptied into the river making it stink and dirty. Nearly all the houses are temporary structures. The schools do not have enough space for children to play, while churches are small and congested. Low level of sanitation practices in groceries food kiosks is evident.

**Gitathuru Village**

Village Map Marked With Transect Route (s)					
					
Data of Each Check Point					
Check point	Services available	Infrastructures/ Facilities	Socio-economic activities	Problems	Opportunities
Checkpoint 1	-Provide/ receive information to/from Chief Office	Resident committees office	-Availing first hand information to residents	-Lack of trust from the residents to the officers	-Awareness/ Counseling on the importance of holding utmost good faith
Checkpoint 2	-Buying and selling of goods	-Shops -Kiosks -Hotels -Exhibitions	-Trading	-Overpricing -Insecurity -Lack of fund -Low quality goods	-Sufficient funds to be provided -Prices to be controlled -goods sod to be of good quality.
Check point 3	-Spiritual nourishment	-Churches	-Uniting villagers	-Insecurity	
Checkpoint 4	Entertainment	-Chang'aa depots -Chang'aa breweries	-Uniting villagers	-Insecurity -Harassment from police officers	-Deployment of security officers -Making chang'aa legalized -Reform in police to control their practices
Check point 5	-Medication and Education	-Health centres -Non- formal schools	-Alleviation of diseases -Residents to know how to read and write	-Lack of funds -Expensive -Poor sanitation -Low skills -Insecurity	-Sufficient funding to be provided -Awareness/ counseling on the importance of cleaning environment -Technical training centres to be raised.

All transect routes and maps confirmed the existing problems of poor infrastructure, garbage, poor drainage, solid waste menace, and the extensive use of pit latrines in all the villages. The institutions in all the villages do not have adequate space for expansion and pollution of the river is almost an accepted practice which affects not only Korogocho residents but all the other Kenyans down stream.

## Trend Lines

The period covered for the trends analysis in various villages was 28 years. Three benchmark years were selected in each village, based on major events that occurred in the village or in the country, events that the participants could easily remember. Population was first discussed to serve as the point of reference for the discussion on other trends since settlement is a key factor in Korogocho.

The village trend line was meant to help the residents in understanding the changes that have taken place in recent years especially in relation to settlement and housing, and why these trends took place, and the implications of these trends for future development. Community views are presented in the tables below;

		1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000
Gitathuru Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Grogan A Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Grogan B Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Highridge Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Korogocho A Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Korogocho B Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Kisumu Ndogo Village	Availability					
	Demand					
Nyayo Village	Availability					
	Demand					
		1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000

The labour trend affects Gitathuru village directly. The labour is available but the payments are low. The community resolved that there should be government standards for casual labour wages. There has been high money value available in the past; Prices of goods were low unlike today that prices have hiked; People had very few household members to look after unlike today when they have more than 5 household members to look after. The demand for labour is available but the payments are low. The literacy levels are high hence unavailability of skilled labour due to competition.

In Grogan A Village, most people were not educated hence need for introduction of learning institutions. The village did not have schools in the 60s and early 70s. Jobs were few and still are few due to the increase in population. There has been awareness to advocate for self employment and enhancement of self employment skills.

In Grogan B Village, there are few skilled people which raises the need to start a tertiary institution to equip youths with skills. The population is growing faster than the demand for labor. Lack of skilled labor is expensive. Jobs creation is coinciding with population growth. Demand is decreasing as population grows.

In Highridge Village, Job opportunities have decreased with time; companies have moved out, tribalism and nepotism is rampant. There is need for more Job creation, diversity and Job preferences. The community suggested that early retirement could contribute to creation of jobs. Youths should develop talents in creative arts (music etc) and sports and the community should support their initiatives. However, there is increase in crime rate, alcohol consumption, prostitution and idleness. The community recommended the initiation of vocational training centres to ease the process of accessing youth fund and market the goods made by youths.

In Korogocho A Village, nepotism and ethnicity is similar to what is reported in Highridge village. Transparency in employment could even create more jobs since it will be based on qualification. Employment should not be based on relationships. Thus, it is necessary to meet training needs for Korogocho. It is also important that labour intensive methods are used in the upgrading process and in any development intervention in the village.

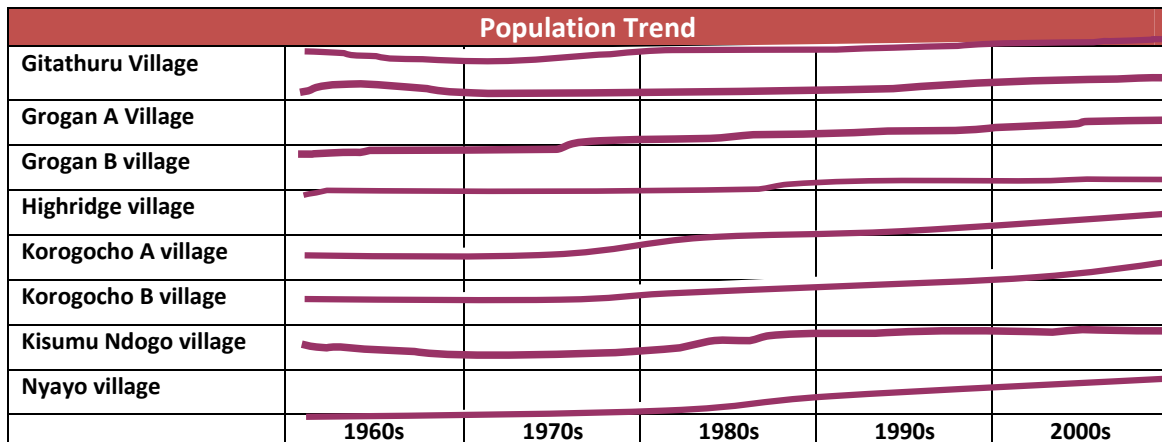
In Korogocho B Village, there is low population and unskilled labour. The community feels that there is need to attract more people to the village in order to stop hiring workers from outside since there is a lot of construction going on. Those in need of workers are unable to get them from within the village.

Kisumu ndogo is characterized by Nepotism, rapid technological changes and high population growth. There is no transparency in employment, and training is required to cope with the technical advancement. People employ their own relatives regardless of competency. Low wages and salaries is the norm of the day. Trade unions should articulate grievances of workers despite the fact that they sometimes collude with employers.

In Nyayo Village, Unemployment, High crime rates, High dependency ratio, Poor housing and Drug abuse are common. Employment creation, Building of rehabilitation centre and decent houses are the major requirements. By creating jobs immorality shall reduce to a manageable level.

### Population Trend

The population in all the 8 villages of Korogocho has shown tremendous growth even where crimes rate have made people not settle like in Grogan A. Below is an illustration of population growth trendlines;



Across the villages in general the population has increased greatly.

The population in Gitathuru shows an upwards trend. However, in 1970s and 1980s, cholera occurred in the village hence most people lost their lives. People were not stable by then as others moved from one village to the next looking for alternative means of livelihood.

1980's – 2000s, early marriages among the youths increased due to high level of poverty in various households and peer group influence. Idleness among the youths resulted in watching dirty videos hence leading to practice immorality. Lack of adequate level of education made the residents not to mind about family planning. Beliefs that large families are a source of wealth from communities has contributed to rise in population as households tend to have large families. Migration from rural to urban has also contributed to increase of the population. Lack of proper business premises within the village was also cited by the community. Level of insecurity is high with many thugs dominating the region having acquired dangerous weapons hence deteriorating and threatening security improvement. Insecurity is a bigger issue in all the villages.

Insecurity increased during the period especially in Grogan A Village whereby the Chief's camp was established in Korogocho B village with several Administration Police. This development came with various benefits to the community whereby resources increased with time.

In Grogan B village Land size was restricted due to high level of migration to the area. The Construction materials became expensive leading to temporary structures. The increase was not just through migration from outside but also within the village.

Highridge village experienced Poverty, Immigration, Resources strained due to high population, big families and Poor housing.

The Korogocho A village is where most of the public facilities and services are located which includes Chief's camp with several Administration Police, community hall, RC offices, community dispensary, a radio station etc. However, the problem of insecurity is just as similar as in the other villages. Due to high population after completing education one has to depend on parents and guardians. Unemployment verses high population leads to drug abuse and idleness.

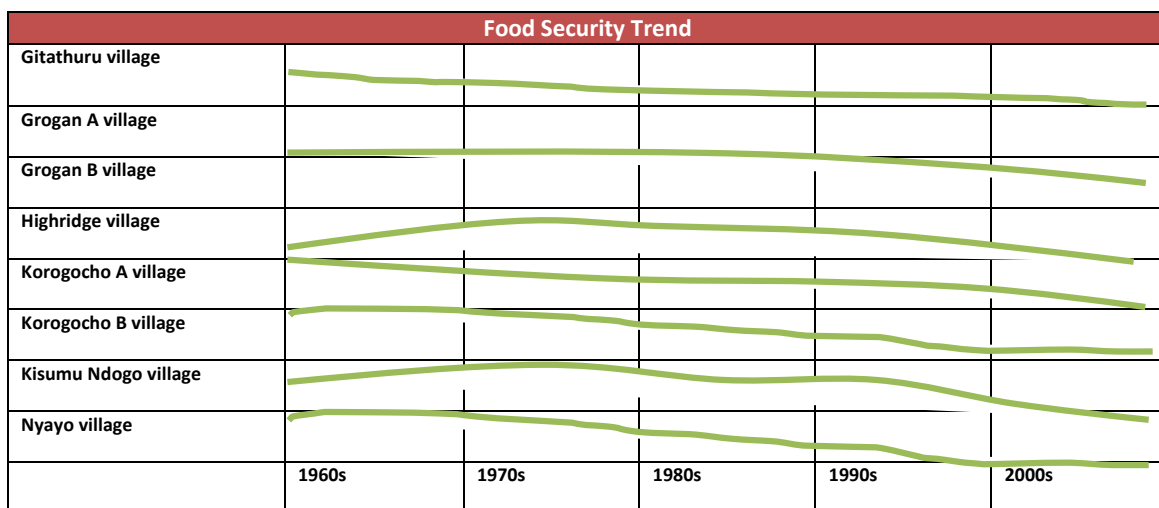
In Korogocho B village, more immigrants have contributed to insecurity, Scramble for plots.. After the settlement in 1978 the population drastically increased up to date and there need to introduce settlement plan.

Nyayo village also has a high unemployment, High crime rates, High dependency ratio, and poor housing and Drug abuses. More inspiration is needed to be able to create employment for the youth. There is a need to build rehabilitation centre for youth already affected with drug abuse. Construction of decent houses will improve on health, sanitation and immorality.

Due to high number of youth completing education, the Kisumu Ndogo youth, who are not lucky to get jobs, have to depend on parents or guardians. Unemployment verses high population has lead to drug abuse and idleness hence turning to high level of crimes. The community suggests creation of more employment and increase in police patrols.

### Food Security Trend

In the last 28 years, the food security reveals the downwards trend in all the villages. As the population increases, the supply of enough food needs to be guaranteed. The supply of the food demand depends on production outside the targeted area; therefore the problem of food insecurity is caused by factors that are beyond the control of the targeted community. After discussion the community representatives in the 8 villages came out with the following trend lines:

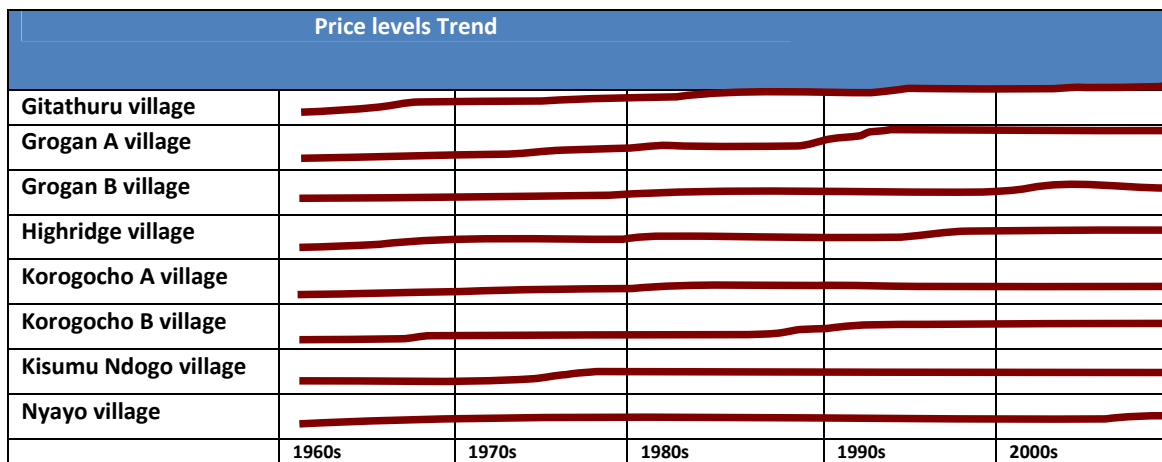


In 1970-80, farming was carried out on a small scale in Korogocho slum area, but later restricted since the area had become crowded. In 1990-2009, the population had become dense hence no space for farming. Negative climatical change has contributed to low production. There is need to reorient the community towards profitable skills which can facilitate gainful employment to ensure food security. However, food aid is becoming an issue in all the villages and schools rely on feeding programmes.

Malnutrition and others diseases related to low intake of food has been experienced in Grogan A village. Food aids from the government and well wishers have been provided. Farming ground were available but later they were occupied as population increased, leaving the community to depend on food from outside the Korogocho slum area. This situation affects the other 7 villages in the same way. It becomes even worse when rain fails or climate changes and Kenya experiences prolonged drought.

### Price levels Trend

All the eight villages have experienced general rise in price levels. However, in Grogan B, Korogocho A and B, Kisumu Ndogo, and Nyayo there signs of prices coming down but for a very short time.

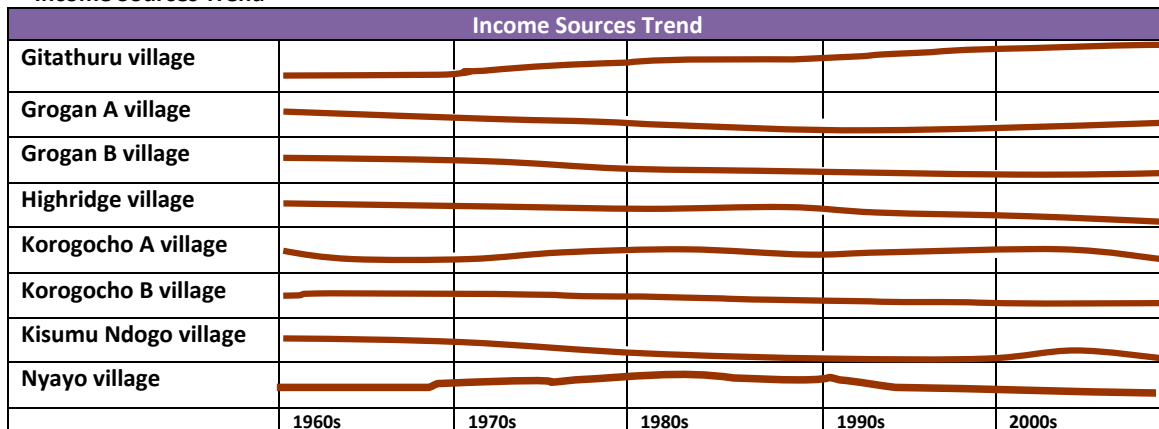


Gitathuru Village Money value has been reducing, Prices have sky rocketed. High price of energy has led to low production of goods and service hence high price. The community suggested reduction of price of energy that would lead to high production of goods and service hence low price of commodities.

The community in Grogan A village experienced the arrival of NGOs & CBOs to rescue the situation of increased price levels hence rampant poverty. Initially in the 1970s and 1980s the economy was good but later deteriorated.

In Grogan B village the business people price their goods the way they wish mostly due to the increase in fuel prices. The community is usually at the mercy of merchants. Liberalization of prices has more benefits the business community than to the consumers since the business people lack ethics. This has been the same across the 8 villages.

### Income Sources Trend



In Gitathuru village the enterprises are very small, they cannot sustain families. The majority of people running these enterprises work elsewhere though they do not earn enough for their family needs. Therefore most of the small enterprises supplement salaries in order to provide enough for the family. Most of those who start small business have no experience or skills to manage their

stock. Therefore they need training to enhance and build capacity on better business skills. There is however some households who depend entirely on small businesses hence they require strengthening.

As experienced in Grogan A village, Lack of social cohesion and corruption within government institutions limits the effort to develop more income generating sources as well as government involvement in various activities. Means of earning income were limited.

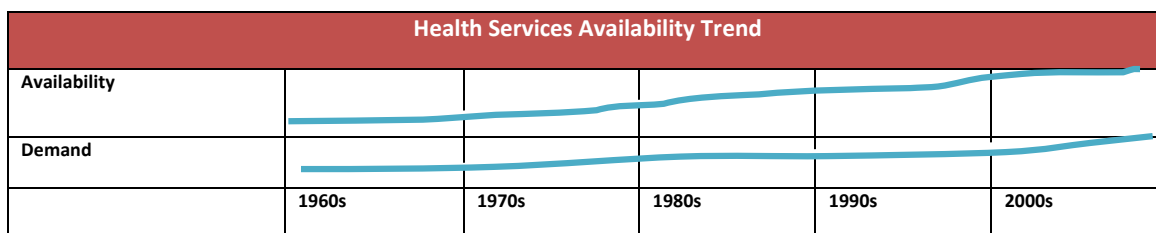
Illegal activities to make money have increased due to scarcity of jobs as observed in Grogan B village. There is also discrimination in job recruitments whereby those with merits are left out. Job opportunities are few hence income sources are decreasing.

The community in Korogocho A, experience the effects of low wages and salaries, high inflation rate and high population which has strained the effort to expand income sources. The community suggested that trade unions should articulate the grievances of employees and not to collude with employers as it has been in the past.

The issues raised above have been observed in all the 8 villages.

### Health Services Availability Trend

The availability and demand of the health services has been increasing since establishment of the eight villages. However, the demand trend shows that in 2000s the need for health services is much higher than the availability.



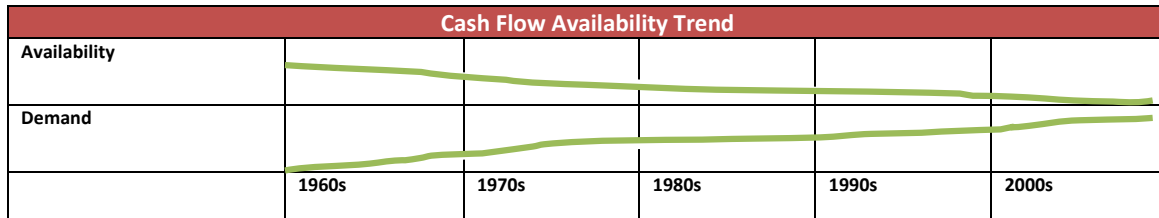
The community in Gitathuru village observed that well wishers and NGOs have been scared a way due to insecurity in the area. They suggested that they can be involved in security matters to supplement the government efforts of reducing crime in the area for effective development to take place. Other suggestions were that the community should organize themselves to collectively improve health facilities. Also the government and county council facilities in the area should be rehabilitated in all the 8 villages because they are commonly shared. The services such as death registration, immunization, family planning and alert system on disease outbreak should be restored. Highridge community also would want seminars on good health practices to be provided at health centers.

In Korogocho A village, the community felt that they should contribute funds for the improvement of the health facilities. The people have to go to the neighboring villages for better treatment. There has never been provision for health facilities in the village, poor sanitation and drainage systems. Due to poverty balanced diet at house hold level is just but a dream. The need to have planning sessions where they can raise issues of better living and plan for the way forward was also articulated.

The community came to realization that the dense settlement and congestion leads to fast spread of air borne and also water borne such as cholera. That by channeling metabolic waste to the rivers is the major cause of cholera in the area and also lack of proper road infrastructure and hospital in the area has led to death of many people in cases of emergency

### Cash Flow Availability and demand Trend

The availability and need for cash cuts across the villages of Korogocho slums. While the availability is reducing the demand is going higher and higher with time. Living in these villages one has to have some cash, since they have to buy everything. The trend lines below shows the decreasing availability and the increasing demand as observed by the communities in the 8 villages.



In Gitathuru village, it was observed that misuse of income e.g. on chang'aa and busaa by men was rampant. However, there is need for NGOs to educate the community on budgeting and handling of finances for the benefit of the households.

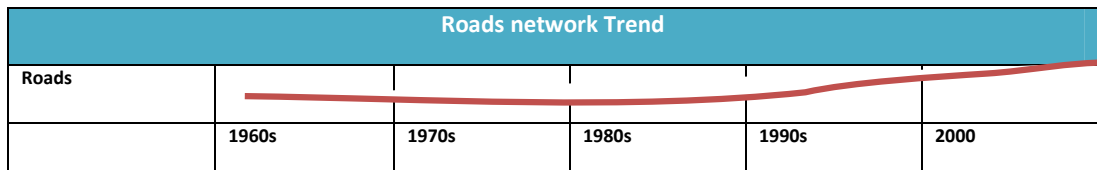
The community's lack of knowledge on how to identify business opportunities has left many jobless, however those few who have had training and awareness have helped to expose these opportunities thus improving sources of livelihood.

There has not been much development in Grogan A village in the recent years. Different facilities were established that benefited the community. As cash flow went low no progress was made. The congestion in the village made it even worse hence need for upgrading. However, there were periods when cash flow went high and progress was made.

The community in Grogan B would want to see their people starting more SMEs to boost their income. They felt that when the population grows there is more cash in circulation. Population is growing hence higher demand for cash flow yet most youths are dependent on parents. An improved economy will help meet demand. Demand is higher due to more expenses and inflation rate in the country.

### Roads network Trend

The roads are commonly used all in the villages. Before the upgrading programme there was almost no road in the area, because some of the roads had been changed into kiosks and even house structures. All these have been demolished to pave way for the construction of the roads to take place. However the improvement in the roads network has been very slow as indicated in the roads network trend below;



In Gitathuru village Very few routes exist. No proper planning has been done during the construction of houses where no spaces were left for the roads. The community hopes that during the upgrading

implementation period, proper planning will be carried out to provide good spacing in between the houses. It is expected that upgrading will focus on road network.

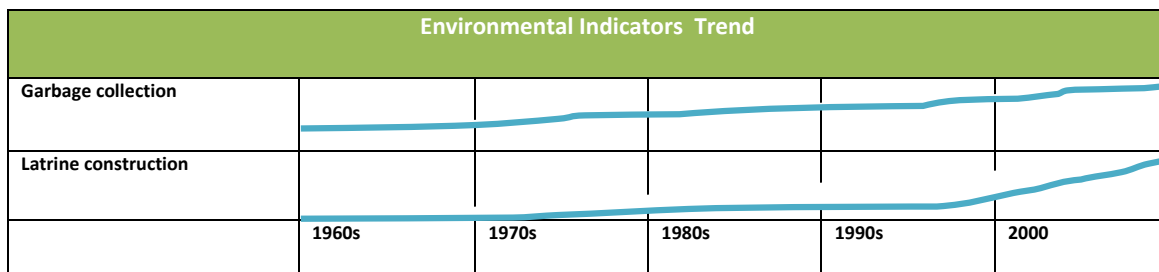
The Grogan A villagers are worried that some of them will lose their structures as construction continues. Their hope is that after upgrading everybody will be resettled. Road network has already improved today compared to the past.

The community in Grogan B village expects soon after completion of road construction, matatu's (public transport vehicles) will now get to the interior of their village. They hope this will also solve the problem of the drainage systems. All the villages are looking forward to the time when there will be roads without mud, accessible during the rain seasons. The communities in all the villages were grateful that the roads were being constructed.

The Nyayo villagers were grateful that the roads have been reinstated to their sizes. The maintenance measures should be put in place and all the structures build on the road sides removed.

#### Environmental Indicators Trend

There has never been proper garbage collection system nor latrine construction. Garbage is dumped all over the village, piling up into hills. Sometimes garbage has blocked roads and drainage systems. The problem of garbage and latrines has continued to increase over the period of time as shown in chart below:



Even though awareness has been created in most the villages, reckless dumping is still practiced. The community is aware that dumping could possibly lead to outbreak of diseases and yet they cannot stop. The flying toilets and emptying of the toilets into the river is still being practiced. The latrine construction ratio is lower than the number of people.

The community in the area has regularly experienced the cholera outbreak resulting to lose of lives. In such situation NGOs and well wishers provided aid while privately owned health institutions have been put in place to provide treatment and emergency services, but the causes of the problem still stand. Awareness has been enhanced in the village so that more toilets are built. The practice of use of latrines is unkempt and it is not to the standard required.

Due to diseases outbreak, Youth groups & CBOs emerged in Grogan A village to clean the garbage scattered all over the village. During the Cholera outbreak, Action Aid constructed demonstration latrines and bushes were cleared. Toilets construction is a priority.

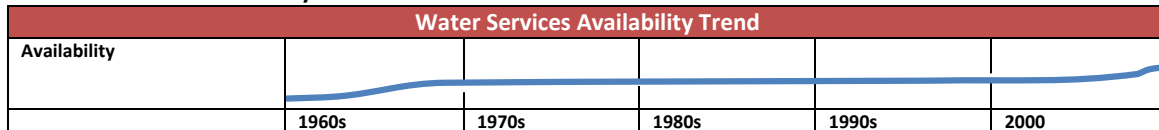
In Grogan B, Garbage is rarely collected. River becomes polluted and diseases prevail. The community feels that it is the responsibility of the City council to be more active in garbage collection.

Most diseases are caused by poor disposal of waste. Latrines built by TAK (an NGO) are in very poor conditions and cannot be used. Mulafuctioning latrines need to be repaired soon. Toilets should be built as they are easier to manage. Latrines, even after constructions are emptied into the river.

In Highridge, the garbage has been caused by rapid population increase. The village is next to the Dandora dumping site which they propose to be transferred to another site. Another option is to construct a recycling plant so that they can benefit from waste at the dumpsite.

The Korogocho A youth group has created employment from recycling waste materials. The village also experiences poor sanitation and poor drainage system. Non biodegradable waste leads to health hazard. Metabolic waste from Korogocho A village is channeled to Nairobi River. People need to be trained on proper use of latrine and toilets. The community recommends constructing Septic tanks, educating community members that channeling of metabolic waste to Nairobi River leads to outbreak of diseases such as cholera. Metabolic waste needs to be treated in sewerage system before being channeled to rivers. The community in Nyayo village suggests that plastic waste should be burnt in incinerators.

#### Water Services Availability Trend



The problem of water in Gitathuru village is caused by lack of skilled plumbers to repair water pipes as well as drought resulting to water rationing. Awareness on conserving environment has been enhanced. Water piping process has been too complicated to the residents

In Grogan A village water related diseases has been rampant due to misuse and shortage in supply. In some of the villages such as Grogan B, there is no proper storage. Connecting water is quite expensive. Water services have been cut off due to road construction. Population has grown faster than water services available.

Pollution has also affected the water supply. The rivers near the village are polluted with waste from industries and from the villages along the river.

The community needs to clean the river, construct a sewerage system, construct water storage and harvesting and let the Nairobi River provide water for cleaning as it did in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Korogocho A village felt that shortage of water has been caused by privatization and suggest that it should be reverted to city council.

## Household resource management

In all the villages an assets access and control exercise was carried out which was an assessment of all household assets, identifying who has access and who controls. The person who controls is the one with the power and authority over the assets hence the decision maker .The assessment showed that male in the villages are powerful, and they are the sole decision makers. This creates gender disparity in society of Korogocho, it also sustains a culture of discrimination and aggression. The status of access and control of assets is as indicated in the tables

## Household assets access and control

In Korogocho villages the asset base is mainly items of utility which are accessed by all but controlled by males. In Grogan A women do not access TV and bicycles. The men control everything apart from utensils. The males dominate in terms of control of assets as shown below;

No.	Asset	ACCESS /USE				CONTROL/DECISION			
		Men	Women	Children		Men	Women	Children	
				M/C	F/C			M/C	F/C
1.	Chicken	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
2.	Sheep	√	√	√		√			
3.	Utensils	√	√	√	√	√			
4	Television	√	√	√	√	√			
5	Radio	√	√	√	√	√			
6	Furniture	√	√	√	√	√			
8	Mountain bike	√				√			
9	Body lotion		√		√				√
10	Bicycle	√				√			
11	Mattress, blanket.	√	√	√	√	√	√		
12	Bed	√	√	√	√	√	√		
13	Tables	√	√	√	√	√	√		
14	Chairs	√	√	√	√	√	√		
15	Stove/Jiko		√	√	√		√		
16	Jerricans	√	√	√	√		√		
17	Lamp	√	√	√	√		√		
18	Basins	√	√	√	√	√	√		
19	Pets	√	√	√	√		√		
20	Wardrobe	√	√	√	√	√	√		
21	Cash	√	√	√	√	√			
22	Jembe	√	√	√	√	√	√		
23	Car	√	√	√	√	√			
24	House	√	√	√	√	√	√		
24	Stationery			√	√			√	√

In Korogocho villages the children control stationery which they now have due the existence of free primary education; they also control chicken which is of very low value stock. Many assets in the households are accessed by almost everybody but control centralized meaning that household members are not free to make major decisions regarding the assets. Men have access and control over most of the assets.

Women control the following household assets; utensils are used by all members of the households While Furniture, radio and television is controlled by men and women

There was an argument on who is supposed to make decisions on cash but it is the men who make the major decisions.

The men, women and children access the benefits accrued from all the most important resources e.g., casual labour and small businesses.

Men control the real benefits e.g., money while women control the less important resources e.g., Poultry, Andasi, Anyona (bread waste from industries), Tea and chapatti sold along the roadsides. The waste bread is bought from industries with intention to feed livestock, but reaching home it is sold to people to feed on. This has created the marginalization of women and also stagnancy at household level. Therefore if the Korogocho has to move forward the power imbalance issues have to be addressed from household level through civil society driven empowerment drives and awareness creation interventions.

## Economic Issues and Activities

The economic activities undertaken by residents of Korogocho varied significantly. They range from small business enterprises, commercial sex, mugging and robbery, vigilante groups services to brewing of *chang'aa*. The fact that the residents value and accept illegal practices as a means of earning a living; is a reflection of a societal problem which needs to be addressed by all stakeholders. The table below illustrates the economic activities undertaken by men, women and the youth in all the villages.

### *Economic activities by gender in the various villages that make-up Korogocho*

Village	General economic Activities	Economic activities taken up by women	Economic activities taken up by youth	Types of enterprises in the area	Remarks
Gitathuru	-Trading -Livestock keeping e.g. pigs, goats -Local brews	-Salon -Running small business e.g. vegetable selling -Casual labour e.g. washing clothes for the rich	-Selling miraa -illegal connection of electric lines -Garbage collection -Music -Sports -Acrobatics -Collection of metals for recycling	-“Anyona” business (waste bread) enterprise -Mugging/ thuggery -Brewing of chang'aa	Mugging/thuggery/ robbery is an enterprise that thrives at a higher rate. If not dealt with as soon as possible then it will employ all the youths (boys & girls) in the near future. -Most women engage in chang'aa brewing and commercial sex
Grogan A	Casual labourers, roadside cooking, changaa & bang, scrap metal selling, orodha, selling water, hair dressing, washing clothes & commercial sex workers	-washing clothes, -commercial sex work, -day care centres	-Selling water, -mugging, -salon and barbers, -collecting orodha & scrap metals	-mandazi & cake making, -changaa brewing -pig farming	In this village women take up the economic activities that are not well paying i.e washing of clothes. -Piggery depends on waste generated in the village and also from Dandora dumpsite.
Grogan B	-Retail shops, -hair dressing, -hawking, -garbage collection -selling kiondos, -hotels, -scrap metal dealership, -selling changaa, -sewing carpets, -selling paraffin, -washing clothes	-Selling changaa, -washing clothes, -hair dressing, -hotels, -green grocery, -selling necklaces -selling milk	-Kazi kwa vijana, -selling scrap metal, -selling drugs, -casual labor, cobbler, -emptying latrines, -playing football	-Grocery -Shops -Hotel	In this village women undertake worthwhile enterprise of selling necklaces, this is positive. other residents undertake selling of paraffin which is a worthwhile trade which can be enhanced through proper support and access to credit, and creation of market facilities in the villages
Highridge	-Illegal electricity connection, -Shop keeping, -Hawking food, -Hotel business -Green groceries, -Tailoring , -Toilet exhausting, -Illegal brews (chang'aa), -Selling bhang, -Garbage collection -Scrap metal business, -Shoe repairing, -House repairing, -Barber shops, -Hair dressing, -Selling sniffing glue -Miraa (ghat) selling, -Dhobi	-Hair dressing salon -Chang'aa brewing -Miraa selling -Hawking food -Selling fish -Tailoring -Green groceries -Laundry	-Shop keeping, -Shoe repairing -Hawking -Electricity connection, -Garbage collection -Barber shops, -House repairing, -Toilet exhausting, -Radio repairs, -Hairdressing salon, -Tailoring, -Green groceries, -Hotel waiters, -Laundry (dhobi), -Garbage collection -House maids	-Green groceries -Schools -Day care -Video shows -Traditional Birth Attendants -Hospital -Hotels -Pubs/Bars/Changaa brewers -Shop-keeping	In highridge the number of economic activities is large and there high tendency of miraa selling and illegal electricity connection. The resale of electricity illegally which is known to all, there is need to develop a system of reselling electricity in this village, this will entail initiation of discussions with KPLC on the issue, in order to realize an amicable solution
Kisumu Ndogo	-Hair dressing, -Barbers -salons, '	-Salon, -Shop keeping, -Hawking	-Tailoring -Laundry -Salon	-Shop keeping -Hotel business -Laundry	-The most common economic activity within the village is shop keeping

Village	General economic Activities	Economic activities taken up by women	Economic activities taken up by youth	Types of enterprises in the area	Remarks
	-Jua kali, -Selling of vegetables, -Cobbler -Carpentry, Shop keeping, -Laundry, -Water vending, -Hotel , -Hawking, -Casual labour, -Tailoring	-Selling vegetables -Laundry -Tailoring	-Hotel business -Water vending	-Hair dressing	-Women involve themselves in laundry mostly as economic activity -Youths mostly involve themselves in hair dressing
Korogocho A	-Green grocery, -Kiosks, -Illegal brew, -Commercial sex workers, -Laundry, -Waste exhaust, -Take away business e.g. chips, Hotels, -Knife sharpening, -Garbage collection, -Salon business, -Theft, -Burglary, -kidnapping, -Firewood splitting, -Livestock keeping, -Cart pulling	-Green grocery, -Salon, -Laundry, -Take away business e.g chips, githeri, -Commercial sex workers, -Hotels, -Livestock keeping	-Garbage collection, -Hotels, -Cart pulling, -Technicians, -Hawker, -Kinyozi, -Latrine exhausting, -Knife sharpening	-Day cares, -Hotels, Bar (local brews), Bakery, Laundry, Grocery, Salon, Sex workers, Take away business	In this village it was reported that kidnapping is an economic activity, like other illegal businesses this practice is scaring and a danger not only to the Korogocho community but to the grater society,
Korogocho B	-Vegetable selling, -shop attendant, -laundry, hotel, -tailoring and dress making, -latrines exhausting, -second hand goods, -illegal brewing, - Carpentry, -Illegal power connection.	-Laundry, -illegal brewing -salon, tailoring, -shop attendants -teaching -commercial sex workers	-Boda boda, -garbage collection, -radio station, -hotel, -salon -barber shops, -drug trafficking	-Mpesa, -posho mill, -chemist, -radio station -radio repair, -bicycle & motor bike repair.	In this village the radio station is a booster great prestige and can to use to create awareness as regards the ills of illegal trades and also to inculcate values that boost human dignity their environmental health issues.
Nyayo	-Jua kali, -selling of green groceries, -hair dressing (barber & salon), -laundry, -water vending, -shop keeping, -cobbler, -carpentry casual labour, -tailoring, -hotel business, -hawking	-Sale of green groceries (sukuma wiki), -laundry, -tailoring, -hair dressing (salon), -shop keeping, -hawking	-Hair dressing, (barber and salon), -hotel business, -water vending, -tailoring, -laundry	-Hair dressing, -shop keeping, -hotel business, -tailoring, -laundry	This small village did not report any illegal trade. This could maybe due to the size or the population; they were rated to be well off.

### Women specific enterprises

The women population of Korogocho undertakes all types of businesses enterprises. The predominant women activities are listed below;

- commercial sex workers) – 40% of women
- Small business premises e.g. vegetables – 10% of women
- Hotels
- Day cares
- Food
- Chemist
- Cereal shops
- Laundry -10% of women
- Changaa brewing
- Grocery
- TBAs
- Salon
- Grocery
- Local brewing – 40% of women
- Washing clothes
- Hospital
- Bar/pubs
- Food vendors
- Mpesa

The women of Korogocho are active; however issues of insecurity and gender imbalances arrest their efforts of trying to generate wealth for their households. Therefore for the women enterprises to flourish the security of Korogocho need to be addressed, people must be enabled to do business by night and by day. The provision of business facilities like markets needs to take into consideration women i.e. they should get own sheds or stores in a secure area within the villages.

### **The need to re-orient the economic activities in Korogocho**

The economic livelihood of Korogocho residents varied significantly in terms of types of trade which consisted of both legitimate and illegal business ventures. A large proportion of the residents live below the poverty line and thus engage in illegal activities such as brewing and selling of traditional liquor (*chang'aa*) to mugging and petty crimes as a means of survival. This calls for concerted efforts from all stakeholders to re-orientate the community to shift from illegal business to more people friendly enterprises i.e. solid waste based enterprises like composting manure which has ready market in the peripheral areas of Nairobi.

### **Income and expenditure**

#### **Income**

Casual labour and businesses were the primary sources of household income accounting for over sixty percent (60%) of all monthly income. Other sources of income varied from village to village. They include proceeds from sale of illicit brews and stealing. The table below profiles the median monthly income by village of selected sources.

*The median monthly income (Kshs.) by village*

Village	Business	Casual labour	Others	Total
Gitathuru	4,500	3,000	13,500	21,000
Grogan A	4,500	6,000	0	10,500
Grogan B	1,500	3,000	0	4,500
Highridge	0	6,000	0	6,000
Kisumu Ndogo	7,800	6,000	0	14,800
Korogocho A	5,600	4,200	0	9,800
Korogocho B	5,760	7,200	10,800	23,760
Nyayo	5,000	4,800	7,600	17,400

In the case of Grogan A and Korogocho B, FGD participants reported earning high incomes from sale of *chang'aa* (Ksh.30,000 per month) and mugging (Kshs.15,000 per month). This shows that if all the incomes were a reflection of the levels of earnings, then the residents would be financially wealthy for slum standards. These figures were not reflected in the cumulative total and it is therefore important to note that illegal earnings are also accessed by some residents but they cannot be used as a measure of quality of livelihood or income levels.

Food, health and rent were the major monthly expenditure items. The table below profiles the proportion of the major expenditure items by village.

*Proportion (%) of monthly expenditure of selected items by village*

Village	Food	Health	Rent	Educating	Water	Sanitation	Others	Total
Gitathuru	37.5%	2.5%	17.5%	20.5%	2.5%	2.5%	17%	100
Grogan A	16.7%	8.3%	6.7%	25%	10%	33.3%	0	100
Grogan B	66.7%	0.4%	6.7%	4.4%	6.7%	0	15%	100
Highridge	80%	8%	6%	1.75%	3%	0.6%	0	100
Kisumu Ndogo	65%	10%	5%	10%	5%	5%	0	100
Korogocho A	51%	15.3%	5.1%	10.2%	10.2%	0	8.2%	100
Korogocho B	44%	7%	10%	4%	4%	1%	30%	100
Nyayo	60%	8%	12%	12%	4%	2%	2%	100

The households in all the villages spend most of their income on food and very little on sanitation and relatively small amounts on water. Therefore there will be need to address sanitation issues in all the villages; either by provision of public managed latrines (eco-toilets) or landlords provided upto standard sanitary facilities.

#### *Average spent on specific items in all the villages*

On average people spend more in all the villages on food and education. They spend similar reasonable amounts on health, rent and sanitation as shown below;

Korogocho Villages	Food	Health	Rent	Educating	Water	Sanitation	Others	Total
Average Total	51.6%	7.4%	7.6%	9.4%	4.7%	7.5%	12.4%	100

### *Institutional Analysis*

Most of the institutions in the area are humanitarian rather than developmental. Some of them appear during emergency. Some of the institutions do not address the intended objectives; instead they are interested in benefiting themselves.

The residents recommended that UNEP should involve the youths in tree planting in order to create employment for them. Oxfam GB to extend its services to Nyayo village. Leaders at grassroots level are corrupt because institutions do not make follow-ups on them. There are allegations that the genuinely poor do not benefit from NGOs.

The residents expressed gratitude to APHRC which has employed some of their youths in their research projects. Luo Nyayo group has promoted cohesion of residents. There is an indication that Co-operative societies will open a branch within Nyayo village to lend money to SMEs.

However, People have developed a bad attitude towards NGOs due to the fact that research is done whose findings are not implemented. They are tired with questionnaires, total fatigue is prevalent.

An institutional analysis was carried out in Korogocho villages to assess the type of institutions that work among the Korogocho residents. Some are collectively owned by residents while a significantly number are registered organizations. Although the residents appreciate the work undertaken by these community based organizations, there are a number of challenges faced by organizations and residents as shown in table below;

**Table: Profile of organizations operating Korogocho**

Village	Institutions inside	Institutions from outside the village	Institutions (inside and outside)	Services provided	Type of institution
Gitathuru	-Misri to Canaan -Tuende Mbele -Uwezo Mpya -Jirani Mwema -One by one -Bora na Kayo	-Provide International -Medical Sisters -Fathers residents -Undugu Informal	-Undugu informal -Mission -Medical Sisters -Hands of Care	-Funding the health centres nearby -Fundraising towards health services -Funding funerals -Collect garbage -Promote sport	NGO CBOs
Grogan A	-Redeemed gospel church -Tumaini church -A.P.H.R.C -Withike women group	-Red cross -N.H.I.F -C.D.F -K-Rep	-World Vision -Goal Kenya -Concern International	-Health services -Education services	NGO CBO SHG
Grogan B	-Inspirational Hope -Concern (ngumbaru) -Uwezo Mpya -Jirani mwema group.	-TAK -Action Aid. -World Vision	-Maendeleo ya Wanawake -Redeemed Gospel Church. -Pendekezo la Watoto Wetu.	-Construction of latrines -Pay school fees for children. -Give health services. Offer education for grown ups. -Assist one another in times of trouble (e.g. burials) -Start income generating activities	NGOs CBOs SHG Youth groups

Village	Institutions inside	Institutions from outside the village	Institutions (inside and outside)	Services provided	Type of institution
Highridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-St. John's Catholic Church,</li> <li>-Highridge Baptist,</li> <li>-Al ir shaat Mosque,</li> <li>-Gitathuru Noor Mosque,</li> <li>-Anglican Catholic Church,</li> <li>-All Nations (P.E.F.A),</li> <li>-Tumaini Highridge Church,</li> <li>-Altawoon, Legio Maria,</li> <li>-Kenya Assemblies of God,</li> <li>-Ark of Christ,</li> <li>-Calvary Church,</li> <li>-Holy Ghost Church,</li> <li>-Khuhonyane,</li> <li>-Ataazia Muslim Grand,</li> <li>-Blue Noss,</li> <li>-Osiepe Self Help Group,</li> <li>-ORDOFA,</li> <li>-Umoja Goat sellers,</li> <li>-Upper Highridge,</li> <li>-Ramogi Self Help Group,</li> <li>- The Link,</li> <li>-Bismilahi,</li> <li>-Gitathuru Noor Mosque Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Concern Worldwide,</li> <li>-Acorn International,</li> <li>-Feed the Children,</li> <li>-Kenwa,</li> <li>-Haki Jamii, Umande Trust,</li> <li>-UN Habitat,</li> <li>-G Roots,</li> <li>-Home Based Care Alliance,</li> <li>-Comboni Missions Sisters,</li> <li>-Italian Cooperation,</li> <li>-Athi Water Company,</li> <li>-Local Government,</li> <li>-Shelter Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-UNICEF,</li> <li>-Umma Foundation,</li> <li>-Comboni Missions Sisters,</li> <li>-Local Government,</li> <li>-Tumaini Ministries,</li> <li>-Baptist Mission,</li> <li>-St. John,</li> <li>-Highridge Mosque,</li> <li>-Altaawan,</li> <li>-Al irshaat Group, - The Link,</li> <li>-Blue Cross, -Kenwa,</li> <li>-I am Worth Defending (IWD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-HIV/AIDS victims</li> <li>-Feeding program</li> <li>-Education resource</li> <li>-Environmental</li> <li>-Advocacy, Education</li> <li>-Welfare</li> <li>-Economic empowerment</li> <li>-Orphan welfare</li> <li>-Garbage Collection</li> <li>-Home based care</li> <li>-VCT</li> <li>-Feeding programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOS</li> <li>CBOs</li> <li>SHG</li> <li>Youth groups</li> </ul>
Kisumu Ndogo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Redeemed Gospel Church</li> <li>-PAG Church</li> <li>-Apostolic Church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-UNEP</li> <li>-World Wide</li> <li>-African Population Health and Research Centre (APHRC)</li> <li>-Takataka Afya Korogocho (TAK)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TAK</li> <li>-UNICEF</li> <li>-APHRC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Free medical camp</li> <li>-Food relief</li> <li>-Spiritual nourishment</li> <li>-Funeral contribution o</li> <li>-Cleaning service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> <li>CBOs</li> <li>SHGs</li> <li>Youth groups</li> </ul>
Korogocho A	-None is found within the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Umoja Group</li> <li>-Kenwa</li> <li>-APHRC</li> <li>-World Vision</li> <li>-Undugu Society</li> <li>-Hirikrishna</li> <li>-Catholic Church</li> <li>-Reedem Church</li> <li>-Kenya Youth Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-KENWA- Kenya Network of People Living with Aids</li> <li>-World Vision</li> <li>-APHRC- African Population Health Research Centre</li> <li>-Undugu Society</li> <li>-Kenya Youth Unit (KYU)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-garbage collection</li> <li>-training on HIV/Aids-t</li> <li>-training and sponsoring children t</li> <li>-training on carpentry, tailoring and other skills</li> <li>-food aid</li> <li>-support expectant mothers</li> <li>-water projects</li> <li>-Financing it's members</li> <li>-Maintaining security</li> <li>-Creating jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> <li>CBOs</li> <li>SHG</li> <li>Youth groups</li> </ul>
Korogocho B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mtoto ni mtoto</li> <li>-KENWA</li> <li>-jisaide usaidiwe</li> <li>-New Vision of Kenya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-World vision</li> <li>-African Population Health Research (A.P.H.R.)</li> <li>-Feed the Children</li> <li>- Red Cross</li> <li>-U.N.I.C.E.F,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Takataka Korogocho (T.A.K)</li> <li>-Traditional Birth Attendants (T.B.A.)</li> <li>-City Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sponsor children's education</li> <li>-Health care</li> <li>-Food aid</li> <li>-Keep environment clean</li> <li>-Financial assistance</li> <li>-Fight drug abuse</li> <li>-Provide electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> <li>CBOs</li> <li>Parastatals</li> </ul>
Nyayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-African Divine Church (ADC)</li> <li>-Anglican Church of Kenya</li> <li>-Christian Family Church</li> <li>-Baptist Church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-African Population Health and Research Centre ( APHRC)</li> <li>-Takataka Afya Korogocho (TAK).</li> <li>-Concern World wide UNEP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-APHRC</li> <li>-TAK</li> <li>-UNICEF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Food relief.</li> <li>-Free medical camp.</li> <li>-Education and spiritual nourishment.</li> <li>-Funeral expenses.</li> <li>-Cleaning services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> <li>CBOs</li> <li>SHG</li> <li>Youth groups</li> </ul>

### Perceived institutional problems and solutions

The institutions working in Korogocho face problems either within the village or in operations within the community. The groups also articulated the perceived solution to existing problems in the different villages as shown below;

Village	Perceived Problems	Perceived Solutions
<b>Gitathuru</b>	- Hardship in transportation hence avoid accessibility in the region	- Well established road network to be put in place
	- Corruption	- Clear guidelines should be set to curb the unlawful exercise
	- Language barrier i.e. some people are non Kenyan	- Interpreters to be employed to enhance interaction - Adult education language classes
	- lack of trust between locals and sponsors (heads of institutions)	- The sponsors should abide by the constitution of their projects
	- Mismanagement by individuals who are chosen to lead the institutions	- Only those individuals who are capacitated to do the work should be employed the office of management
<b>Grogan A</b>	- Insecurity	- Local security be installed to create good working condition
	- much expectation from villagers	- There should be enough awareness on vision of different groups
	- corruption	- Institutions managers should be trustworthy
	- Unattainable vision	- Good and clear visions to avoid failure
	- failure to follow up monitor	- Enough follow up should be done on projects
<b>GROGAN B</b>	- Security of officials harassment	- Police to accompany officers.
	- Vandalism of project assets.	- Proper management to ensure the society reaps maximum benefits from projects.
	- Lack of funds to complete projects.	- In cases where an organization pays 50% of school fees, the students mostly don't complete school.
	- Must work with village representatives who at times are not sincere and honest.	- Village representative must be of high integrity.
<b>HIGHRIDGE</b>	- Inadequate space	- Work with GOK - Community to offer land - Groups to buy land - Economic use of land (build high rise buildings)
	- Insecurity cases	- Village barazas -Encourage community participation - Sports Ground -Sports activities for youths - Vocational training centre - Police patrols -Put up police posts
	- Lack of identity (Registration cards)	- Unity in asking for ownership of Korogocho (Highridge) - Lobby for ownership of land
	- Poor communication with the community	- Have village barazas - Regulars consultation - Create awareness – through workshops seminars
	- Mistrust between different groups and organizations (mistrust from the community)	- Transparency in terms of projects-funds - Community participation in the entire project process - Involve the community in the whole process and not only when there are projects to be done by the people
<b>Kisumu Ndogo</b>	- Embezzlement of funds	- Strict policies on financial issues
	- Ethnicity and segregation	- Advising Luo Moyie to accommodate all ethnic groups
	- Negative attitude towards NGOs	- Sensitization of residents and awareness creation
	- Leadership wrangles	- Elections should be transparent
	- Few teachers	- Employment /posting of more teachers
<b>Korogocho A</b>	- Security i.e. attacked, robbed and even murdered	- Enough security should be provided to residents as they do their job
	- poor linkage with the villagers i.e. reaching them is difficult	- Create a linkage with villagers to make it easy for them to access their services

Village	Perceived Problems	Perceived Solutions
	- non cooperating villagers	- Cooperation should be enhanced between the institutions and villagers for easy functioning of the organisations
	- Lose of confidence with certain villagers.	- Institutions have created confidence with villagers for easier running
	- lack of support from the villagers i.e. very few members	- Popularize groups and recruit members
Korogocho B	- financial mismanagement	- Proper and effective management of finances
	- lack of cooperation between community and institutions	- Creating awareness before institutions starts any programme
	- language barrier because of illiteracy	- Community should be involved fully in projects
	- insecurity	- Provision of security by the government
	- climate change affecting institutional programmes	- Improve infrastructure
Nyayo	- Leadership wrangles	- Transparency during election be enhanced.
	- Embezzlement of funds.	- Strict financial policies to be upheld.
	- Ethnicity and alienation.	- Rebranding Luo Nyayo to accommodate other ethnic groups.
	- Few teachers.	- Employment of more teaching staff.
	- Negative attitude towards NGOs	- Sensitization of residents.

**Enhancing the institutions capacity to deliver services**

The government should fund the groups for they are vision oriented and have great concern for the village

- Various projects to be initiated to enhance groups competition hence high level of performance
- Enhanced business skills through proper capacity building.
- Clear guidelines and partnership agreements should be developed between each NGO group so as to enhance trust towards them i.e. briefcase NGO by the community.
- Most institutions work with village representatives who are usually corrupt and self centered. They also fund projects halfway and expect the community to top up. The community fails to meet obligations and the projects collapse. Therefore the institutions mode of operation and expectations should be agreed upon before the operations are effected.
- Most of the institutions in the villages are humanitarian rather than developmental. Some of them appear during emergency i.e. some of the institutions do not address the intended objectives this leads to conflicts within the villages. Institutions are embedded with a lot of ethnicity and mismanagement of funds. Therefore for the institutions to be able to perform there will be need to develop partnership agreements with the community groups.

## Social stratification

The residents' representatives were asked to list the different categories of assets they own that categorize a member of the community as poor, rich or medium. This was done through identification of characteristics that the three categories own and value. In general, the poor can barely afford a meal and have no skills, and they are casual labourers. The medium can afford two meals and they own assets, the rich can afford three meals, have a car and can afford health services. The general characteristics of the three aspects are shown in the table below;

### Population Social Status Characteristics

Poor	Medium	Rich
1. Can't afford house rent.	1. Can afford rent of two single rooms.	1. Has a rental structure
2. Can barely afford a meal	2. Can afford two meals per day.	2. Can afford three meals per day.
3. Cannot take children to school.	3. Can afford to take children to school.	3. Can afford to take children to school.
4. Casual labour.	4. Semi-skilled labour.	4. Have many wives and children who provide labour
5. Can't afford quality health services.	5. Can afford health services.	5. Can afford quality health services.
6. Can't afford entertainment.	6. Can afford entertainment (TV).	7. Has a car and can afford entertainment.
50%	35%	15%

The poor give birth to many children and since they can't afford quality health care, children survive at the mercy of God. Donor aids do not help the intended poor due to misappropriation.

### Suggestions

The residents recommend the following interventions that will help in poverty alleviation:

- Donors to intervene in helping the poor through initiating various projects.
- Poor residents are required to organize themselves in development groups from which they can be easily identified for assistance.
- NGOs can be expected to deal directly with the genuinely poor.

Poor people can hardly meet their basic needs like proper meal, education of children, proper shelter, and clothing. This is quite different to the rich who are able to afford three meals a day, have access to assets and are able to educate their children. The table below summarizes status of poor people and the rich and the middle level status in all the villages;

*Social stratification in Korogocho villages*

Village	Poor person status	Middle income level	Rich person status	Remarks
Gitathuru	Afford 1 meal a day Casual labourers Cheap clothing Many children Low education level Feed on rejected food from hotels Their children fill informal free education sites Lack quality health care	Afford 2 meals a day Casual labourers Second/medium class clothing A few children Medium class education –Std.8 Their children fill City Council Schools Medium health care	Afford 3 meals a day Earn salary High class clothing Few children High class education level-University Take their children to advanced private schools Advanced level health care	-Provision of capital – If given to various residents they can use to start/improve business Awareness /training – If the government is to provide the capital, then prior training among the residents is to be done to teach them on how to use the fund effectively. -Regular Auditing – The groups to enhance auditing so that embezzlement of funds is not experienced Price regularization programme – so that all the residents afford various goods irrespective of the level of income
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	- No beddings - Stools - No electricity - Local lamp	- Skeleton furniture - Coloured screen TV 14" or great wall - Radio - Chimney - Moderate beddings standard - Can afford rooms - Affords tissue paper	- Wall unit - Butterfly furniture - Gas cooker - Owns plots - Saves in the banks - Television 24" coloured screen	
Grogan A	-Cannot afford to pay rent -Has many children -Cannot afford to educate his children	-Pays rent -Casual labourer or self employs -Afford 2 meals a day	-Earns salary, -Affords basic things -Own house -Affords to pay school fees	-¼ of the population are poor and the other ¼ are middle class and the rich There is extreme and object poverty among villages. There is need for Grogan A poverty alleviation intervention.
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	-Tins for cooking	-Black and white TV	-Colored TV	
	- Cartons for sleeping on	-Stove	-3 room house	
	-Tattered clothes	-Cheap chairs	- Motorbike	
		- Cupboard	- Owns car	
		-Wooden bed	- Nice furniture	
Grogan B  Highridge	-Takes 1 meal in a day, -cannot afford health care - lives on begging -usually stressed/depressed	-Has 2 meals a day, -has a jiko/stove to cook, -lives in a single room, -does casual labor, -runs small business	-Has a good house - take children to good schools, -dresses expensively - collects rent, -has shops, -has livestock.	-small business. -Implementation of Kazi kwa Vijana would help in mopping up the beggars and orienting them to productive work.  -Give loans/grants to start small business Place be set aside to build houses for them -Vocational training to be done so as to prepare people for job market (tailoring, carpentry, mechanics) through NYS Pro-poor projects to be brought directly (house to house) without the rich interfering -Residents take children to non-
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	-Lives in a shack.	-single room	-car	
	-very few clothes	-good clothes	-TV	
	-sacks to sleep on	-simple furniture	-sofa set	
	-5 litre jerry can to store water	-a small radio	-sewing machine	
		-a pair of shoes	-shop	
		-a bed	-piped water	
	-Cooks with firewood	-Has 4-6 children	-Few children 2-3	
	-Has 8-10 children	-Cooks with kerosene /charcoal	-Cooks with gas	
	-Children go to public/informal school	-Children go to private school	-Landlords owns 2-3 plots of land	
	-Children don't go to school	-Puts on good clothes	-Shopkeeper	
	-Eats one meal a day	-Salaried employment	-Lives in permanent brick house	
	-Engage in garbage collection dumping site	-Small scale business	-Livestock (cows & goats)	
	-Dress in tatters	-Beddings	-Own a posho mills	

Village	Poor person status	Middle income level	Rich person status	Remarks
	-Get help from organizations	-Bed	-Children go to private schools	formal schools since they also serve as day-care centres so that they can be free to work.
	-No shelter	-Radio	-Have a house-help	
	-Sleeps outside	-Bicycle	-Has 3 meals in a day	
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	-Tattered clothes	-Beddings	-TV set	
	-Use tins for cooking	-Bed	-Generator electric	
	-Use old mattresses (carton)	-Radio	-Owns Cows	
		-Bicycle	-Owns a house	
		-Rented house	-Good clothes	
		-Chicken	-Have piped water	
		-Stool/armchair		
		-Water jerrican 20litre		
Kisumu Ndogo	-Can rarely afford meals	-Can afford 2 meals per day	-Can afford 4 meals per day	-Most of the people in the village are skilled and semi-skilled
	-Cannot afford entertainment	-Affords entertainment	-Children go to private schools	
	-Cannot afford quality health	-Can afford health service	-Quality health service is accessed	
	-Cannot take children to school	-Semi skilled labour	-Rental structures own	
		-Can afford to pay rent for single rooms	-Can afford entertainment facilities	
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	-Rugs	-TV	-Tv	
Korogocho A	-Tins	-Radio	-Houses, shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job creation by the government, NGOs and offering loans/ funds for starting small businesses.</li> <li>- Sponsorship of people without skills by taking them to technical, youth polytechnics institutes to acquire some basic skills e.g. masonry, carpentry, tailoring is necessary</li> <li>-Eradication of illegal business in the village which is creating much idling e.g. changaa brewing, bhangii(sataniva cannabis)</li> <li>-Cooperation by villagers to contribute to the poorest people. This will help them to start small business e.g. mama mboga (vegetable vendors) etc</li> <li>-Counseling to create morale to poor people not to loose hope hence encouraging them to fund for small business activities.</li> <li>-Issuing of identity cards to youths to enable them find jobs</li> <li>-Eradicate corruption in leadership</li> </ul>
	Can afford 1 meal per day	Able to pay rent	-Owns a number of plots	
	Jobless	Can afford school fees	-Able to vie/contest for a seat in the community e.g. Village Chairman	
	Own few asset	Can afford entertainment	-Has tight security for is family	
	Cannot afford school fees	Earns some salary or wages	-Have business	
	Has no quality healthcare	Able to afford 2 meals per day	-affords 3 meals per day	
	Do not pay rent	Semi skilled labour	Permanent jobs	
	Poor clothing & shoes		Affords tertiary education	
	Has quality asset ownership		Semi-permanent houses	
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	Can afford 1 meal per day	Can afford 2 meals per day	Can afford 3 meals per day	
	Casual labour	Semi skilled labour	Permanent jobs	
	Unable to educate children	Can afford basic education	Can afford tertiary education	
	Stay in small shacks	Can pay rent (2 rooms)	Semi-permanent houses are affordable	
	Poor clothing (cheap) worn by his family	Better clothing worn by his children	Fashionable/ best clothing worn by family members	
	Cannot afford entertainment e.g. TV, radio in his/her house	Can afford entertainment	Can afford high technology entertainment in his family	

Village	Poor person status	Middle income level	Rich person status	Remarks
Korogocho B	- Hardly afford a meal a day	-owns small scale business	-owns a car	-The poor should be supported financially to start small businesses -Should be equipped with management skills. -Free medical care and free education would serve the people better
	-stays in a shanty	-own a bicycle	-motor bike	
	-dresses poorly	-a semi permanent house	-own a wholesale	
			-has a big house	
			-has a bank account	
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	-owns stools as chairs	-owns a bicycle	-own a car or a motor bike	
	-few utensils	-a cupboard	-a colored T.V and a music system.	
	-poorly constructed houses	-black and white T.V.	-own a fridge	
	- poor bed	-iron sheet house	-gas cooker	
	-washing basin	-few chicken	-good house	
	-a rack for utensils	-cheap sofa sets	-nice sofa sets	
Nyayo	- has one wife	-he lives moderate life	-owns residential structures	-The poor give birth to too many children and since they can't afford quality health care the children survive at the mercy of God. There is need for family planning intervention. - Donor aids do not help the intended poor. NGOs to avoid provincial administration when dealing with poor. -Employment qualification to be relaxed so that more poor people can be employed. -to help the poor through various projects, -NGOs to deal directly with the genuine poor.
	-can barely afford a meal	- one wife	- have means of transport	
	-many children	- has few children	- few children	
	<i>Assets owned</i>			
	-Can't afford house rent.	-Semi-skilled labour.	- Has a car and can afford entertainment.	
	-Can barely afford a meal	-Can afford two meals per day.	- Has a rental structure.	
	-Cannot take children to school.	-Can afford rent of two single rooms.	- Has many wives and children.	
	-Casual labour.	-Can afford entertainment (TV).	- Can afford three meals per day.	
	-Can't afford quality health services.	-Can afford health services.	- Can afford quality health services.	
	-Can't afford entertainment.	-Can afford to take children to school.	- Can afford to take children to school.	

The division between the poor, rich and medium is defined by affordability of rent, proper clothing and ability to take three meals in a day. These factors influence how people live and relate, the poor of Korogocho are really marginalized they are not in any intervention, therefore it may be necessary to focus on their specific needs i.e. affordable houses, access to health facilities and job creation and general economic and social empowerment.

## Livelihood Analysis

In all the villages of Korogocho a livelihood analysis of all was carried out. This entailed identification of all the provisions that the community is self sufficient in, what they are partially self sufficient in and also the insufficiency levels. It is the goods and services that are insufficient that the community members go to search outside the village and also what makes the community vulnerable hence creating a sense of dependency.

### Livelihood analysis by village

Village	Self sufficient (e.g. Kales)	Partially self sufficient	Insufficient	Needed improvements
Gitathuru	-Candle -Illegal brew (Chang'aa) -Soap -Casual laborers -Local source of energy	-Kales -Milk -Onions -Goat meat -Second hand clothes (Mitumba)	Green maize Pairs of shoes Fish Charcoal Firewood Cooking oil	-Relationship among tribes is volatile -Level of responsibility and commitment among residents -Technical skills that residents have for their future betterment -Improve level of income -Increase the number of projects in the village
Grogan A	-Goats -Kales -Toilets -Pigs -Illegal brew (Chang'aa)	-Water -Teachers -Clothes -Charcoal -Bread -Paraffin	-Doctors -Bankers -Entrepreneurs -Maternity -Mortuary -Police post	-Houses -Toilets -Drainage -Roads -Teachers -Toilets -Goats & cows -Kales
Grogan B	-Kales -Cakes -Local brew -Pork -Napier grass	-milk -meat -vegetables -clothes -water -utensils	-bread -paraffin -cooking oil -flour -fish -rice	-Proper farming methods and get more farming area
Highridge	-Labour -Groceries	-Cooked food -Milk -Meat	-Flour -Vegetables/ Kales -Cooking oil -Fruits -Grains -Milk	-Proper farming methods and Get more farming area
Kisumu ndogo	-Chapati -Brush -Githeri -Chips -Mandazi	-Hospital -Chemists -Supermarkets -Water -Schools -Social hall	-Milk -Fruits -Cooking fat -Wheat flour -Clothes -Bread	-Social interaction -Water service provision -Library and school Building for cohesion or community -provision of sanitation -To increase chances of access to education -Market for producers
Korogocho A	-Casual labourers -Local brew (changaa) -Houses -Pork -Hotels -Kiosks	-Water -Fish -Meat -Teachers -Doctors -Cabbage and spinach -Cereals	-Oranges -Anyona (expired baked bread from bakery) -Omena (small fish) -Milk -Mangoes -Cooking fat -Rice	-Houses -Hotels -Kiosks -Security -Water points -Number of teachers -Casual laborers -Hotel

Village	Self sufficient (e.g. Kales)	Partially self sufficient	Insufficient	Needed improvements
Korogocho B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-house</li> <li>-play ground</li> <li>-public school</li> <li>-social hall</li> <li>-salon</li> <li>-teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-vegetables</li> <li>-meat</li> <li>-paraffin</li> <li>-medical care</li> <li>-milk</li> <li>-shop commodities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-bank services</li> <li>-hardware</li> <li>-supermarket</li> <li>-cereals</li> <li>-sewage</li> <li>-garage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Health centre</li> <li>-Houses</li> <li>-Play ground</li> <li>-Public school</li> <li>-Water points</li> <li>-Electricity supply</li> <li>-shops</li> <li>-Food aids</li> </ul>
Nyayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mandazi</li> <li>-Chapatti</li> <li>-Chips</li> <li>-Githeri</li> <li>-Brush</li> <li>-Sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Social hall</li> <li>-Chemists</li> <li>-Supermarkets</li> <li>-Schools</li> <li>-Water</li> <li>-Hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Wheat flour</li> <li>-Bread</li> <li>-Cooking fat</li> <li>-Milk</li> <li>-Clothes</li> <li>-fruits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Building rapport</li> <li>-Water services</li> <li>-Social hall</li> <li>-Library and schools</li> <li>-Market for produce</li> <li>-Sanitation provision</li> <li>-access to education and learning</li> </ul>

The residents of Korogocho are relatively vulnerable; they do not have any product that they are self sufficient in. The required improvements are basically increment of supplies and upgrading of human capital, through skills training and exposure. They are imprisoned by severe ethnicity.

## Gender Analysis

Gender analysis was undertaken in all the villages using Harvard tool of analysis. The twenty-four hours day profile for men, women and youth was undertaken and the results from the group discussions show that women are generally overworked; they undertake all the household activities. They have long working days waking up at six and sleeping at ten. The women are also marginalized in decision making, they do not participate actively, and where they do they are outnumbered by men and therefore their voice and influence is minimal in the greater korogocho community

Men, women and youth undertake different types of activities as shown here below; provision of casual labour, working as shopkeepers, mechanics, carpenters etc.

### (a) Men's activities

Men in most of the villages are engaged in productive work from where they get monetary compensation which gives them economic power and influence over all other categories of residents.

### (b) Women's activities

Women are the ones relied on to do all the housework and sleep late after everybody else has slept. They undertake both productive and maintenance tasks. Overall, they perform many duties within the day than men in all villages. Women are the ones who spend most of their time in the villages. That is why they should be mainstreamed in the leadership of the villages and also development groups. They understand the problems in the villages better. Most women have adequate opportunity that they would like to utilize to perform business and if given capital they can start or promote existing businesses.

### (c) Youth activities

The youth specialize in thuggery, prostitution among other social vice. However, going to work, according to others it means participating in thuggery and robbery in different areas far away from the village. Most of the youths are unemployed and just roam around the village

Roaming is where someone walks around looking for casual labour and this is mainly practiced by the youth due to scarcity of jobs.

In all aspects women in Korogocho are overworked; they engage in reproductive work and discriminated in certain cultures. The youth are idle and generally get involved in crime. Therefore there is need to deal with gender issues in totality by creating women and youth friendly enterprises and integrating them into the greater society activities.

### Existing Skills in the villages

In each village the participants identified the existing management and technological skills in their villages that can be offered by men and women for the proposed project management, operation and maintenance.

#### *Skills Available*

The skills that exist in abundance among men and women are mainly driving, carpentry, welding, local brewing, and shop-keeping among men. The women provide skills such as tailoring, hairdressing, local brewing, small businesses, community health workers (CHW) and they are also pastors as shown here below;

### Existing skills in the villages

SKILLS PROVIDED BY WOMEN	SKILLS PROVIDED BY MEN	SKILLS PROVIDED BY WOMEN	SKILLS PROVIDED BY MEN
1) Gitathuru		2) Grogan B	
Management skills		Management skills	
Sales ladies, TBAs	Driving, Sales men	Teacher, Computer operator	Teacher, Tour guide, Computer operator
Technical skills		Technical skills	
Tailoring, Cobbler, Hair dressing	Carpentry, Welding, Bicycle repairer	Hair dressing, Fashion and design, Tailoring, Catering	Barber, Hoteliers
Social skills		Social skills	
Acrobatic, Brewing local drinks, Garbage collection	Acrobatic, Local brewing, Garbage collection	Community health, Counseling	
3) Grogan A		4) Korogocho A	
Management skills		Management skills	
Shop-keeping, Hoteliers, Salon, Kinyozi, Selling scrap metals, Brewing changaa	Shop-keeping, hoteliers, Kinyozi (barber), Changaa brewing	Grocery, Hotel, Shop keeping, Charcoal dealers, Saw mill, Selling clothes	Butchery, Shop keeping, Hotel, Selling clothes, Charcoal selling, Accounting
Technical skills		Technical skills	
Basket weaving	Kinyozi, carpentry	Salon, Catering, Dressmaking	Mason, Carpentry, Plumbing, Mechanics, Electricians, Teaching, Doctors
Social skills		Social skills	
C.H.W, Counseling, Teachers, Nurses, Pastors	Teachers, doctors, Counseling, pastors	Sports, Social workers, Counselors	Sports, Social workers, Counselors
5) Kisumu Ndogo		6) Highridge	
Management skills		Management skills	
Shop keepers	Drivers, Carpenters	Small scale business management	Business management
Technical skills		Technical skills	
Engineers, Doctors, Plumbing, Electrician	Plumbing, Electricity, Fish mongers	Tailoring, Teaching, Salonist	Drivers, Architects, Carpenters, Electricians, Teachers
Social skills		Social skills	
Social workers		Community health workers, Women organizing groups	Community health workers
7) Nyayo Village		8) Korogocho B	
Management skills		Management skills	
Small business, Leadership.		Self help group, Shop keeping, Salon, Water points operators, Green grocers, Chemist attendants	Barber, hotel, Shop keeping
Technical skills		Technical skills	
Tailoring, Salon.	Masonry skills, Mechanic, Plumber, Electrician, Carpentry, Cobbler	Dress making, Catering, Embroidery, Weaving	Tailoring, Teachers, Welding
Social skills		Social skills	
Radio station, Women groups, Counseling skills, mid wife.	Football	Counselors, Teachers, Nurses, Chiefs, Community health workers	Teachers, Chiefs

The skills that are provided by men and women are common. However there are more men with technical skills than women. They are the mechanics, electricians and plumbers etc. Women are mainly in businesses and social support skills provision. There is therefore need to improve womens skills base through a skill enhancement training and also exposing them to skills like soap and candle making, baking, shampoo production etc.

**Required Skills**

The villages require some services which they cannot get from the villages. They can only get them from outside i.e. doctors, teachers, lawyers, surveyors, bankers, nurses, pharmacists. These skills can be accessed in form of support service to the community. Therefore the upgrading programme should provide offices where professionals can work from and service the community i.e. doctors consultation rooms, lawyers offices etc.

**Problems, Existing Skills and Solutions**

The skills that are available have problems and inadequacies. During the study the respondents identified the problems and also the solutions. The main problems are;

*Problems and suggested solutions*

Main problems	Suggested measures
Leadership	Utilization of personnel with skills
Misappropriation of funds	Auditing services
Tribalism	Neutrality by GoK in projects
Lack of capital	Provision of space for activities
Poor quality of skills	Training and seminars
Lack of equipment/ space	Marketing linkages
Lack of materials	Provision of equipment

However for skills to be fully enhanced and utilized there is need for issues like security to be improved, the poor to be trained and an elaborate strategy of enabling the inclusion of the poor be put in place. Generally Funds inadequacy leads to loss of morale among residents and would erode all the potentials and the zeal they have, Security level that is low, and is totally contributing to high level of poverty in the region. More workshops should be put in place to enhance awareness. Government and civil society should provide strict guiding on how their funds are used whenever they sponsor any project.

Finally the residents are willing to learn new skills on management, technical and social. However, finances have been an impediment. Poor infrastructure and inadequate security have curtailed efforts.

The specific problems with existing skills base and suggested solutions per village are as shown here below;

*Existing skills problems and solutions per village*

	Perceived Problem	Perceived Solution	Remarks
Gitathuru Village.	<b>Management</b>		Performance contract to be signed by any government employee Funds inadequacy leads to loss of morale among residents and would rub off all the potentials and the zeal they have Security level that is low, is totally contributing to high level of poverty in the region. Shopping centers is a requirement, to bring up all these skills from those who are gifted More workshops should be in place to enhance an awareness Government to strictly supervise how their funds are used whenever they sponsor any project
	Bad leadership	Only people with leadership skills to be employed	
	Lack of trust among members (employees)	Awareness to be enhanced	
	Corruption	Prompt auditing of the records	
	Misappropriation of funds	Funds to be planned for before using them	
	Tribalism	People to be presented (different tribes) and on merit	
	<b>Technical</b>		
	Corruption	Awareness enhanced	
	Lack of adequate capital funds	Strict terms and conditions to those who engage in the scandal/scam	
	Lack of security which scares well wishers	Government to intervene by reaching portions of CDF to these vision oriented groups Police post to be installed to offer standardized level of security Well wishers, NGOs and government to come in their aid	
	<b>Social</b>		
	Lack of funds	Government contribution should not engage any form of business e.g. tribal, race, religion	
	Lack of space	Community halls to be structured to allow them have	

		room to train	
Grogan A Village	Management		
	Poor management	Education through seminars	
	High prices	Price control	
	Lack of funds		
	Lack of skills		
	Technical		
	Lack of skills	Education	
	Lack of enough materials		
	Insecurity	Enhance secure working conditions	
	Lack of market	Government to look for market	
	Social		
	Lack of enough education	Government to set up learning institutions which are affordable	
	Inadequate facilities & logistic		
Grogan B Village	Perceived Problem	Perceived Solution	Technical skills are easily available in the village but not well utilized.
	Management	Subsidize cost of such courses	
	1. Very few personal skills		
	2. People feel such skills are quite expensive.		
	3. Most of them have no jobs		
	Technical		
	1. Many villagers have skills in technical courses	Loans to enable villagers start their own small businesses	
		Most of them cannot afford their own tools	
	Social		
	Very few people are in this field	Encourage youths to try such courses after school	
Highridge Village	Management		-A lot of people working in Highridge are sourced from outside but residents want locals to work in those organizations -Residents need training in technical courses. There is need for a technical training centre.
	Source for managers outside who do not understand problems in Highridge	Training locals	
		Establish training centres	
	Technical		
	Lack of capital to start business	Merry go-rounds to support small businesses	
	Social		
Kisumu Ndogo Village	Very few people are willing to sacrifice their time and resources in social work	Income generating activities for social workers to get some money	Management skills are not available within the village.
	Perceived Problem	Perceived Solution	
	Technical		
	Low qualification	Provision of quality education	
	Lack of enough facilities	Provision of facilities	
	Limited space	Creation of payment	
	Social		
Korogocho A Village	Inadequate facilities	Provision of facilities	Technical skills are mostly provided by both men and women; despite the majority has no enough experience.
	Poor payment	Transparency in payment	
	Management		
	Lack of space for this market	Creation/ finding market place by the government offering better loans to small businesses	
	Lack of capital		
	Lack of required skills	Creation of tertiary education	
	Harassment by police officers (bribe)		
	High taxes (City Council)	Stabilize the tax	
	Technical		
	Lack of experience in this field		
	Lack of insecurity		
	High taxes		
	Social		
	Lack of playing grounds e.g. hockey	Government to provide a space through a better arrangement of the village	

Korogocho B Village	Perceived Problem	Perceived Solution	Government should set up vocational training centres.
	Management		
	Poor managerial skills	Training managerial skills through seminars	
	Financial problems	Financial assistance through loans	
	Price fluctuations	Price control measures	
	Technical		
	1 lack of equipments	Provision of equipment by government	
	2 lack of capital	Financial support through loans	
	3 Insecurity	Improved security	
	4 Unfavorable locations		
	Social		
	1 Lack of professionalism	Training	
	2 Inadequate equipment	Provision of modern equipment	
	3 lack of updated information	Refresher courses	
Nyayo Village	Perceived Problem	Perceived Solution	The residents are willing to learn skills on management, technical and social. However, finance has been an impediment. Poor infrastructure and inadequate security has curtailed efforts of establishing mechanic workshops. However, we have mechanics. Land is densely populated hence no space for construction of workshops.
	Management		
	Women discriminated against in leadership.	Gender discrimination to be abolished.	
	Inadequate capital to establish business.	Donors to provide training the community on entrepreneurship.	
	Inaccessible maternity services.	Hospitals with adequate facilities built.	
	Technical		
	Lack of training institutions e.g. tailoring.	Youth to get training from reputable institutions.	
	Lack of mentorship by professionals.	Aviation colleges to sponsor youth.	
	Social		
	Lack of mentorship by professionals.	Professionals to interact with learners.	

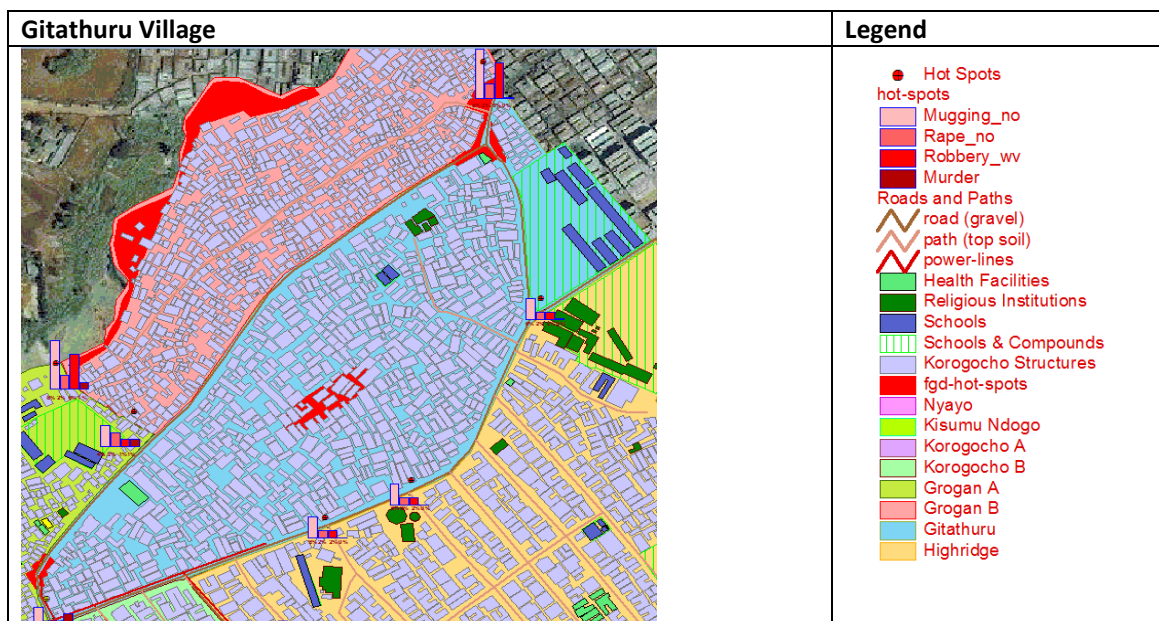
## Safety Audit

A safety audit was carried out in all the villages. During the FGDs specific in-depth information and spatial/infrastructure contributors of insecurity were discussed and recommendations on physical/spatial interventions that would improve security in specific areas were identified. Every village in Korogocho has its hotspots and very well known to the people and the type of crimes that take place in those spots.

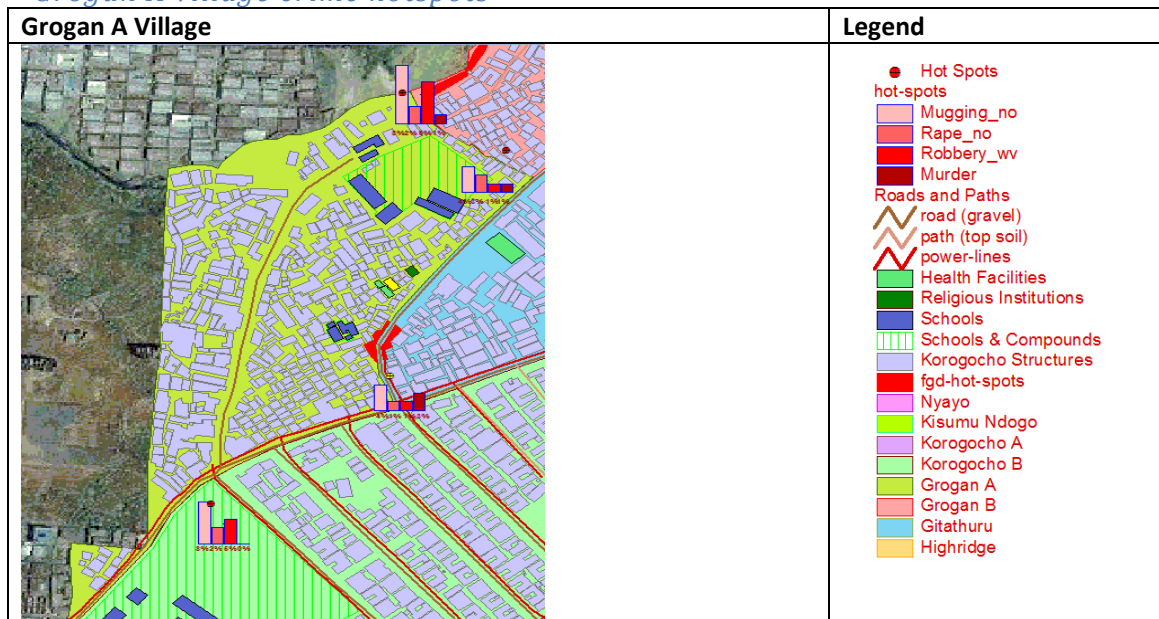
The table below shows the areas of high crime, nature of crime, cause agent and mitigation measures. The areas of crime are mainly along the roads, near bars, open fields and the types of crimes are thuggery, rape, manslaughter etc. The main cause of crime was reported to be lack of employment, corruption among security officers, poor access, tribalism and nepotism. The mitigation measures proposed were mainly peer group education, lighting the streets, constructing valuable infrastructure in open spaces, improving access in the areas of crime. The identified areas of crime in the villages are as shown in the maps and tables below;

### Hotspots of Korogocho villages and remedial actions

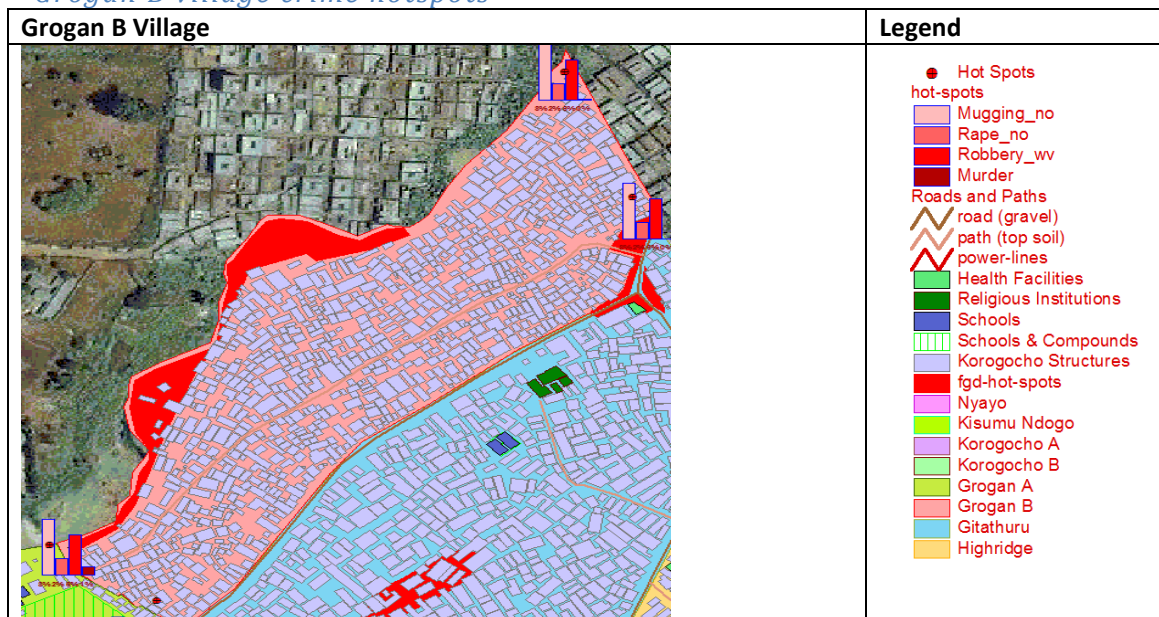
#### Gitathuru village hotspots



Village	Areas of high crime	Nature of crime	Cause agent	Mitigation measures
Gitathuru	-Along Ngunyumu Primary School -Along ACK, Kao la Tumaini -Next to Biogas (indicated hotspot) -Opposite Vision (along the main road) -Opposite Miheho bar (Senator & busaa) -Next to the adopt a light	-Ethnic battle field -Thuggery/ robbery with violence -Raping centre -Manslaughter zone (NB: knifing, mugging, defilement)	-Lack of employment opportunities for the youths -Corruption among security officers make criminals get released from police custody -Poor spacing make the criminals meander/ maneuver in between houses -Tribal/ nepotism	-More projects to be put in place to make the youths busy -Appropriate spacing to be done during upgrading to make people access other areas -Better reform in the police unit to bring down the level of corruption -Awareness to be done to seal the loophole of dishonesty among various officers to deal with the outlawed gangs -"Adopt-a-light" lighting system -Peer group education in life skills enhancement

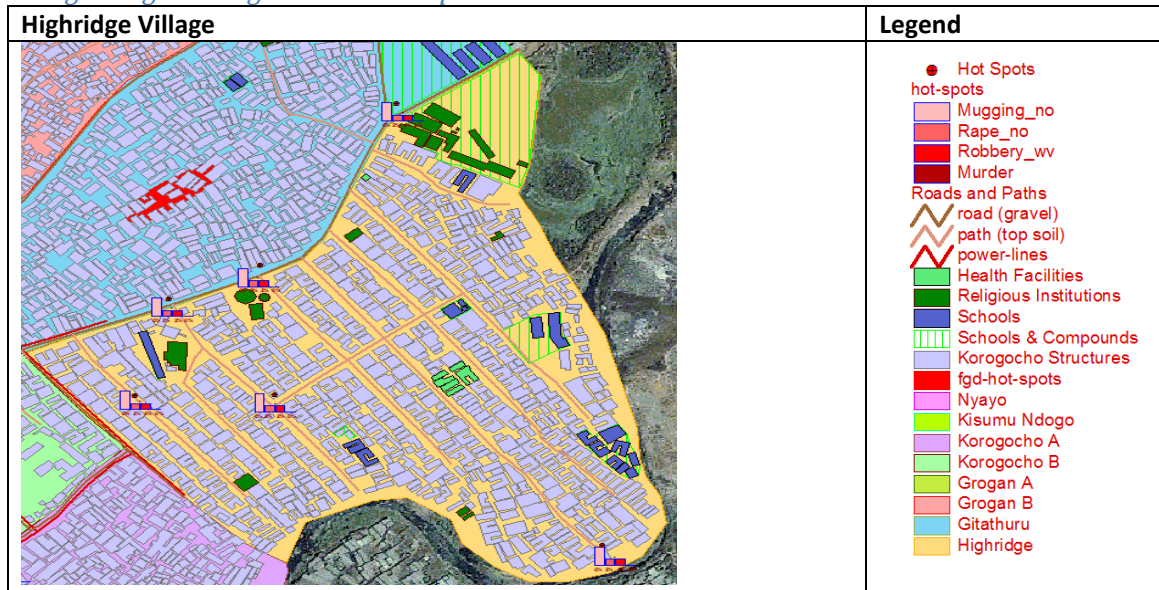
*Grogan A village crime hotspots*

Village	Areas of high crime	Nature of crime	Cause agent	Mitigation measures
Grogan A	-Kamasa -Kwa Pastor -Karungu -G.A Corner -Silver	-Cold blood murder -Pick pocketing -Mugging	-Idleness -indiscipline -drug abuse -peer pressure	-unity & cooperation among residents -setting up rehabilitation centers -forming of youth groups and supporting them

*Grogan B village crime hotspots*

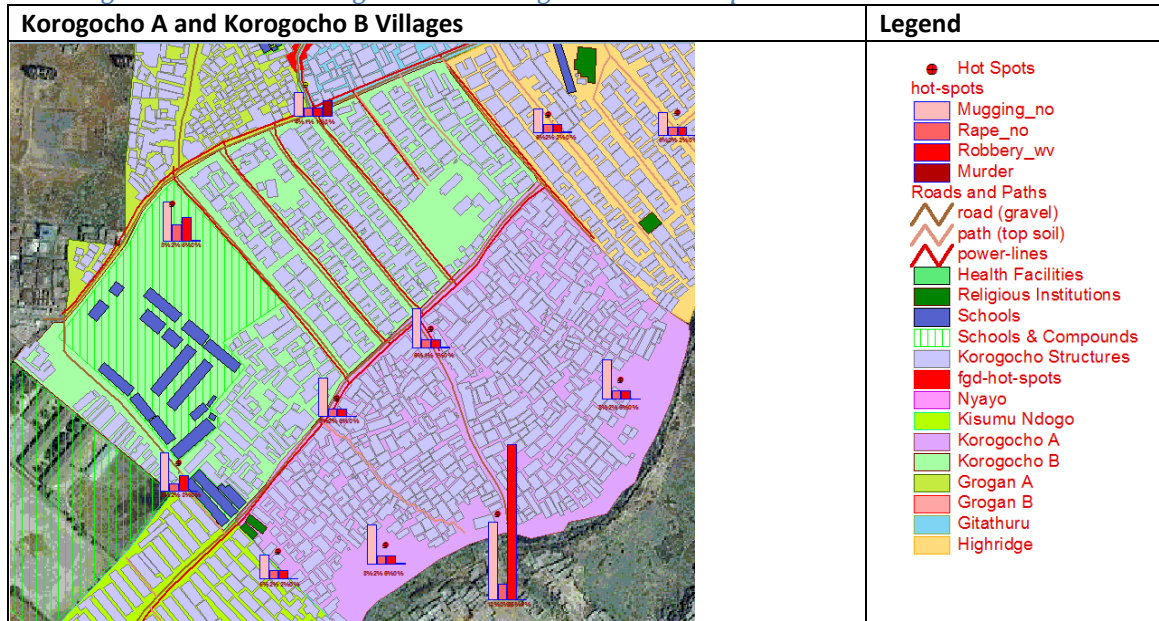
Village	Areas of high crime	Nature of crime	Cause agent	Mitigation measures
Grogan B	-Open areas. -Small pathways. -Near river bridges.	-Stabbings. -Violent robberies. -Snatching -Muggings	-Drugs consumption -Peer pressure -Joblessness. -Poverty.	-more police patrols. -jobs creation for youths. -equipping youths with technical skills to work

### Highridge village crime hotspots

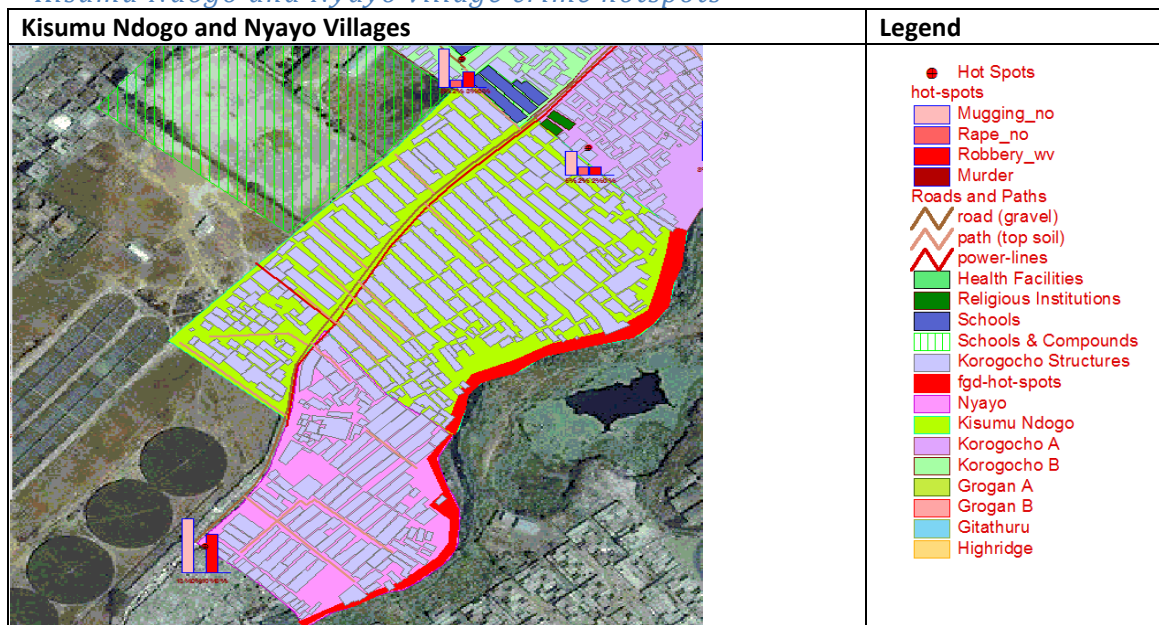


Village	Areas of high crime	Nature of crime	Cause agent	Mitigation measures
Highridge	-HS7 Junction -HS8 Glory -HS3 Legio Maria	-Mugging -Knifing -Robbery	-Idleness -Parental neglect -Youths from neighbouring villages of Gitathuru -Poor lighting	-Give opportunities and priorities to Highridge youths (garbage collection) -Community policing -Establish a police post -Sports activities-make a hall for youth activities -Have library facility to keep youths busy -Better parenting- to learn about dealing with errant children

*Korogocho A and Korogocho B village crime hotspots*



Village	Areas of high crime	Nature of crime	Cause agent	Mitigation measures
Korogocho A	-madracos -baridi line -kaguana road -paradise -wairimu road -number 10 -Vietnam base -Warindu road	-theft -kidnapping -murder -pick pocketing -vehicle hijacking -knifing -rape	-unemployment -congestion -corruption amongst police officers -peer pressure - lack of skills for employment - illegal brews and drugs - most people are not religious - no police post in the village - Risky paths and roads in the area.	-Creation of jobs -Regular transfer of policemen to reduce corruption ties -Proper planning of settlements to reduce congestion -Relatives like parents should stop protecting suspects even if they are their relatives. -The government to stabilize the cost of living -People to embrace religious values -Education- provision of polytechnics, technical institutes where youths can get skills to start their own businesses. -Criminal suspects should be forwarded to the chief, police. -Construction of better roads to replace paths.
Korogocho B	-Daniel Comboni school gate -Along the play ground -Kanduma area	-Robbery with violence -Rape -Mugging and robbery-	-drugs -peer pressure -poverty -unemployment -Lack of parental care	-security light -Counseling centres for the youths -community policing -police patrols

*Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo village crime hotspots*

Village	Areas of high crime	Nature of crime	Cause agent	Mitigation measures
Kisumu Ndogo	-Near biogas latrine -By river banks -Corridors of Wendani bars -Path heading to Comboni School -Houses along the river	-Robbery -Mugging -Burglary	-Unemployment -Peer pressure -Drug abuse	-Police patrol -Rehabilitation centre in the area -Youths to be involved in development process -Lighting of the access roads
Nyayo	-near the latrine by the river bank on Buruburu lane. -at the bridge to Dandora from the market. -at the corridors of Riat bar. -kwa brush.	-household burglary -mugging	-unemployment -drug abuse -peer pressure and idleness -poverty	-lighting -mobile police patrol -employment creation -involvement of youths in development projects

**Conclusion**

- The general reforms going on in the police force might influence the control and management of criminals and hence have a direct impact on rate of crime in the villages
- Grogan A has many hot spots which many people were afraid to talk about. They hope that the government will improve security in the area. Grogan A is an almost no go zone.
- The residents live in fear due to high crime rate
- Mugging and knifing are the most common crimes and the Junction HS7 was singled out as the most dangerous spot in this village.

- Along the river is a dangerous place and there is no protective fence which leaves the community exposed.
- Evangelization and reform in the police force are main aspects of safety improvement in Korogocho A
- -lighting should be a major project in the village
- Idleness contributes to crimes where someone can be easily swayed with temptations.
- Poverty has fuelled crime

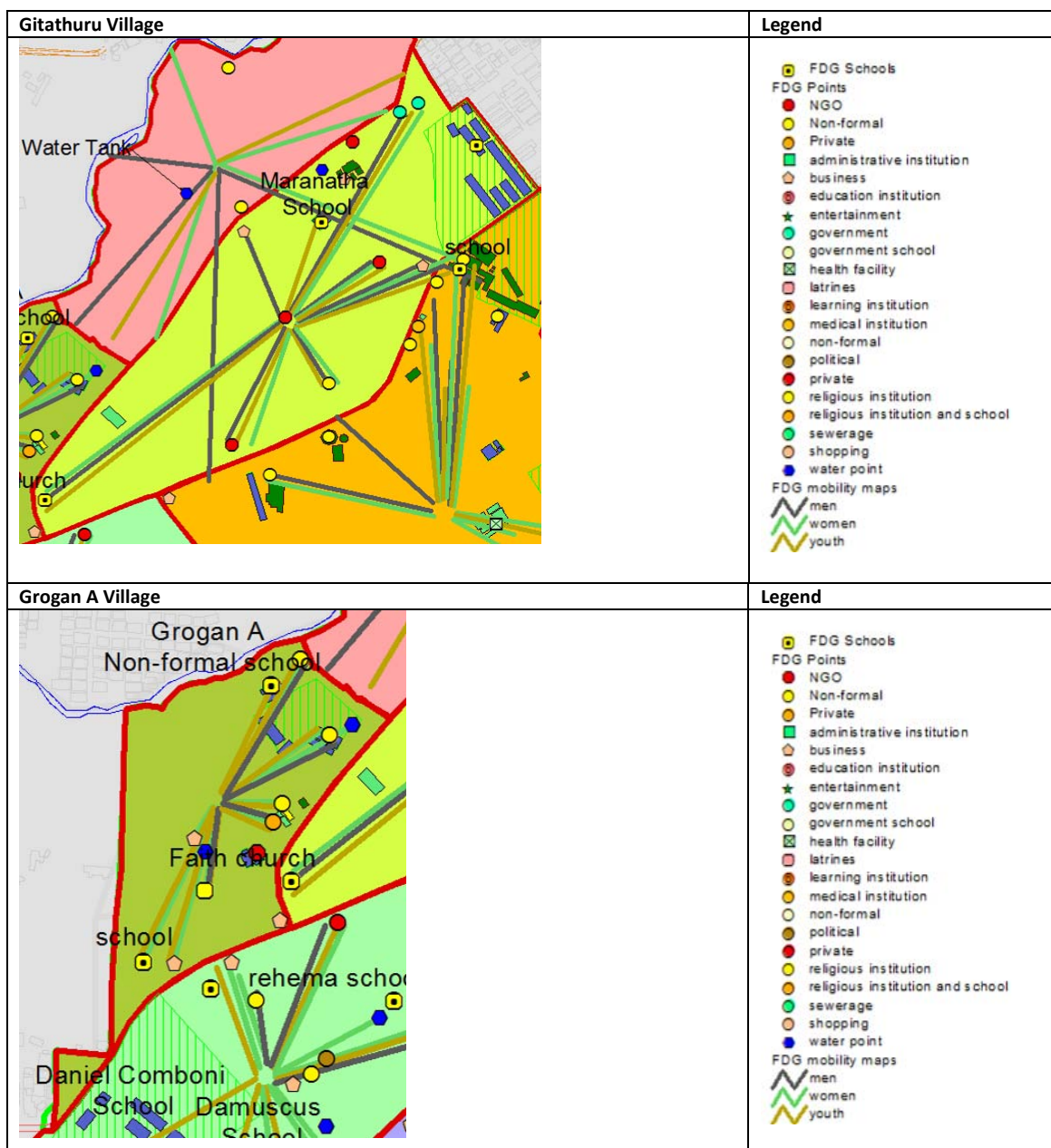
The crime hotspots of Korogocho villages are well known to the residents. The criminals are also haboured by the people; therefore to be able to reduce crime, a community participation approach of policing is necessary. The hot spots should be transformed to better use facilities or fenced off or lighted. The names of the hot spots are given as they were articulated during group discussions.

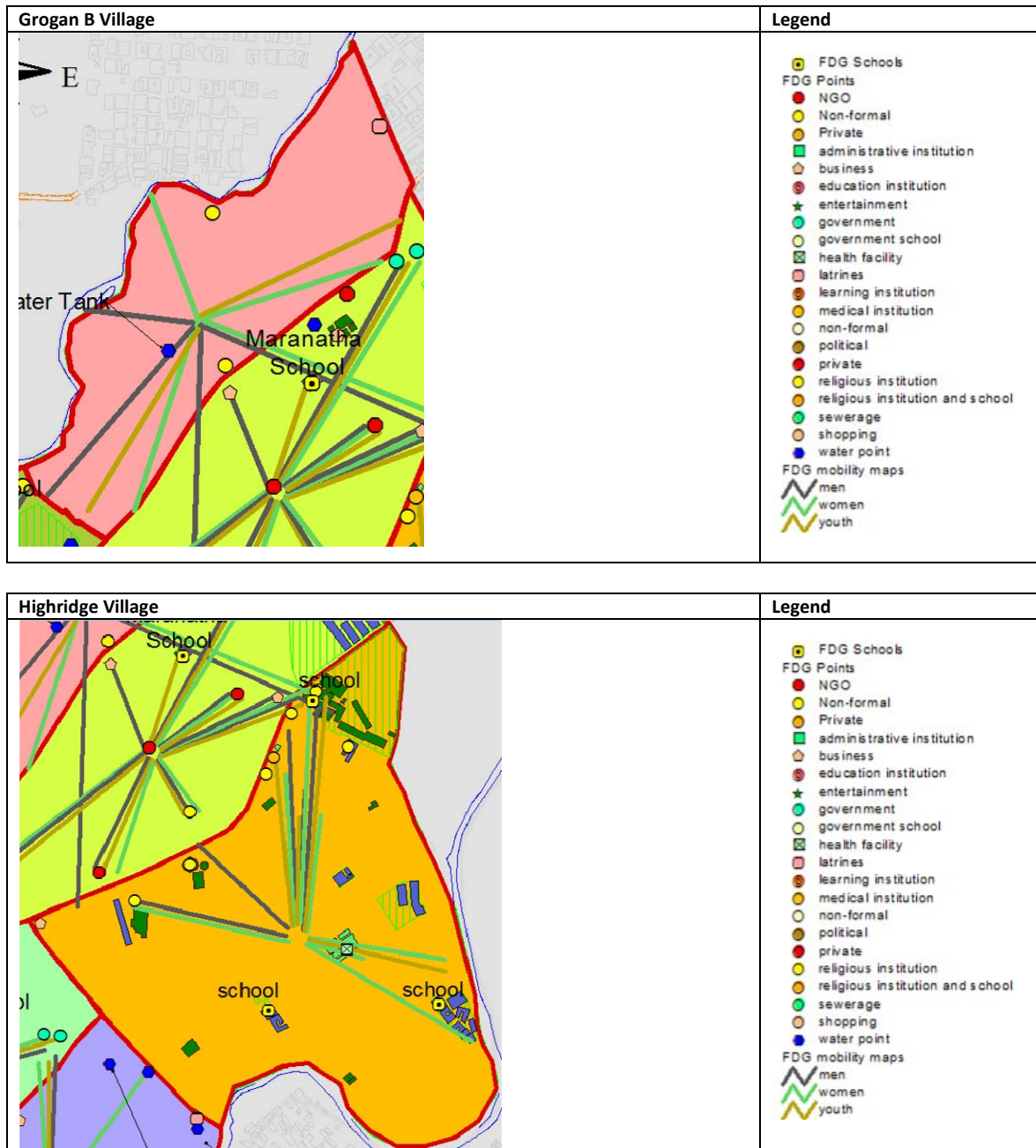
## Mobility mapping

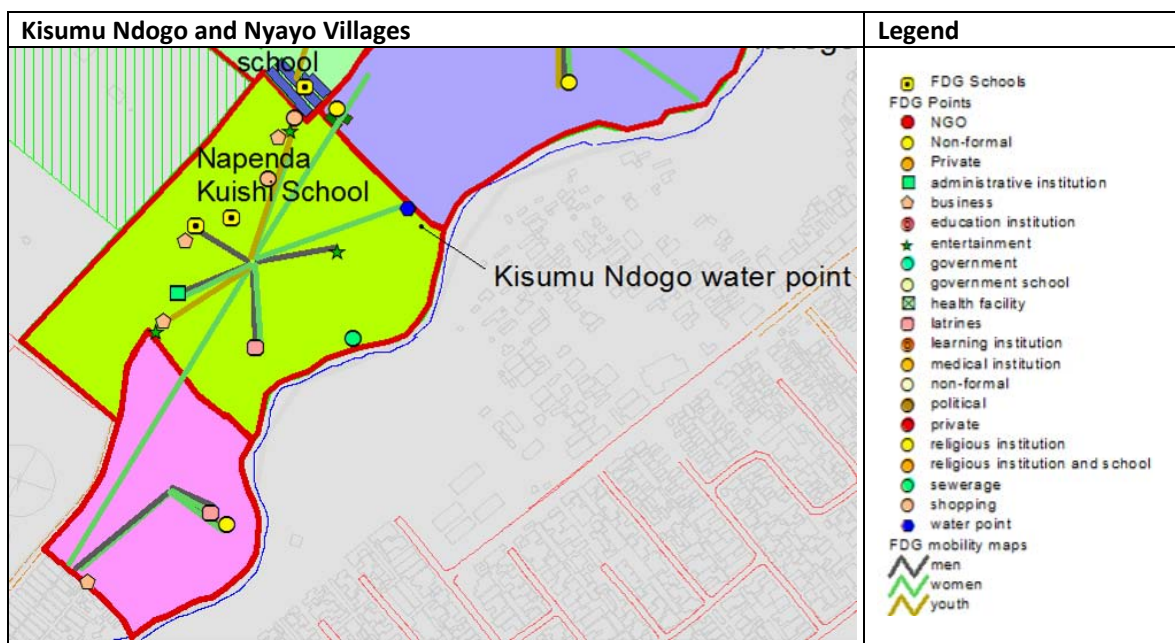
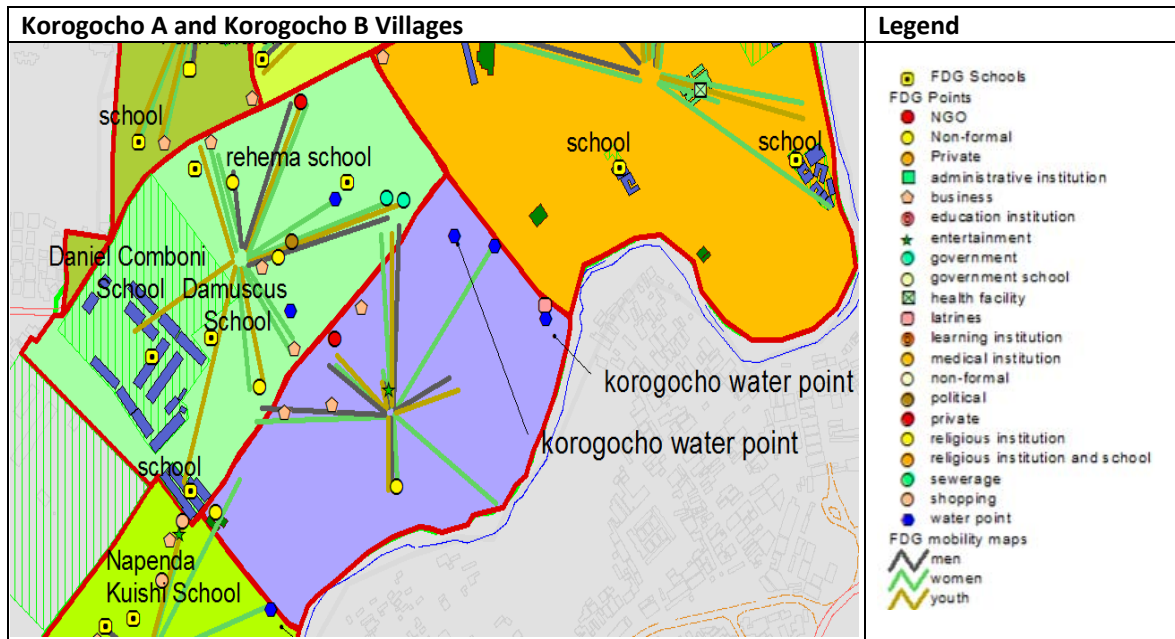
Mobility mapping was undertaken in all villages and the sites and places visited/ frequently by men, women and youth were identified and mapped in a sketch map. This illustrated the services that are not within the village and therefore, the population has to move outside the village to access the services. The most frequented sites by all villages are:-

- Kariobangi market/ light industries where people go for casual labour where they earn wages.
- Dandora dump site where waste pickers go to salvage valuable solid waste which they sell inside the village or outside.

The mobility map for gitathuru village is as shown here below;







The matrix below illustrates sites visited by community members and the services they seek;

Village	Site	Services provided	Without	Services provided
1) Gitathuru	Provide International	Health	St John Catholic Church	Spiritual nourishment
	Vision Dispensary		Posho mills	Posho services
	Chang'aa depots	Consumption of illicit brew	Legio Maria Church	Spiritual nourishment
			Mosque	Spiritual nourishment
			VCT	VCT services
2) Grogan A	Maji Safi	Water		
	Light & Hope	Spiritual nourishment		
	Redeemed Gospel Church	Spiritual nourishment		
3) Grogan B	Shops	Groceries	St. John Catholic Church	Spiritual nourishment
			Kairobangi Market	Food stuffs
			Kiamaiko market	Food stuffs
			Mosque	Spiritual nourishment
			VCT	VCT services
			Uwezo Mpya	For job
			Chief	Administrative purposes
			River	To wash
4) Highridge	St. Johns Catholic Church	Spiritual nourishment		
	All Nations Church	Spiritual nourishment		
	Bars	Leisure		
	Saloons	Beauty		
	Hotels	Food		
	Water Points	Water		
	Crisis Centre	Counseling		
	Mosque	Spiritual nourishment		
	Miraa base	Khat		
5) Kisumu Ndogo	Uji base	Porridge		
	Weendani Bar	Leisure	Nyayo Market	Food stuff
	Kuishi	Leisure	Korogocho B hospital	Health services
	Mugaa shop	Groceries		
	Jarish Video	Entertainment		
6) Korogocho A	KDN School	Education		
	Village Elder Home	Justice		
	Water points	Water	Hotels	Fast food
	Farms along the river	Farming	Shops	Groceries
	Madracos	Illegal brew	Chief's camp	Administrative matters
7) Korogocho B	Posho mill	posho	Dandora	Work
	Church	Spiritual nourishment		
	Administrative Police	Security issues		
	KENWA	HIV/AIDS support		
	Public school	Education		
8) Nyayo	Koch FM	information		
	City Council Office	Licenses		
	Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)	Midwifery services		
	Latrine	Sanitation	Market	Foodstuff
	Korogocho market	Foodstuff	Komarock	Work
	Church	Spiritual nourishment	Kariobangi	Fetch water, Groceries

No outside mobility was reported in Grogan A village. Gitathuru village relies on health services that are provided outside the village, hence a high level of reliance from other villages. People in Grogan B village, go to seek services outside their village. They access very little from the village level institutions. Residents of Highridge, highly patronize their own institutions hence not accessing services from outside, this shows a sense of self sustainance. There is relative mobility within and outside this village, illegal brew bars and dens were identified as focal points for mobility. Residents of Korogocho B highly patronize their own institutions hence not accessing services from outside. Nyayo is a relatively small village and population move a lot within and outside the village. The population in Korogocho move outside in search of jobs and health services. Therefore there is need to encourage job creation in the villages and also development of health facilities.

## Health and Sanitation

Health and sanitation issues were assessed, the groups focused on the current practices and level of awareness. The results of the assessment show that;

- People don't treat water before drinking
- Pit latrines are generally not well kept
- Washing hands after visiting the latrine is rare practice
- There are no kitchen gardens
- Dish rack are hardly used by residents

This shows a very low level of adoption of hygiene practices. The existing health and sanitation practices uptake assessment findings are as shown here below;

Expected Behavior	Rating Conformity			Performance/rating
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>1) Gitathuru</b>				
Use of clean containers		✓		They are clean
Covering water containers		✓		Most people cover them
Boiling water before drinking	✓			A few people boil
Filtering water before drinking	✓			A few people filter
Upkeep of compounds and houses		✓		Many keep them clean
Prevalent diseases		✓		Cholera, Malaria
Solid waste disposal			✓	Pit latrines
Excreta disposal methods		✓		Use of compost hip
Latrines at household level		✓		Few
Type of latrines	✓			One type (pit)
Disposal of children excreta			✓	In the pit latrine
Cleaning of latrines		✓		Once a day
Washing hands after using the latrine	✓			Very few
Kitchen gardens	✓			None exists
Dish rack	✓			None exists
<b>2) Grogan A</b>				
Use of clean containers	✓			Rarely used
Covering water containers		✓		Never covered
Boiling water before drinking	✓			Not practiced
Filtering water before drinking	✓			Cost and lack of equipments
Upkeep of compounds and houses		✓		Garbage all over
Prevalence of diseases		✓		Rampant
Solid waste disposal	✓			Lack of disposal pits
Excreta disposal methods		✓		Latrines only
Latrines at household level	✓			Lack of space
Type of latrines	✓			Makeshift latrines
Disposal of children excreta	✓			Ignorance
Cleaning of latrines	✓			Lack of cooperation
Washing hands after using the latrine	✓			Ignorance
Kitchen gardens	✓			No space
Dish rack	✓			Lack of money
<b>3) Grogan B</b>				
Use of clean containers		✓		Neglecting the containers.
Covering water containers		✓		carelessness
Boiling water before drinking	✓			Consider it cash and time consuming.
Filtering water before drinking	✓			Most villages use piped water.
Upkeep of compounds and houses	✓			Houses are congested- lack enough space
Prevalent diseases			✓	Diseases are many due to poor hygiene.
Solid waste disposal	✓			Waste is thrown in the river.
Excreta disposal methods	✓			Mostly done in the river.
Latrines at household level	✓			Latrines are very few.
Type of latrines	✓			Cleanliness is the issue
Disposal of children excreta	✓			Disposed like any other waste.

Expected Behavior	Rating Conformity			Performance/rating
	Low	Medium	High	
Cleaning of latrines	✓			Rarely done.
Washing hands after using the latrine	✓			Rarely done
Kitchen gardens	✓			There are none.
Dish rack	✓			There are none
<b>4) Highridge</b>				
Use of clean containers			✓	-Typhoid, Cholera, Diarrhea
Covering water containers			✓	-Containers have lids
Boiling water before drinking	✓			-Typhoid, Amoeba, Cholera, Diarrhea
Filtering water before drinking	✓			-Tap water is available
Upkeep of compounds and houses		✓		-unclean compounds
Prevalent diseases		✓		-Cholera, Typhoid
Solid waste disposal			✓	-Garbage collection
Excreta disposal methods			✓	-Shallow latrines
Latrines at household level		✓		cleanliness
Type of latrines		✓		-Shallow pits latrines
Disposal of children excreta		✓		-Shallow latrines
Cleaning of latrines		✓		-They are emptied regularly
Washing hands after using the latrine	✓			-Diarrhea, Typhoid, Cholera
Kitchen gardens	✓			-No need
Dish rack		✓		-rats, Cockroaches
<b>5) Kisumu Ndogo</b>				
Use of clean containers			✓	-No issue
Covering water containers			✓	-No issue
Boiling water before drinking	✓			-People not aware of importance
Filtering water before drinking	✓	✓		-People not aware of importance
Upkeep of compounds and houses	✓			-Education the community on cleanliness
Prevalent diseases	✓		✓	-Outbreak of cholera
Solid waste disposal		✓		-littering the compounds
Excreta disposal methods	✓			-Lack of latrines
Latrines at household level	✓			-Excreta thrown in dustbin
Type of latrines	✓			-No pit latrines
Disposal of children excreta	✓			-No pit latrines
Cleaning of latrines	✓			-Lack of enough disinfectants
Washing hands after using the latrine	✓			-Lack of water
Kitchen gardens	✓			
Dish rack	✓			-buckets used
<b>6) Korogocho A</b>				
Use of clean containers	✓			No enough containers Children make them unclean
Covering water containers	✓			Displacing of cover lids by children
Boiling water before drinking	✓			-no time to boil
Filtering water before drinking	✓			-No time to filter -most people have 1 container
Upkeep of compounds and houses		✓		-not aware of importance of cleanliness
Prevalent diseases			✓	Dirty environment
Solid waste disposal			✓	Lack of a dumping site
Excreta disposal methods			✓	-Few toilets -lack of potty
Latrines at household level	✓			-no water inside houses -no sewer lines
Type of latrines		✓		-flying toilets
Disposal of children excreta		✓		Lack enough toilets and dumping site
Cleaning of latrines		✓		-Poorly constructed latrines -Carelessness of people
Washing hands after using the latrine		✓		-Lack of water -carelessness
Kitchen gardens	✓			No water for irrigation
Dish rack		✓		Level of awareness is low
<b>7) Korogocho B</b>				

Expected Behavior	Rating Conformity			Performance/rating
	Low	Medium	High	
Use of clean containers	√			Use of tap water
Covering water containers			√	Awareness on the on the need is low
Boiling water before drinking	√			Awareness on the need is low
Filtering water before drinking	√			Assuming it is always clean
Upkeep of compounds and houses		√		Lack of social responsibility
Prevalent diseases		√		Malaria cholera, typhoid
Solid waste disposal			√	Garbage disposal by youths
Excreta disposal methods		√		In pit latrines
Latrines at household level			√	Every house has one
Type of latrines		√		Pit latrines
Disposal of children excreta		√		In pit latrines
Cleaning of latrines		√		Frequently done
Washing hands after using the latrine		√		People understand why the hygiene
Kitchen gardens	√			No space for gardens
Dish rack	√			Use plastic basins
<b>8) Nyayo</b>				
Use of clean containers			√	Chemicals containers are used indiscriminately
Covering water containers			√	Use of lids
Boiling water before drinking		√		High cost of fuel
Filtering water before drinking	√			Water guard is expensive
Upkeep of compounds and houses		√		Tiny houses
Prevalent diseases			√	Outbreak of malaria
Solid waste disposal	√			Use of flying toilets
Excreta disposal methods		√		Use of flying toilets
Latrines at household level	√			Use of flying toilets
Type of latrines	√			Few latrines
Disposal of children excreta	√			Excreta thrown in dust bin
Cleaning of latrines	√			Practice not fully adopted
Washing hands after using the latrine	√			Inadequate water
Kitchen gardens				No gardens
Dish rack				No dish space

#### Measures aimed at improving health and sanitation

- Improvement of Personal hygiene through elaborate awareness creation on hygiene and sanitation
- Awareness on hygienic practices ie Use of buckets with lids for storing water and also water treatment methods
- Eradicate all vectors and vermins and Improve exhaustor services
- Educate people on the need of sweeping the compounds everyday and disposing waste in the most appropriate manner, i.e recycling what is re-cyclable and availing. Dustbins to the residents.
- The village residents committee should create space and public abolution blocks managed by local groups. The leaders should create space and promote urban agriculture
- Educate the community on use of dish racks.
- Hand washing is basic hygiene practice that needs to be practiced by all. There is need to train the community on hand washing
- Youths to be trained to educate men and women on the importance and ways of improving levels of sanitation and hygiene.
- Government to sponsor youth groups that are concerned with garbage collection by equipping them with tools and protective gears
- Korogocho villages experience outbreak of diseases such as cholera due to poor sanitation since the excreta is channeled directly to the river and people consume the water or use it for washing. This requires a whole environmental health intervention in all the villages. This should be addressed in the upgrading programme.

## HIV/AIDS Assessment

HIV/AIDs is an occurrence and a variable in development. It has afflicted humanity leaving behind orphans who have nobody to look after them. This exercise enabled the participants to understand the extent to which it has impacted on the society.

HIV/AIDS within Korogocho Slum is caused by Use of unsterilized equipment, Rape, unprotected sex (Prostitution), and Blood transmission. Also the poor are lured by rich in exchange of sex for cash hence contract HIV/AIDS due to Poverty. There are also some HIV/AIDS positive people who maliciously spread the virus. Ignorance about the disease also causes the spread.

There is very high exposure to pornographic materials through video showrooms and internet, this has influenced behaviour and people practicing what they watch and in the process they contract HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS is a national disaster that needs a collective effort especially in the case of stigmatization of HIV/AIDS positive people and development Care structures that will enable the provision for support of orphans.

The effects of HIV/AIDS in Korogocho includes: Loss of lives among the community members who are affected. Important skills and potentialities are lost when people of high integrity pass away due to this disease. High number of orphans has led to rising number of street children. HIV/AIDS has led to family conflicts whereby the wife or the husband accuses the other as being the cause of the disease in the family. HIV/AIDS infection has led to increase in expenditure as a lot of money is spent on buying drugs and high quality food. Corruption has been rampant within various groups financing the sick ie they misappropriate the funds

### Institutions that provide support

There are institutions that support HIV /Aids affected and those infected. The institutions are shown here below;

Group	Services
KENWA	Recruit orphans and provide their daily needs e.g. housing, food, clothing, medication; Provide drugs to the infected individuals; provide VCT services; and meals to the infected are provided.
KOSOYE	Provide meals and drugs e.g. ARV
Medical Sisters	Provide drugs, meals and VCT services
Feed the children	Orphans recruitment, VCT and meals.

However, there is a great improvement in controlling the spread of the disease. Patients are provided with free medicine and counseling services. The government and the NGOs are committed to looking after the orphans by opening more centers.

## Possible Solutions

HIV/AIDS menace can only be curtailed, according to Korogocho residents if;

- HIV/AIDS awareness be advanced by the government, any NGO concerned or any well wishers group.
- Government to increase job opportunities so as to alleviate poverty.
- Videos within the villages that promote immorality (pornography) be stopped.
- Funding from government, NGO and any group towards the projects that raise the standards of living.
- A well equipped hospital centre can be built at the community centre in Kariobangi to meet the need of the affected.
- Nyayo Ward in Grogan A can be roofed so as to start operating hence availing suitable facilities and reducing the level of poor health.
- Also closing of unlicensed/unqualified private health centers that are enhancing the transmission of the disease through use of unsterilized equipment.

The results from the focused group discussions held in each village are presented below:

Issue	Rating			Arising Issues	Possible Interventions	Existing Interventions
	Low	Medium	High			
1) Gitathuru						
Awareness on HIV/AIDS	✓			-Rarely comes into attention	-People should be trained to enhance awareness	-Churches create awareness
Causes of HIV/AIDS			✓	-High level of poverty is main course	-CBOs to enhance awareness	-CBOs counsel individuals
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDS Abstain Be faithful Condom	✓ ✓	✓		-Only some married couple become faithful	-Spiritual houses to be built to teach people on abstaining	The church is offering education on ABC
Socio-Cultural beliefs		✓		-Only affect a few communities	-NGOs -Churches to enhance awareness	-Few women groups have promoted awareness
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS Positive people	✓			-	-	-
Impact Economic Social Psychological -Political -Other			✓ ✓ ✓	-It has effect to all the community members	-Psychosocial support -Awareness	NGOs are supporting mother-
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling		✓ ✓			-Advanced awareness team	VCT services
Curative treatment Vaccines Anti-retroviral		✓		-Lack of reach to the drugs	-	-Health centres nearby have provided drugs

Issue	Rating			Arising Issues	Possible Interventions	Existing Interventions
	Low	Medium	High			
Control Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation/support Control of opportunistic infections Spiritual support Psycho-social support	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓  ✓		-Government to install rehabilitation centres -Government to train many people to enhance psycho-social support	-Advanced awareness by CBOs	-Churches/groups educating the public
Home based care		✓				
Care for orphans Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans		✓		The organizations are plagued with corruption	Encourage institutions to be open to the public	-Centres are managed by groups
<b>2) Grogan A</b>						
Awareness on HIV/AIDs	✓			Illiteracy and disinterests	Awareness creation	Afya bora Redeemed church programme
Causes of HIV/AIDs			✓	Irresponsible sex	Door-door campaign	
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDs, Abstain, Be faithful, Condom			✓	VCT centres are many	-VCT Outreach programme -Awareness creation	
Socio-Cultural beliefs	✓					
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDs Positive people	✓ ✓					
Impact Economic Social Psychological Political Other		✓		-Families have become impoverished -Orphans have increased	Support affected families	CBOs home visits
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling		✓		Community don't utilize VCTs	Encourage testing and VCTs	Counseling by CBOs
Curative treatment vaccines Anti-retroviral		✓		People don't go to collect	CBOs to create awareness	
Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation/support Control of opportunistic infections, Spiritual support Psycho-social support	✓			-Poverty reduces level of support	Empower families through credit and facilities	
Home based care						
Care for orphans Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans	✓			Groups are disinterested in welfare of children	NGOs to partner with groups	<b>Institutions offer support that reach a few groups</b>
<b>3) Grogan B</b>						
Awareness on HIV/AIDs			✓	Almost everybody is aware of HIV/aids	HIV/AIDs to be taught as a lesson in schools.	Media carrying out the campaign well.
Causes of HIV/AIDs				Ignorance of causes of HIV/AIDs.	Educate village that HIV/AIDs can be prevented after rape.	Fighting drug abuse and immorality to fight causes of HIV/AIDs.
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDs- Abstain, Be faithful, Condom	✓	✓		Many villagers prefer to use condoms.	Religious leaders to take part in the fight.	Condoms are most advertised in the media.
Socio-Cultural beliefs	✓			Illiteracy has slowed down the fight against HIV/AIDs.	Most people not bound by socio-cultural beliefs	Most people not bound by socio-cultural beliefs

Issue	Rating			Arising Issues	Possible Interventions	Existing Interventions
	Low	Medium	High			
Stigmatization of HIV/Aids Positive people	√			People have understood HIV as a common disease.	Economic empowerment of victims.	HIV victims do not disclose status for fear of stigmatization
Impact Economic Social Psychological Political Other			√	-Most victims are jobless or end up being jobless. -At times victims become prostitutes thinking the worst has happened	Train the victim to be self reliant as HIV is not a disability.	Most victims depend on food rations from KENWA.
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling			√ √	VCT services are available.	More VCT services.	Voluntary counseling services offered.
Curative treatment Vaccines Anti-retroviral			√	Anti retroviral is accessible.	Educate people that prevention is better.	NGOs and Government are supplying cheap drugs.
Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation /support Control of opportunistic infections Spiritual support Psycho-social support	√ √ √	√	√ √	KENWA provides medicine and food rations for victims. Most people dont understand the importance of control of opportunistic infections.	More éducation of control on multiplication and associated illness is required.	Spiritual support is offered by the catholic church.
Home based care	√					
Care for orphans Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans		√		-Orphans are educated in various schools. -A child care centre should be put up.	The community should also take part in taking care of orphans.	NGOs are helping cater for education of orphans.
<b>4) Highridge</b>						
Awareness on HIV/AIDs		✓		-Economic issues do not allow them to concentrate	-Sitting allowances (money incentives)	-Many meetings on awareness creation
Causes of HIV/AIDs			✓	-Alcoholism -Blood transfusion -Raping	-Counseling -VCT centers	Education on ABC of sex
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDs Abstain Be faithful Condom			✓	-Unwillingness to use condoms	-Education on use of condoms	-Centers of distribution of condoms should be increased
Socio-Cultural beliefs			✓	-Wife inheritance -Go to hospital for circumcision	-Awareness creation	Liberating messages like "ukimwi una tiba"
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDs Positive people			✓	-Discrimination in society	-Accountability on the way we use funds	Accountability on HIV/AIDs funds
Impact Economic, Social, Psychological, Political Other			✓	-Appliation corruption money intended for victims	Accountability on the way funds are used	Accountability on HIV/AIDs use of funds
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling	✓			-Fear of testing	-Awareness creation	-Awareness creation
Curative treatment, Vaccines, Anti-retroviral	✓			-Users who stop taking drugs	-Awareness creation	-Increase privacy in the process of counseling -Train more counselors

Issue	Rating			Arising Issues	Possible Interventions	Existing Interventions
	Low	Medium	High			
Control Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation/support Control of opportunistic infections Spiritual support Psycho-social support		✓		-No signs of sickness for those taking ARVs	Awareness creation	Awareness creation
Home based care						
Care for orphans Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans	✓			-Many needy cases hence inadequate support	-Organizations working to assist infected persons	-2 major organization s dealing with HIV/AIDS related issues -Comboni missions -Kenwa in K.B
5) Kisumu Ndogo						
Awareness on HIV/AIDS			✓	-Belief of witchcraft lack of care	-HIV/AIDS AIDS awareness	-HIV/AIDS patents given support
Causes of HIV/AIDS			✓	-Unprotected sex -Blood transfusion	-Use of condoms -Blood screaming	-Circumcision
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDS- Abstain, Be faithful, Condom			✓	-Porous -Condoms -Allergies	-Press rubber teat	-People to be sensitized
Socio-Cultural beliefs			✓	-Wife inheritance -Circumcision	-Eradication of cultural practices	-Circumcision to be done in hospitals
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS Positive people				-Patient die out of stigmatization	-KENWA to expand services	-Provision of ARVs
Impact – Economic, Social, Psychological, Political Other			✓	-Trauma socialization issues	-Patients to learn support	-Home based care should be provided prolongs life
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling			✓	-Status disclosure	-Confidentiality of results of tests	
Curative treatment Vaccines Anti-retroviral			✓	-Makes patients to eat a lot	-Giving of immune boosters	-Patients to be provided with relief food
Control Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation/support Control of opportunistic infections Spiritual support Psycho-social support			✓	Most people are against abstinence	Use of condoms during sex is promoted	centres to test ing of patients
Home based care			✓	-KENWA in Kisumu Ndogo	Encourage villagers to visit KENWA	
Care for orphans Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans	✓			-Organization dealing with orphans to be established in Kisumu Ndogo	The community should take responsibility	
6) Korogocho A						
Awareness on HIV/AIDS			✓	Groups create awareness among people	Introduce more groups to educate more people	There is counseling
Causes of HIV/AIDS			✓	Groups create awareness	Increase education to the people	People are being educated
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDS Abstain Be faithful Condom			✓ ✓ ✓	People have ideas on prevention measures	Increase education about prevention measures	There is counseling

Issue	Rating			Arising Issues	Possible Interventions	Existing Interventions
	Low	Medium	High			
Socio-Cultural beliefs		✓		Some of the people have adverse cultural beliefs	Educate the people on the effects of bad cultural beliefs	People are being educated
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDs Positive people	✓			People are aware of stigmatization	Increase counseling	Education and counseling are on going
Impact Economic Social Psychological Political Other		✓		Feel economic impact	Information should be availed to the people on overall impact	People are being informed
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling		✓ ✓		VCTs are patronised	Information be availed	People are being informed on why VCT
Curative treatment Vaccines Anti-retroviral			✓	Most people know about ARVs	Increase the awareness levels	Awareness is being created
Control Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation/support Control of opportunistic infections Spiritual support Psycho-social support	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Few people have an idea on various controls	All people should be educated on various control methods	Education in progress
Home based care						
Care for orphans Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans	✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		Care of orphans is not upto standard	Government, NGOs should ensure all orphans are well taken care of.	Care of orphans is important
7) Korogocho B						
Awareness on HIV/AIDs			✓	Laxity among people	Empowerment and Public awareness campaigns	Counseling services
Causes of HIV/AIDs			✓	Drug abuse and promiscuity	Counseling and guidance especially in schools	Provision of free prevention measures
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDs Abstain Be faithful Condom	✓ ✓	✓		People over trust their partners	-Educating the community -Emphasizing on condom use	
Socio-Cultural beliefs		✓		Wife inheritance Believing in witchcraft	Discourage wife inheritance	
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDs Positive people				People have began to accept the situation	Introduce door to door counseling	
Impact Economic Social Psychological Political Other	✓ ✓		✓	High mortality rate poverty	Government should intensify measures to curb death rates	
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling			✓	Understanding the causes and prevention of the disease	CBOs to have own projects	KENWA feeds the children
Curative treatment Vaccines Anti-retroviral	✓		✓	ARVs are accessible	-Improve access	-CBOs facilitating access

Issue	Rating			Arising Issues	Possible Interventions	Existing Interventions
	Low	Medium	High			
Control Control of multiplication Control associated illness Rehabilitation/support Control of opportunistic infections Spiritual support Psycho-social support		√	√ √ √ √	Free drugs and counseling services	Provision of more health facilities	KENWA feeds the children
Home based care						
Care for orphans, Needs Existing structures for support Related activities Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans		√ √ √	√ √	More VCT centers needed	Feeding the children is an issue	
<b>Nyayo</b>						
Awareness on HIV/AIDS			√	Witch craft No cure	HIV/AIDS is awareness creation	Support to HIV/AIDS patients.
Causes of HIV/AIDS			√	Unprotected sex. Blood transfusion.	Use of condoms. Blood screening.	Circumcision of male gender.
Prevention measures of HIV/AIDS, Abstain, Be faithful and use Condom			√	Porous condoms. Allergies.	Press rubber teat.	Sensitization activities.
Socio-Cultural beliefs			√	-Wife inheritance. -Circumcision	Abolition of retrogressive cultural practices.	Circumcision to be done in the hospital.
Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS Positive people	√			Patients die out of stigma.	KENWA to expand its services.	Provision of ARVs.
Impact, Economic, Social, Psychological, Political, Other			√	Trauma and poverty	Patients' dependant on families.	Provision of home based care.
Types of treatment Pre-test counseling Post test Counseling			√	Status disclosed.	To keep confidential the results of testing by VCT.	The affected to disclose their status.
Curative treatment Vaccines Anti-retroviral			√	Patients eat a lot of food.	Provision of immune boosters.	Provision of food to the patients.
Control of multiplication, Control associated illness, Rehabilitation/support, Control of opportunistic infections, Spiritual support and Psycho-social support			√	Abstinence is impossible.	Always use condom during sex	To open VCT centres everywhere.
Home based care			√	KENWA to start activities in Nyayo village.	KENWA to establish link.	None
Care for orphans Needs, Existing structures for support, Related activities, Agencies involved CBOs supporting orphans	√			Organizations dealing with orphans to be invited in the village.	Encourage churches to have support systems	

Most of the people in the villages are aware of HIV/AIDS and what can be done about it. However, stigmatization of HIV/AIDS positive people is still prevalent. There is little care of the orphans as they are many in a small area. The NGOs providing support are many but un-coordinated, therefore the impact is low.

## Conflict Management and Resolution

There are conflicts that keep erupting in the community either at family, institutional or village level. The conflicts are resolved through local conflict resolution mechanisms. The most frequent conflicts in all the villages were due to;

- Robbery, tribalism, politics, domestic issues, backbiting, debts, provision of security by vigilante groups, Tenancy, Roadside business spaces etc

The actors were mainly;

- Elders, Criminals, Residents and Politicians

The resolution mechanisms employed were mainly;

- Mediation, negotiations, reconciliation, Education and awareness creation

The conflicts and actors and resolution mechanisms in various villages are shown in the table below;

Existing types of conflicts	Actors involved	Mechanisms of resolving the conflict	Possible future conflicts
<b>1) Gitathuru</b>			
Sharing of resources	-Villagers	Joint meeting	-Sharing space
-Robbery	-Criminals -Residents	-Action taken by residents ie taking law in their hands	-Lynching
-Tribalism	-Luos, -Kikuyus -Borana	-Village elders engage in mediation and negotiation	Ethnic clashes
-Political differences	-Political opponents	-They engage in a consensus and agreements	-Election violence
-Family conflicts	-Father -Mother	-Reconciliation and negotiation	-Domestic violence
<b>2) Grogan A</b>			
-Sharing of resources	-villagers	-Provincial Administration mediates	-Conflicts when sharing food aids
-Children when playing	-Women	-Village elders to solve the dispute	-Water conflict because water point is only one
-Backbiting	-Women	-Village elders to solve the dispute	-inter family disputes
-Debts	-Women & men	-Chiefs & assistants chiefs interventions	-Burning of houses when tracking thieves
-Tribalism	-Men, women & children	-Through barazas educating people the importance of unity	-Idleness hence so many trouble shooters
-Husband/ wife snatching	-Men & women	-Encourage religion & good morals	Interfamily conflicts
<b>3) Grogan B</b>			
Sharing of resources Relief supplies	Local administration (Chief) and villagers.	Fair distribution of relief supplies	Sharing of benefits of upgrading
Land	KOA and the villagers	The government to intervene and allocate land to owners	Vigilante to vigilate groups fights
Security	Supporters of vigilantes and the opposers	Police base to be put up	Pay as you use facilities
Resources like toilets and water	Property managers and the villagers	Proper management of facilities and construction of more	Inter-family intra conflicts

Existing types of conflicts	Actors involved	Mechanisms of resolving the conflict	Possible future conflicts
		facilities	
Domestic violence	Husband and wife	Counseling	
<b>4) Highridge</b>			
Sharing of resources	Villages	Mediation by Provincial Administration	-Sharing of benefits
-Political parties	-Men, male youths -Local administration -Chief and village elders	-Dialogue -Civic education -Stop money campaigns -Law enforcement	-2012 general election
-Ethnic conflicts (as a result of politics)	-Men, male youths	-Civic education -Dialogue -Village elders reconcile people	-2012 general election
-Landlords and tenants	-Men, male youths	-Police intervention -Village baraza -Dialogue between landlords and tenants	-Ownership of land vis a vis the rent paid
-Roadside sellers	-Women	-Village elders intervention	After upgrading the highway , accidents
-Roadside kiosks	-Women	-Village elders meeting	Sharing of space
-Land issues	-KOA and upgrading committee	-Everyone to be given a plot -Village elders meeting	-When dividing plots in Highridge
-Security	-Male youths	-Baraza meetings -Village elders meeting	-Every end month over payments of dues
-Roadside business	-Hawkers/local authorities	-License small businesses -Nairobi City Council to offer services to people -Arrests by askaris	-When Council askaris collect money from unwilling villagers
<b>5) Kisumu Ndogo</b>			
Sharing of resources	-Villagers	-Dialogue	-Sharing of food aid
-Water	-Women	-Through negotiation	-N/A
-Land	-Women from different communities	-Mediation by the Chief	-Land grabbing
-Community school	-Parents and teachers	-Meetings between teachers and parents	-Leadership wrangles within parents
-Groups formed e.g. Luo Moyie Kisumu Ndogo	-Leaders	-Reconciliation by leaders	-Leadership wrangles
-Village elders office operations	-Men and women	-Transparency during election	-Corruption among the leaders
<b>6) Korogocho A</b>			
Sharing of resources	Space and mediation	-Dialogue	Benefits of sharing jobs
-Neighbour conflict	Neighbours	Reporting to village elders	Tribalism conflict
-Political conflict	Political parties	Mediators	Tribalism conflict
-Family conflict	Father, mother, children	Village elders, neighbours, family itself reconciles	Conflict between families i.e. between wives and husbands
-Landlords and tenants conflict	Landlords, tenants	Reporting to village elders if unable they take to Chiefs	Tribalism conflicts
-Tribal conflict	Different tribes	Villagers to be educated on tolerance and dangers of impunity	Family conflict, landlord, tenants conflict
-Group conflict	Members of the	Non cooperative members	-Tribalism conflict

Existing types of conflicts	Actors involved	Mechanisms of resolving the conflict	Possible future conflicts
	groups	isolation	-Inter group conflict
<b>7) Korogocho B</b>			
Sharing of resources	Leaders and the community Different tribes	Through Barazas	Divisions between poor and well to do
- Tribal conflicts	Different tribes in the villages	Peace enhancement through good leadership	Encourage intermarriages
- Disagreement on sport arena	Youths and sport groups	Plan to create more sports grounds	Conducting free and fair elections in groups
- Plot allocation	Structure owners	Provision of allotment letters	Encourage transparency and accountability
<b>8) Nyayo</b>			
Sharing of resources	Villagers/ needy	Dialogue	Food Aid distribution
Land	Market traders	Equitable distribution of plots for construction of business structures.	Land grabbing by powerful citizens.
House	Landlords/lady versus tenants	Harmonization of house rents.	Increase in house rents spurred by ethnicity.
Infrastructure (road)	Market traders versus pedestrian /motorists	Road expansion to accommodated people.	Narrowing of road due to land grabbing.

Tribalism conflict is the most dangerous Villagers/ people should since it threatens who social fabric in the village.

- During the upgrading, tribes should not be separated i.e. Borana (Orias) should never line separately. The same to be applied by Luos and Kikuyus.
- Instead they should be mixed up in order to be able to promote social cohesion

Most conflicts are between women of different tribes especially Borans and Kikuyus when fighting over children e.g. the Borans say kikuyu children are thieves

Most of the conflicts in the village are due to leadership wrangles because of different political ideologies.

Conflicts that exist in all the villages are usually over sharing of benefits like food aid, ethnically driven disagreements due to stereotyping tenants and lands over rents, and the general inter and intra family conflicts. These conflicts culminate to leadership wrangles which in turn fuel violence. Therefore proper conflict management mechanism should be put in place and institutions should be encouraged to develop conflict prevention measures instead of waiting for conflict to erupt.

## Network Analysis

There are various organizations in Korogocho village which network with outside organizations and institutions for the benefit of the community. Networks promote sharing of information and also general community development, however community members felt that there is need for improvement as regards mode of communication and support provided.

Most of the institutions have a practical way of funding the projects which denies the community a chance to fully become partners and active participants in the projects. The institutions network partners, their mode of communication, required improvement and reasons for networking are as shown here below;

### Network Analysis

Village	Institution	Network Partners	Mode of Communication	Required Improvement
1) Gitathuru	Kao la Tumaini	Tumaini Ministry International Centre	Vertical fund support	-More funding from Government to install similar one -Educational facilities to be improved
	Great Hope	Great Hope International	-Vertical fund support	-More recruitment of orphans -Government to fund work -To be expanded -Deployment of staff in the region
	Biogas (water point)	Italian Cooperation	-Vertical funding	-More water to be put up in the village -Training space to be created
	Hospice	Comboni Catholic Church	-Through consellers	-Government to allocate adequate piece of land to it for its effective programme -Government, well wishers and NGOs to provide funds support
		Hospice Medical Sisters	-Provide free HIV/AIDS drugs e.g. ARVs	-More nurses to be deployed in the region institution by government
2) Grogan A	Redeemed church	Redeemed Huruma Church	Funding churches	Should create job opportunities
	KENWA	Government NASCOP	Provision of drugs (A.R.Vs)	Should give enough food aids
	Hospice	Kenyatta hospital Hospice	Referring patients to Kenyatta	Should publicize itself more so as to aid patients
	Light and hope	Worth defending	Fight sexual violence to disabled	Should be extended to serve more people
3) Grogan B	World vision	MAKWK(CBO)	Village representatives	Set up local office to deal with local issues
	catholic	Church	Through church meeting	
	Action aid	Representatives	Through local administration	
	UMAND Trust	Village Representatives	Through local provincial administration	
4) Highridge	Acorn	-Blue Cross –The Link -H.D.G. Khuhonyane -Women groups	-Monthly meetings with network partners -Medical Camps	-There is need for a central meeting place -Have a resource centre in the village
	Koch FM	-All residents of Highridge	-Radio broadcasts -Sign boards in Highridge -Send greetings via the radio	-They should have a generator in case of power blackouts -They should do a talent search
	Miss Koch	-Koch FM -Youths – female	-Have an office at Chief's camp	-They should extend assistance and involve more male youths

Village	Institution	Network Partners	Mode of Communication	Required Improvement
		youths -Male youths	-Annual Beauty Pageant -Monitoring groups	-They should have their own centre
	Tumaini Ministries	-Tumaini Hospital -Tumaini Church (Highridge)	-Church meetings -Patient treatments -Referral cases	-Have an in-patient facility (wards) -Ambulance services -Operate 24hours -Build nursing college
	Glory Ministries	-Glory Schools (Primary/ Secondary) -Glory Church	-School -learning -Church meetings	-Employ staff from other ethnic groups -Need playing ground for children -Need a vocational training centre
	Good Neighbours	-Glory Ministries -Glory Church	-Support in buying uniform -Giving sponsorship	-Need to start supporting primary schools as well
	Takataka Afya Korogocho (TAK)	-Youths, Women, Men in Highridge	-Village meetings -In Church halls	-Have more projects -More equipments, wheelbarrow, gumboots, gloves, spades
	Highridge Development Group	-Residents -Male youth	-Meeting in offices in Highridge	-Involve female youths
	Altaawon	-Muslim youths, men and women	They have a centre where they meet	-They should involve other religious groups (non-Muslims)
	Blue Cross	-Rehabilitating	-They have a rehabilitation centre	-Make a larger rehabilitation centre
	Comboni Missions	-St. John's Catholic Church	-Visit home of bed ridden patients	-Build a hospital in Highridge -A vehicle (ambulance) to carry emergency cases.
	World Vision	-Men, women, youths, orphans in Highridge	-Offer sponsorship to vocational training	-Need to make an office in Highridge -The should work directly with the community -They should avoid using "middle-men" who ask for bribes before one can get assistance
	Kenya Networks of Women with AIDS (KENWA)	-HIV/AIDS infected persons -Orphans -The poor	-They operate a feeding program at their centre -They offer transport services for the sick	-They h=need to have a hospital
	Uwezo Mpya	-Male youths	-They sell water -They construct and operate water points	-They need to involve female youths -They need to start working with Highridge community residents
5) Kisumu Ndogo	UNICEF	-German Embassy	Email and Fax	Scholarship programme
	Federation of Women - Lawyers FIDA Kenya	-Federation of Women - Lawyers	Email and Fax	Establishment of regional office in Kisumu Ndogo
	Provide International	-CBOs, APHRC, WHO	Fax and email	Provide health services
	KENWA	-WHO -WFP	Fax and email	Real beneficiaries must be identified objectively
	APHRC	-NUPHD	Fax and email	Increased employment
6) Korogocho A	KENWA	HIV orphans and victims	Visit	They give food and treatment
	Charity Missionary	Poor and aged people	Visit	Food clothing and treatment provision
	Harekrisna	Children from villages	Visit non government schools	Provides food once a week which should improve
	Concern World Wide	Those below the poverty line	Visit (social workers)	Provide food aid
	Catholic Church	Poor people in the community	Visit Affected to attend	Provide food, clothing and school fees

Village	Institution	Network Partners	Mode of Communication	Required Improvement
7) Korogocho B			catholic fellowship	
	Redeemed Church	Community at large	The affected visit them at their offices	Provide food to more families
	APHRC	Community in general	Visit house to house	Health programmes
	World vision	Orphans Needy children	Cater for education	Should advance to higher education
	Feed the children	HIV/AIDS victims	Provide food aid to victims	Should extend services to other diseases (diabetes)
8) NYAYO	T.B.As	Mothers	Help in child delivery	Should be provided with modern equipments
	Koch FM	youths	Fight for the youth empowerment	Should extend to other areas
	KENWA	HIV/AIDS victims orphans	Give food and clothes to the victims Offer drugs and counseling services	Should be more hygienic Should extend their services to those affected by other diseases
	APHRC	Rockefeller NUPHD	Fax and Email	Increased youth employment.
	UNICEF	German Embassy Rockefeller	Fax and Email	Scholarship programme.
	KENWA	WHO, WFP	Fax and Email	Follow up to be done to get genuine beneficiaries.
	FIDA- Kenya	Federation of Women Lawyers.	Fax and Email	Establishment of regional offices in Nyayo village.
	Provide International	APHRC WHO	Fax and Email	Subsidies of health services

### Intuitions Reason for networking

The institutions in Korogocho network for various reasons some of which are given here below;

- Local institutions have better knowledge of the region unlike outside institutions, hence need to network
- Supervision is regularly carried out by the local institutions towards the projects started, it promotes ownership.
- Local institutions always have good agenda but are always frustrated by lack of funding hence importance of networking, it strengthens the projects. Partners provide support in kind and cash.
- Most of the organizations especially the international ones do not have offices in villages; instead they have village representatives who communicate with their offices, hence local representation is weak, networks improve service provision.
- The Koch FM can play a central role of educating the public on Local and National issues.
- Tak is a very important institution which cleans the environment; it should work closely with the city council of Nairobi, therefore networking helps.
- Provide International (hospital) is too costly even though they have good maternity services therefore CBOs network with them because of their high quality of service.
- FIDA-Kenya offers justice services and sensitize women on their rights especially women who are domestically assaulted.
- KENWA sensitizes people on stigmatization due to HIV/AIDs

Networking of institutions enhances sharing of information which promotes better service delivery and patronage, therefore this should be encouraged and proper networking forums created for all the institutions working in Korogocho

## Sustainability Analysis

The various villages reflected on development activities they have initiated, articulated their goals and objectives, expected output and impact indicators, and also assessed their strength and weaknesses in implementing these activities. This was meant to enable the villages to establish the sustainability position and elicit suggestions on how to deal with the weakness thus making community project sustainable. The community in all the villages struggle to put up projects that aim at mainly;

- Reducing tribalism
- Ending crime
- Youth empowerment
- Economic empowerment of the villagers
- Creating a clean environment
- Improving water and sanitation services
- Improving infrastructure and housing

They have not been able to accomplish their goals, different villages face different challenges as shown below;

Key development activities	Goal and objectives	Expected output indicators	Expected impact indicators	Community's strength	Community's weakness	Sustainability position
<b>1) Gitathuru</b>						
Mwamko Mpya	-Bringing all youths tribes together with a common goal of ending idleness.	-Ending tribalism -Ending crimes that youths engage in.	-Improve better relationship between youths and villagers at large and hence harmony.	-Attracting more members of the village youth	-They have low incomes -Alienation from the communities	-Medium
Uwezo Mpya	Social empowerment	-Building a village with better health and proper -Good toilets and bathroom	-Improve the level of income -Provide cheap source of energy	-Contribution of funds from well wishers in the village -Good morale by community towards them (members)	-Lack of regular pay from residents -Little income to each member at the end of the day	-Medium
Biogas (water project)	Social-economic empowerment	-Provision of capital to members -Improve drainage in the region -Expose them to business opportunity	-Small business for youths -end long search for water	-Good leadership that embrace survival of group	-Insecurity threatening their survival	-Medium
<b>2) Grogan A</b>						
G.A non formal school Redeemed Gospel Kochland high school Maji masafi Light & hope Bio gas center	Creating job opportunities/ providing Basic education	Sponsorship Funding Endorsing leaders	Jobs creating Basic health improvement	Members cohesion Leaders transparency Funds accountability	Tribalism Nepotism Poor management	-Medium
<b>3) Grogan B</b>						
Uwezo Mpya	Supply water, toilets, meeting hall, facilities	Water is sold to the villagers	Water supplied to the villagers	Proper utilization of the facilities	Poor management	High
Latrines (UMAND) TAK	Construction of latrines	latrines	Cleaner environment. Proper disposal of excreta	Some have been well maintained	Vandalism of facilities	UMAND—successful TAK- failed
Water trenches (drainage)	Drain roads and paths	Drainage system	Proper disposal of dirty water	Ability to clean	Dumping of solid waste in the drainage	Medium

Day care	Provide nursery and day care services	Nursery school	Take care of children as parents work	Patronage of their service	Poor management	Failed
<b>4) Highridge</b>						
Garbage collection	-Clean the environment -Create job opportunities	-Every house should have a paper bag to collect garbage	-A clean environment	-Affordable payments Ksh.20 per week per plot	-Some landlords do not pay the Ksh.20 required	High
Selling water at water points	-Avail clean water to residents	-Sufficient supply of water	-Sufficient supply of water at household level	-Community can afford the water at Ksh.2 per 20litre Jerri can	-Community has to pay more money during rationing period	-Medium -Upgrading can avail tap water in all households
Upgrading	-Making of tarmac road -Creating employment	-Tarmac road employment	-Enough labour supply	-Job is temporary	-It is a temporary project whose impact will be lasting -Tarmac road will serve the community	-High
<b>5) Kisumu Ndogo</b>						
-Luo Moyie Kisumu Ndogo Self Help Group	Socio-economic empowerment of members	-Fund raising for deceased members	-They pay for hospital bills and also cater for funeral expenses	Clear leadership structure attracting membership	-Leadership wrangles -Embezzlement of funds	Medium
-Riwruok nyikwa Ramogi ajwang Korogocho	Socio-economic empowerment of members	-Fund raising to deceased members of the community	-Paying for hospital bills	-Ability to contribute	-Leadership wrangles -Mis-management of finance	Medium
<b>6) Korogocho A</b>						
Recoda welfare group	Socio-economic empowerment of members	-Give credit to members -fund raise for funerals arrangements -	-small business -non formal schools -transport for funerals	Clear leadership Interest on loans Attracting members	Leadership wrangles Misappropriation of funds Alienation of the community	medium
Kugeria group	Social economic empowerment of members	Fundraise for funerals Give credit to members	Transport for funerals Non formal schools Small businesses	Increase credit to members Attracting members Clear leadership	Misappropriation of funds Leadership wrangles	medium
Kollupwa welfare group	Social economic empowerment of members	Fundraising for funerals Giving credit to members	Transport for funerals Non formal schools Small businesses	Increase credit to members Attracting members Clear leadership	Misappropriation of funds Leadership wrangles	Medium
<b>7) Korogocho B</b>						
Jisaidie usaidiwe	Financial support	Small scale businesses	Improved living standards	Contribution from members	Non-punctuality during meetings	High
Market cotton SHG	Constructing houses for members	Give loans and building materials	Standard houses construction		Not paying loans on time when loans are due	medium
Uchukulu S.H.G	Improve sanitation and hygiene	Exhaust latrines	Clean environment	Starting of similar groups	Lack of preventive tools and equipment most members are drunkards'	High
Korogocho B umoja youth group	Clean environment	Clean ups Garbage collection	Clean environment improved hygiene Low crime rate	Attract more youth members	Non commitment especially by the leaders	Medium
<b>Nyayo</b>						
Luo Nyaya village group.	Socio economic empowerment of members.	Fundraising to assist the diseased member.	Payment of hospital bills and catering funeral expenses.	Clear leadership structure which attracts membership.	Misappropriation of funds. Leadership wrangles.	Medium.

### **Community Suggestions on ways of ensuring sustainability of projects**

The groups identified what can be done to ensure that projects are sustainable. Generally the suggestions were on improvement of leadership, transparency and general support from the GOK or NGOs. The suggestions are listed here below;

- Government to market the institutions so as to find well wishers, sponsors and NGOs by promoting public private partnerships in korogocho
- Government staff to be deployed in the villages to support development initiatives
  - And give loans enhance skills and improve security etc
- More groups/ projects that bring different tribes together to be created
- Shunning tribalism
- At times some facilities are vandalized by criminal elements in the society their community vigilance should be improved.
- Maintenance of roads by relevant authorities
- Residents should pay their dues for service delivery
- Transparent and accountable leadership should be promoted
- members should respect themselves and others especially the leaders
- The main problem is leadership wrangle which can be solved through transparency in election.
- Embezzlement of funds is another problem and it can be solved through creating policies and guidelines to be followed by all institutions working in korogocho.
- Effective use of the groups constitution and accountability of funds at local level is necessary
- Transparency and adherence to the constitution of the group
- Regular group election as stipulated in the constitution of the groups

There are very few development activities going on in the villages. Most people concentrate on survival mechanism rather than development activities. They fear initiating development projects since their stay in the area is believed to be temporary. Many of the households do not have allotment letters to have some level of guarantee to the land.

## Problems and Opportunities Ranking

During the pair-wise ranking exercises in each village the groups, reviewed and discussed the various local problems and development opportunities which had emerged Village Focus Group Discussions. They then prioritized these problems and opportunities. For the entire Korogocho the summary of problems and opportunities can be shown here below;

### *Korogocho problems and opportunities*

PRIORITY PROBLEMS	OPPORTUNITIES
1-Insecurity	1-Garbage collection and waste recycling
2-Poor health facilities	2-Production of biogas
3-Unemployment	3-Construction of police posts
4-Inadequate water	4-Non formal schools

For each village the top three priorities and the three top opportunities, as ranked by each village are presented below;

PRIORITY PROBLEMS	DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES THAT EXISTS
<b>Nyayo Village</b>	<b>Nyayo village</b>
Insecurity	More talented youth
Hunger and poverty	Accessible to waste recycling
Inadequate water	Garbage collection
<b>Gitathuru Village</b>	<b>Gitathuru Village</b>
Insecurity	Deployment of police officers and posts
Poor health facilities	Awareness on the importance of cleaning environment
Poor shelter	Quality of goods sold to be controlled
<b>Hiridge Village</b>	<b>Hiridge Village</b>
Unemployment	Avenues for better housing
Lack of training centres	Hospital facilities
Insecurity	Good non-formal schools
<b>Korogocho B Village</b>	<b>Korogocho B Village</b>
Poor drainage system	Health centre at the Chief's camp
No title deeds	Social hall
Lack of health centre	Chief camp
<b>Korogocho A Village</b>	<b>Korogocho A Village</b>
Unemployment	If well constructed bridges can boost development
Insecurity	Business prospect very high
Garbage disposal	Rental houses still in a high demand
<b>Kisumu Ndogo Village</b>	<b>Kisumu Ndogo Village</b>
Inadequate health facilities	Construction of biogas latrines
No village playing ground	Waste recycling
Poor sanitation	Non-formal schools
<b>Grogan B Village</b>	<b>Grogan B Village</b>
Drug abuse	NACADA to be more active
HIV/AIDS infection	construction of police post
Overpopulation	youth groups to clean drainage
<b>Grogan A Village</b>	<b>Grogan A Village</b>
Inadequate health facilities	Need for more Informal schools
Poor water supply	Development activities of Redeemed church
Insecurity	Bio gas expansion is viable

This table includes only those problems/opportunities which were selected as a priority problems by each village as presented above. The number of problems listed for a village therefore gives an indication of how like-minded residents were. Again, insecurity dominates the problems, while waste recycling dominates development opportunities list, meaning that if security is improved and recycling business enhanced, Korogocho would be a different settlement.

In all the villages pairwise ranking of the problems was done in plenary. Then cumulative total of the scoring was calculated which led to ranking of the problems i.e. in security was compared to poor health facilities and the view of participants was that insecurity was a bigger problem hence it was scored 1 as shown here below under Gitathuru. It is important to note that after comparing insecurity with poor health facilities it was also compared to poor shelter it was still a bigger problem hence the results below. The tables below are the detailed problems and opportunities ranking per village using pairwise ranking;

### Results of Pairwise Ranking of Problems and Opportunities

#### GITATHURU PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Priority/ highly required
1) Insecurity		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1
2) Poor health facilities			1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	2
3) Poor shelter				2	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	3
4) Poor accessibility					1	2	2	2	1	1	9	4
5) Tribalism leading to clashes						1	2	1	2	2	8	5
6) Poor sanitation facilities							2	2	1	2	7	6
7) Low level of incomes								1	1	1	3	7
8) Lack of funds									1	2	3	8
9) Poor education facilities										2	2	9
10) Poor communication system between government and citizens											1	10

#### GITATHURU OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Priority
1) Provision of funds		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2
2) Deployment of police officers			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4
3) Awareness on the importance of cleaning environment				2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1
4) Quality of goods sold to be controlled					1	2	1	1	1	6	4
5) Legalising chang'a						2	2	2	2	8	3
6) Installing health centres							1	1	1	3	5
7) Provision of good shelters								1	2	3	6

8) Improving education facilities									1	1	7
9) Creating bypass										1	8

### Grogan A PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Priority
1-Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
2-Health facility			1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	12
3-Insecurity				1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
4-Latrines					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
5-Security lights						2	1	1	1	1	1	7
6-Lack allotment letters							1	1	1	1	1	5
7-Poor drainage								1	1	2	2	6
8-Poor roads									2	2	2	6
9-Garbage problems										2	2	4
10-Lack of public school											1	1

### GROGAN A OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Priority
1-Redeemed church		1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	15
2- Informal school			2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	16
3-Disabled centre				1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
4-Bio gas plant					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
5-Kochland high school						2	2	2	2	2	2	12
6-Farming areas							1	2	2	2	2	9
7-Livestock								2	2	2	2	8
8-Bridge									2	2	2	6
9-Mosque										2	2	4
10-Water point											1	1

11-Shops												
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### GROGAN B PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. congestion		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
2. insecurity			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
3. drugs				2	2	2	2	2	2	1	13
4. HIV/Aids					2	2	1	2	1	2	11
5. poor sanitation						2	2	1	2	1	8
6. lack of clean water							1	1	2	1	5
7. poor health facilities								1	2	1	4
8. sewer line									2	2	4
9. joblessness										1	1
10. lack of a secondary school											0

### GROGAN B OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. land allotment		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
2. construction of police post			1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	12
3. NACADA to be more active				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
4. youth groups to clean drainage					2	2	1	2	1	2	11
5. water to be reconnected						1	1	1	1	1	5
6. health facility to be set up							2	1	1	1	4
7. subsidize power connection fees								2	1	1	4
8. construction of sewer line									1	2	3
9. KENWA VCTs to be more active										2	2

10. construction of low fee secondary school											0
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### HIGHRIDGE OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1-Roadside market		2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	15
2-Hospital(Tumaini)			1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	10
3-Good schools				1	1	2	2	1	1	1	9
4-Good Access roads					1	1	1	1	1	2	7
5-Tailoring/ Carpentry/ Training centres, businesses						1	1	1	1	2	6
6-Feeding program crisis centre							1	1	1	1	4
7-Library at St. John's Church								1	1	1	3
8-Better housing compared to other villages									1	1	2
9-Many Churches –Mosques										1	1
10-Availability of labour											1
11-Better security											

### HIGHRIDGE PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1-Insecurity		1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
2-Unemployment			1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	13
3-Few training centres				1	2	2	1	2	2	1	12
4-Lack of health care facility					2	1	1	2	2	2	10
5-Poor toilets						1	1	2	2	1	7
6-Poor housing condition							2	2	2	1	7
7-Insufficient water								2	2	1	5
8-Electricity and lighting									1	1	2

9-Poor drainage										1	1
10-Dumping site											1

### KISUMU NDOGO PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1-Inadequate hospital		1	1	1	1	2	2	1		9	1
2-Playing ground			2	2	1	1	1	1		8	2
3-Poor sanitation				1	2	2	1	1		7	3
4-Lack of electricity					2	2	1	1		6	4
5-Poor infrastructure						2	2	1		5	5
6-Few schools							2	2		4	6
7-Poor water service								1		2	7
8-Dumping site											

### KISUMU NDOGO OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11
1-Construction of biogas latrine		1	2	2	1	2	2	10
2-Waste recycling			2	1	2	1	1	7
3-Formation of groups				2	2	1	1	6
4-Non-formal schools					1	2	1	4
5-Garbage collection						2	1	3
6-Village elders office							2	2
7-Security								1

Construction of biogas latrine is the main development within the village.

### KOROGOCHO A PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1) Unemployment		2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	13
2) Insecurity			2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	12
3) Title deed				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
4) Health centre					1	1	1	1	1	1	6
5) Garbage disposal						2	2	2	1	2	9
6) Drug abuse							1	2	1	2	6
7) Domestic violence								2	1	2	5
8) Bad roads									1	1	2
9) Lack of information										2	2
10) Sewerage											1

### KOROGOCHO A OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1) Bridge		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	13
2) Business			2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	13
3) Water				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
4) Rent					2	1	1	2	2	2	10
5) Low prices for vegetables						1	2	2	2	1	8
6) Fruits							2	2	2	2	8
7) Leadership								2	2	1	5
8) Security light									2	2	4
9) No tribalism										1	1
10) Cooperation											

### KOROGOCHO B PROBLEMS

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1-Title deeds		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
2- Sewage			2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	13
3- Drainage				2	2	1	1	2	2	1	11
4- water					1	1	1	1	1	1	6
5- Health centre						1	1	2	2	1	7
6- Security lights							2	2	2	1	7
7-garbage disposal								2	2	1	5
8- Unemployment									2	1	3
9- Insecurity										1	1
10- leadership											

### KOROGOCHO B OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Priorities
1- Health centre		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
2- Public schools			1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	12
3- Social hall				2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	13
4- Chief camp					2	1	1	1	2	2	1	10
5- KENWA						1	1	2	2	2	1	9
6- Play ground							2	2	2	2	2	10
7- City Council office								2	2	2	1	7
8- Roads									2	2	1	5
9- Toilets										2	1	3
10- Water tanks											1	1
11- Shops												

### NYAYO VILLAGE PROBLEMS

PROBLEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Priorities
Insecurity		2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	14
Hunger and poverty			1	2	2	1	2	2	2	12
Unemployment				2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Poor sanitation					2	2	2	2	2	10
Inadequate water						1	2	2	2	7
Poor infrastructure							1	2	2	5
Inadequate schools								2	2	4
Poor housing									2	2
Electricity										

### NYAYO VILLAGE OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Priorities
More talented youths		2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	2
Accessible to waste recycling			2	1	2	2	2	2	2	13	1
Biogas production				2	2	2	2	2	2	12	3
Garbage collection					2	2	2	2	2	10	4
Day care centres						2	2	2	2	8	5
Livestock keeping							2	2	2	6	6
Poultry rearing								2	2	4	7
Aqua culture (fish farming)									1	1	8
Training hall										1	9

All the villages have different and similar problems and opportunities. There is consensus that garbage is a menace and also a resource which can be harnessed. Recycling and biogas production business is a big opportunity in the villages. If this resource is harnessed properly without bias and conflict, Korogocho residents can not only create jobs but also have a permanent source of livelihood for majority of youth and the poor. Solid waste management is an imaginable resource awaiting full exploitation.

## CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL ASPECTS

### Introduction

The social aspect of this study summarizes the background information pertaining to the respondents covered for the household survey, as well as their social life in general. As such, in this section, data on sex, age, marital status, period stayed in Korogocho, etc are presented. Such background characteristics are useful in understanding the dynamics of people's lifestyle.

### Characteristics of the Respondents

#### Gender of Respondent

	<b>TOTAL</b>
Base: Total sample	541
MALE (%)	30
FEMALE (%)	70

As can be seen the achieved sample was 541. Of these, 30% were males while females constituted 70%.

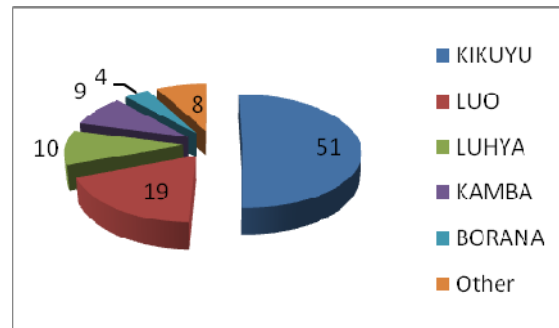
#### Respondent Religion:

There were 31% Catholics, 54% protestants and 11% Muslims in Korogocho. This compares well with a similar survey conducted in another informal settlement – Kibera in 2004 and other national figures on religion. There is, however, no solid evidence that indicates religion influenced any key decisions among the Korogocho community in their social and economic pursuits.

Respondent religion by village										Other studies (for comparison)	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	Kibera socio-economic survey 2004	National figures on religion
Base:Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54	2400	-
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Catholics	31	33	31	22	45	38	28	18	24	33	33
Protestants	54	47	57	59	47	39	66	51	70	60	45
Moslems	11	10	11	10	0	20	5	31	2	6	10
Other	4	10	2	8	8	1	2	0	4	1	12

## Respondent Tribe

Data on respondent tribe indicates that there are five major tribes residing in Korogocho. The Kikuyu people (51%) are the dominant and are scattered in all 8 villages. According to the data, the Kikuyus are concentrated more in Grogan B and less in Kisumu Ndogo.



The Luo people (19%) follow in second place with majority of them living in Kisumu Ndogo while a few pockets are to be found in the other villages.

The Luhya (10%) and Kamba people (9%) take third and fourth positions respectively. While the Luhya appear to be evenly distributed across the villages, the Kamba seem to have a strong base in Korogocho B and little pockets in the other villages.

Respondent Tribe by village									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
KIKUYU	51	66	58	51	76	55	17	31	30
LUO	19	5	5	6	6	13	66	24	46
LUHYA	10	11	11	19	5	6	10	8	11
KAMBA	9	6	20	6	10	6	5	4	9
BORANA	4	1	2	6	0	13	2	6	0
GARRE	3	5	0	1	0	3	0	16	0
Other	5	4	5	10	3	4	0	12	4

## Household status of respondent

Respondents interviewed during this survey indicated that 45% of them were head of their households (not housewives), 37% were housewives but not heads of their households, while 14%

	TOTAL by village (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
Base: Total sample	541	161	380
Head of h/h (not housewife)	45	87	27
H/w (not head)	37	5	51
H/w and head	14	4	18
Other	4	4	4

were both housewives and head of their household. In terms of gender, males were the majority accounting for 87% of those who identified themselves as heads of households but not housewives while females were only 27%. Majority of the housewives (not head) interviewed were females (51%) with males accounting for only 5% in this category.

## History/Length of Time Lived in Korogocho / village

Length of time lived is an important factor in determining loyalty and membership to Korogocho community. According to the survey, the mean number of years lived in Korogocho in general was given as 17.6 years. People living in Grogan B and Gitathuru villages reported having lived longest in Korogocho tying with a mean of 20.4 years against a mean of 20.2 and 16.1 years respectively, for living in Grogan B village and Gitathuru villages. Korogocho A take second place for longest period lived in Korogocho, with a mean of 20.3 years. Those residing in Nyayo indicated having lived for the shortest duration both in Korogocho and at village level with a mean of 11.9 years and 9.5 years, respectively; followed by Kisumu Ndogo (13.2 years and 11.7 years). Apparently, in villages where the majorities were non-Kikuyu people, particularly in Nyayo and Kisumu Ndogo villages, the length of stay was significantly shorter than in the other six villages where Kikuyus dominated. Perhaps, this may be a pointer that while Kikuyus have settled and make the place their home and even invested in businesses, the non-Kikuyus (Luos, dominating Nyayo and Kisumu Ndogo), tend to view these as temporary shelters given that most are workers and tend to settle near their working areas.

Males were more likely than women to have lived longer in Korogocho and in their respective village. There was a corresponding response among those reporting having lived in their particular village continuously with the duration lived in the village being lower by 2 years.

Compared to residents of Kibera, a much bigger and complex slum near the Nairobi city centre, Korogocho inhabitants have stayed longer (17.6 years) than Kibera with a mean of 10 years. This may mean that Kibera residents are more transitory in nature than those living in Korogocho as they are basically workers servicing the affluent residential areas around them, the city center and the industrial area, which are within a few kilometers away.

Length of time lived in Korogocho/ village (years)												
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	Kibera	Male	Female
Mean (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
Mean (living in village)	15.6	17.4	16	14.6	20.2	16.1	11.7	16.1	9.5	-	17.1	14.9

### Self Perception / Defining Characteristics

In order to understand who was seen as a member of the Korogocho community, respondents were asked to say whom they considered members of the Korogocho community. An overwhelming majority (93%) reported that they considered themselves members of Korogocho. Only 7% said they did not belong to Korogocho. This trend was repeated across all villages. See below.

On why they considered themselves members of Korogocho, respondents provided various reasons of which the most important were 'I live here' 74% and 'I was born here' 13%. Owning property came a distant third 5%, thus illustrating clearly the importance of place of residence and place of birth loyalty among many people. This trend is repeated in all the villages.

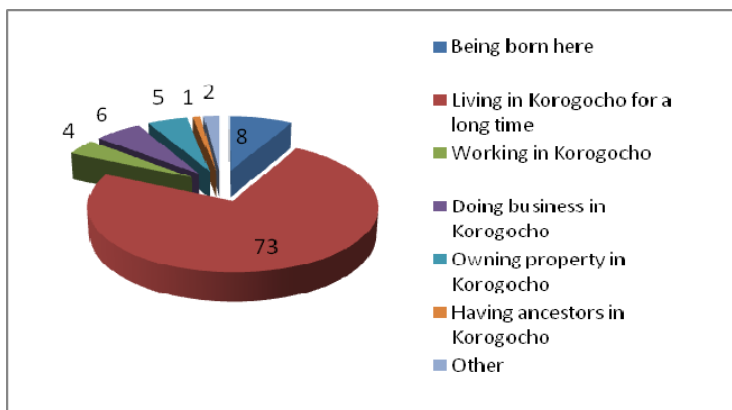
Majority of those who did not consider themselves members of Korogocho lived in Grogan B (15%), followed by Kisumu Ndogo - 10%, Nyayo 9% and Korogocho B 8%. Most these were either here on business during the day or were simply working in Korogocho and residing elsewhere.

### Whether considers self a MEMBER of Korogocho and reasons why

Do you consider your self a member of Korogocho?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	93	100	92	99	85	93	90	98	91
No	7	0	8	1	15	7	10	2	9
Reasons why considers yourself member of Korogocho									
I was born here	13	10	8	9	32	14	10	16	6
I live here	74	87	72	83	63	72	63	76	71
I own property here	5	1	7	5	5	5	2	6	6
I work here	2	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	0
I run a business here	4	0	5	1	0	5	12	2	12
Others (specify)	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Not mentioned	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0

## Defining characteristic of Korogocho people

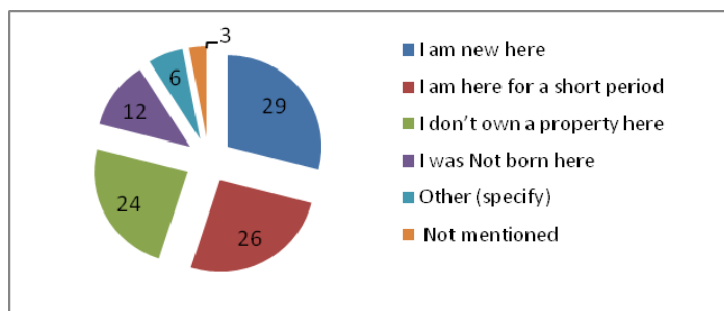
From the table above and figure below, it is very clear that 'living in Korogocho for a long time' is the key defining characteristic for one to be considered a Korogocho resident. Indeed, this data reveals elsewhere that the mean number of years lived in Korogocho is 17.6 years while the mean duration of residence in a particular villages is 15.6 years; indicating some inter-village mobility.



What do you consider to be the main defining characteristics of Korogocho people?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base:Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Living in Korogocho for a long time	73	77	71	86	72	65	64	76	65
Being born here	8	11	5	3	17	10	2	12	2
Doing business in Korogocho	6	1	8	5	2	4	9	4	22
Owning property in Korogocho	5	3	11	4	5	7	3	4	0
Working in Korogocho	4	1	5	0	0	9	19	0	4
Having ancestors in Korogocho	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Other	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	7
Not mentioned	2	4	0	1	0	4	2	2	0

## Reasons why not consider self a MEMBER of Korogocho?

Of the total sample, the 7% who had indicated not considering themselves members of the Korogocho community were asked to explain why they had said so. The main reasons provided was 'I am new here' (29%), 'I am here for only a short time' (26%) and 'I do not own a property here' 24%. 'I was not born here' was only mentioned by 12% of the respondents. Thus duration of stay is clearly the main indicator of membership to the Korogocho community.



## Sense of belonging and sharing

On whether there was a strong sense of belonging and sharing of common things among Korogocho people, nearly three quarters of the respondents said yes, respectively – sense of

Would you say that there is a strong SENSE OF BELONGING among Korogocho people?									
	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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

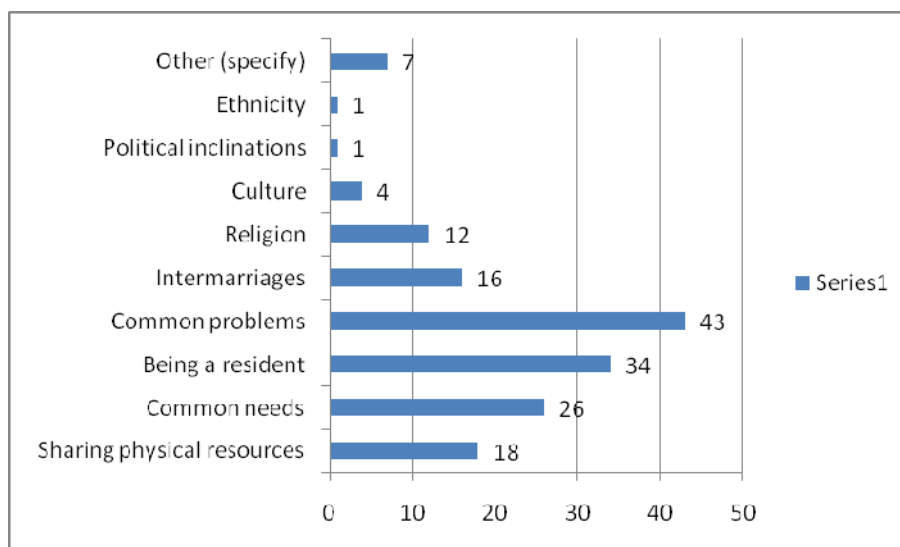
belonging (73%), and sense of sharing common resources (71%).

Gitathuru village at 55% had the lowest level of sense of belonging while Kisumu Ndogo had the highest (84%). Korogocho A village at 52%, on the other hand, reported the lowest sense of sharing of common

things while Grogon B, tying with Highridge at 90%, had the highest.

## Opinion on MAIN uniting factor

When asked to state their own personal opinion about factors that united the Korogocho community, respondents cited the two major factors as being 'sharing of common problems' 43% and 'being residents' 34%. Other factors mentioned were 'sharing common needs' 26% and sharing physical resources 18%. This therefore means that sharing of common resources is fairly common and the process of doing so brings the people of Korogocho closer together.



## Whether lives/ works in Korogocho of their own choice

On whether thinks self and others lived or worked in Korogocho of their own choice, the survey reveals that majorities neither live nor work here of their own choice. About 30% and 47% said they

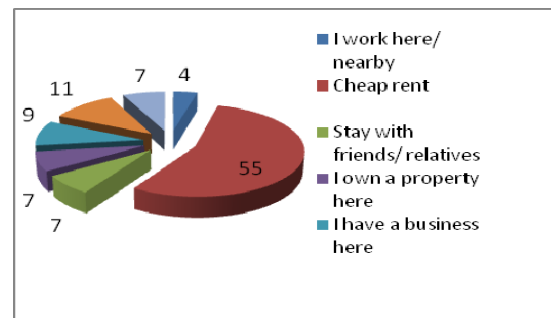
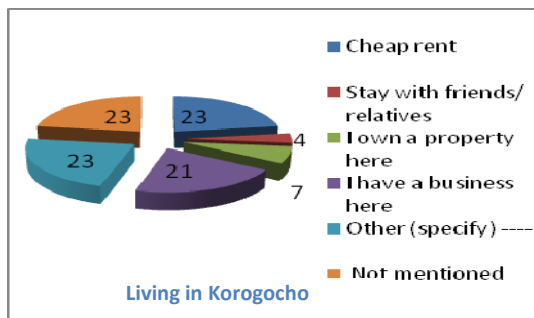
(self) lived and worked of their own choice while they thought only 26% and 35% of others lived and worked here of their own volition.

Do you think those who live in Korogocho MOST OFTEN do so by their own choice									
	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	26	30	28	8	13	38	41	20	44
No	74	70	72	92	87	62	59	80	56
Whether self LIVES in Korogocho of their own choice									
Yes	30	30	23	19	21	49	38	20	44
No	70	70	77	81	79	51	62	80	56
Whether those WORKING in Korogocho do so of their own choice									
Yes	35	53	38	16	27	7	53	45	46
No	65	47	62	84	73	93	47	55	54
Whether (SELF) WORKS in Korogocho of their own choice									
Yes	47	53	58	27	29	48	69	55	41
No	53	48	42	73	71	52	31	45	59

### Main reason why you LIVE & WORK in Korogocho?

The survey respondents mentioned that 'cheap rent', I have a business here, staying with relatives /friends and I own property here were the 4 leading reasons people still lived in Korogocho. Cheap rent accounted for almost three fifths of the respondents' reasons for living in Korogocho.

In-terms of WORKING in Korogocho, respondents mentioned 'cheap rent' as well and 'I have a business here' as the two main reasons for operating a business in Korogocho.



Working in Korogocho

## Social Groups

### **Familiarity, membership, and rating of benefits from social groups**

Respondents were asked to mention social groups they were familiar with in their villages in Korogocho. They were also asked to say which social groups they were members of and which addressed their needs most adequately.

Respondents who reported being familiar with any social group in Korogocho cut across gender. Women groups were the most familiar (33%), followed by merry-go-round groups (27%), Youth groups (16%) and social welfare groups recording 15%. While females dominated women and merry-go-round groups, males were more familiar with the social welfare and youth groups. Familiarity and membership within other social groups were negligible.

In terms of membership, there were overwhelming majority of women members among women groups and merry-go-round groups than men. This is because a lot of men hesitate participating in such groups as they are perceived to address women issues and open for women only. On the other hand, males dominated social welfare and youth groups; among the main groups in Korogocho.

While a big group of respondents (42%) reported not being familiar to any social group, another (47%) said they were not members of any social group. This means that we are dealing with a social group membership population of only 53% in the entire Korogocho. Again, it also suggests that residents who are already members of one group may have multiple memberships in others. These are the people who seem to understand and appreciate the benefits of being in such groups.

On the group that best meets their needs, women seem to be in agreement that merry-go-round (36%) and women groups (33%) are best placed. On the other hand, the groups that seem to best address men needs are social welfare (25%) and youth groups (20%). Only few young women participate in youth groups in Korogocho.

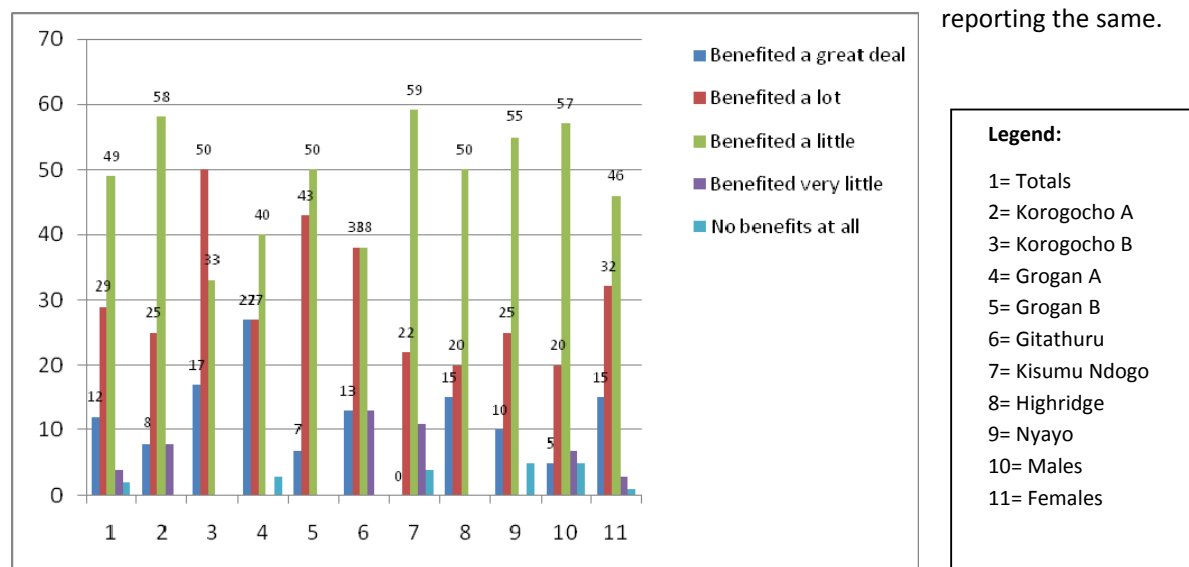
Further analysis of the data reveals that religion has no significant bearing on membership, although Christians appear to dominate as compared to other religions. In terms of marital status, the widowed and divorced appear to dominate their married colleagues in membership in the 3 top social groups – women groups, merry-go-round and social welfare groups. Perhaps, it is the level and feeling of vulnerability that drives people to join hands to cushion each other during moments of hardship.

In cognisant of this, we recommend that planning for social development should address this huge number of Korogocho residents who claim not familiar with the existing social groups and those acknowledging that they are not members of any social group (47%). Religious and other forums could be used to educate and encourage people to become active members in social groups. It is a known fact that members in community associations attract support from governmental and non-governmental quarters hence benefiting members.

	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
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>TYPE OF GROUP</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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

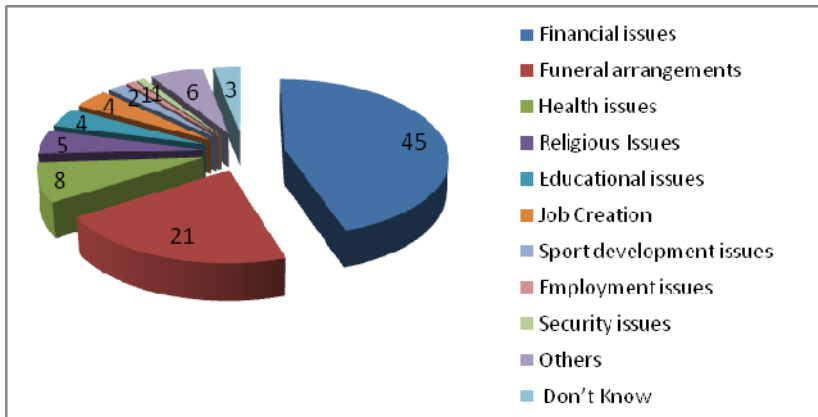
### Rating of benefits from social group

On the question 'how do you rate the benefits you get from this group?' 41% responded either 'benefitted a great deal or benefitted a lot'. Those who felt they had only benefitted a little were the majority – accounting for almost half of the sample. At village level, the greatest benefits were recorded in Grogan A and Korogocho B, and the lowest in Kisumu Ndogo. Females seem to be benefitting more than males according to the data. There are significantly more women (nearly one half of them) reporting having 'benefitted a great deal' and 'benefitted a lot' (47%) than males (25%) reporting the same.



### Issues addressed by social group

Generally, the main issues addressed by the social groups in Korogocho are mainly socio-economic - financial (45%), funeral (21%), health (8%), Religious (5%) and educational (4%). Most of the issues



mentioned have, however, financial implications.

## Social Amenities in Korogocho

### Availability of social amenities in Korogocho

The leading facilities easily identified as available in Korogocho were; Public Schools 80%, Private Schools (NGO, religious etc) 97%, Private health facilities 75%, water points 73%, Roads 84%, shops 96% and places of worship 98%.

The data reveals that the following facilities will need to be enhanced as they are currently either unavailable or inadequate. These are public health facilities, GoK/NCC offices, police/ security, NGO/CBO offices, sanitation / drainage facilities, telephones, electricity in home, banks, social halls and technical training facilities, roads, water points and public schools.

<b>a) Availability</b>	Public schools	Private schools	Public Health facilities	Private Health facilities	GoK offices	NCC Offices	Police (security)	NGO/CBO Offices	Water points
Total sample	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541
Yes	80	97	49	75	55	25	56	22	73
No	20	3	51	25	45	75	44	78	27
<b>a) Availability (cont'd)</b>	Sanitation / drainage facilities	Roads	Telephone	Electricity in home	Shops	Banks	Social halls	Technical training facilities	Places of worship
Total sample	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541
Yes	32	84	11	42	96	9	37	3	98
No	68	16	89	58	4	91	63	97	2

### Adequacy, accessibility, utilization and condition of the social amenities

On whether the selected amenities are adequate, accessible, properly utilized and in working condition, the survey established a mixed state of affairs.

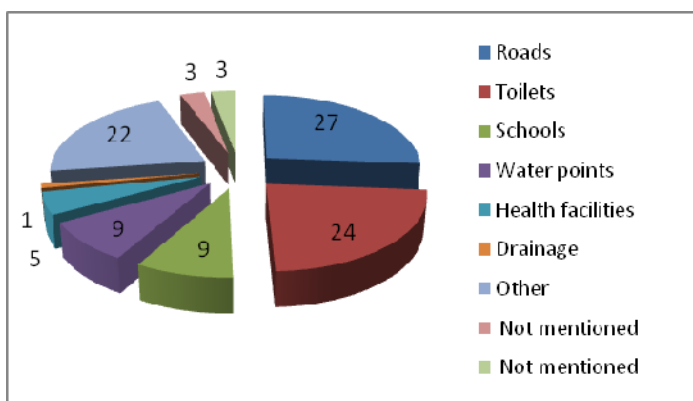
Although public schools were considered inadequate by almost two thirds of the sample (64%), the same public schools were seen as easily accessible (83%) and fully utilized (77%). Only about a quarter of the sample (26%) thought the condition of the existing public schools were satisfactory. Obviously, the majority were unhappy.

Views on public health facilities follow the same pattern as that of the public schools. They are not only inadequate, but also in bad shape. However, people consider them as easily accessible and fully utilized. This means there is urgent need for more public schools and health facilities to alleviate the existing pressure. All other social amenities and facilities easily follow the same pattern as public schools and health facilities as illustrated (below) save for shops that seem to score highly in all the attribute ratings.

## Development projects initiated

On the type of major development projects initiated in your village, respondents reported roads (27%), toilets (24%), water points (9%) and schools (9%) and health facilities (5%) in that order as being the commonest development projects initiated in their villages recently.

See pie chart and table below.



ONE MAJOR development initiative in your village in Korogocho known to you.									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Schools	9	14	3	5	2	23	12	8	4
Health facilities	5	5	5	0	2	10	7	10	2
Playgrounds	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Water points	9	3	3	0	20	12	10	18	4
Toilets	24	11	11	38	19	33	52	10	15
Drainage	1	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	2
Roads	27	29	62	10	34	3	12	45	30
Other	22	29	15	46	21	12	5	10	33

## Who initiated this development project?

Most of the recent development projects in Korogocho are perceived to have been initiated either by NGOs /CBOs (48%) or the Government of Kenya (28%). Further, the data reveals that local people (7%), local Leaders (6%) and religious organizations (4%) do not appear to be actively involved in the development of the area with only minimal participation. NGO/CBO initiation of development projects has been recognized as moderate to high across all villages save for Korogocho A and B where it is lowest at 27% and 17%, respectively. Residents of Grogan A rate the NGO/CBO initiation of development projects at 74% (highest) while Gitathuru rated them at 68% (second highest). See table below.

Who initiated this project?									
All aware of ONE MAJOR development initiative Korogocho	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	404	49	54	43	68	60	54	46	30
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local people	7	14	4	5	4	2	15	7	3
Local leaders	6	4	33	0	0	2	2	4	0
NGO/CBOs	48	27	17	74	50	68	57	48	43
Religious organization	4	2	4	2	0	2	9	7	10
Government of Kenya (GoK)	28	43	33	16	40	22	11	26	33
Nairobi City Council	2	0	2	5	3	2	0	0	3
Other (specify) ---	2	4	6	0	1	0	2	0	10
Not mentioned	3	6	2	2	1	3	4	9	0

## Project management

### Extent of local involvement in initiating this project

Level of involvement	%
Involved a great deal	1
Involved a lot	9
Involved a little	10
Not involved	33
Not involved at all	44

According to the data, Korogocho residents have not been involved adequately in the planning and initiation of most projects in their villages. Only about 10% of the respondents indicated having been 'involved a great deal' and 'involved a lot' in the planning and initiation of projects within their local villages.

On whether the projects are well managed, majorities (31%) thought they were neither well nor badly managed. Those saying the projects were well managed accounted for 25% with 21% reporting the reverse. Only 4% said the projects were very well managed, while 8% felt they were very badly managed. This finding is a clear indictment on project managers of development projects in Korogocho that they must improve on the quality of managing development projects. One way of doing this, as already suggested by the local residents is to involve them in the planning and implementation of the projects.

Opinion on project management	%
Very well managed	4
Well managed	25
Neutral	31
Badly managed	21
Very badly managed	8
Don't know	10

## Conflict and Security Situation

The major causes of conflict within the household revolved around household finances. This was

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

mentioned by 55% of the respondents interviewed while another significant number (27%) indicated there were no conflicts at household level. Other peripheral causes of conflict included food issues (7%), marital problems (3%) and drunkenness (2%).

At 87%, Korogocho A had the highest rate of complaints emanating from money issues, followed by Highridge at 69%. The lowest was reported by

residents of Gitathuru village at 20%. Food issues as a source of conflict at household level was highest in Grogan B, at 27%.

ONE common cause of conflict in this household?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Marital problems	3	0	2	5	3	1	5	4	6
Money issues	55	87	43	46	59	20	53	69	65
Children issues	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	2	2
Drunkenness	2	3	6	1	1	0	0	2	0
Drug abuse	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	2
Food issues	7	3	3	4	27	1	9	6	2
Irresponsibility	1	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	2
Other	1	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
No conflict	27	5	32	41	6	75	16	18	22

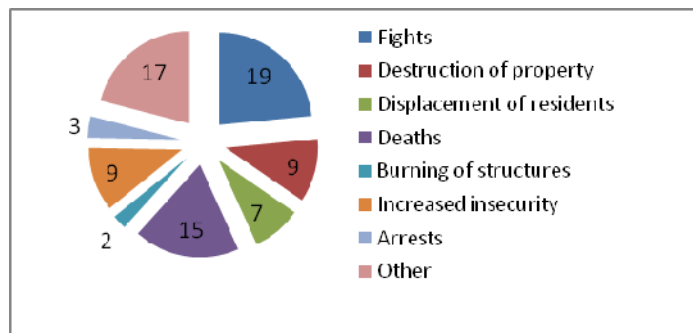
On the other hand, sources of conflict in Korogocho (within the larger community) are basically caused by insecurity issues (27%), land issues (14%), rent issues (14%) and tribal animosities 13%. At village level, insecurity as a cause of conflict was highest in Grogan B as cited by 57%, followed by Highridge at 37%, and lowest in Nyayo at 11%. See table below.

ONE leading cause of conflict among the people of Korogocho?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Land issues	14	23	12	33	2	16	7	10	7
Rent issues	14	8	11	20	3	13	29	8	28
Insecurity issues	27	25	14	22	57	12	29	37	11
Tribal animosities	13	4	8	9	29	9	9	20	13
Administrative matters	4	11	8	1	0	0	0	0	7
Religious differences	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Political differences	4	1	3	1	0	4	16	8	4
Other	20	23	38	13	6	45	7	12	20
Not mentioned	4	1	6	1	2	1	3	6	9

Data from the PUA /qualitative component of the study reinforces findings obtained from the household survey. It shows that conflict is usually triggered by poor sharing of common resources. Other causes include children from different families playing together and accidentally triggering a fight, gossip and indebtedness amongst each other. Tribalism and immoral actions – stealing husbands and wives were also mentioned. When this happens, village elders try to resolve the conflict between the parties involved before being referred to the local provincial administrators, if peace has not been restored.

### Consequences of conflicts in my village

When asked to enumerate some of the consequences of conflict in my village, the leading consequence was named as fights, followed closely by deaths, destruction of property/ houses, increased insecurity and displacement of residents.



## Personal Safety and Security Issues

Personal feeling of safety and security – do you feel safe?											
	TOTAL	KOROGOCHO VILLAGES								GENDER	
Base: Total sample		Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	Male	Female
	541	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
Not	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1

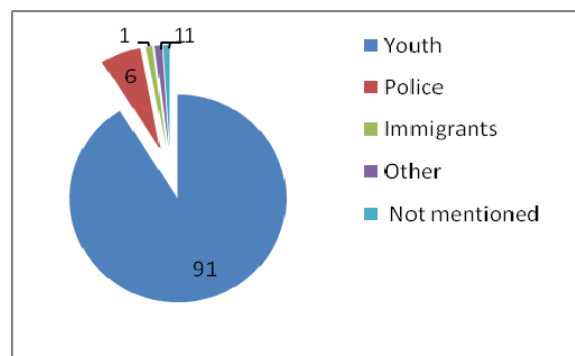
Asked to express their feeling of personal safety/security, only a paltry 17% of the people reported feeling safe while living in their villages in Korogocho. People living in Korogocho B (42%) followed by Nyayo (30%) and Kisumu Ndogo (26%) had the highest sense of feeling secure; while Gitathuru and Grogan A & B residents expressed the lowest. In-terms of gender, there were more men (20%) than women (16%) expressing the feeling of being secure. There were also more men (16%) than women (8%) reporting feeling 'sometimes' safe.

It is evident that the better street lighting in Korogocho B and proximity to the Chief's camp has helped to create a sense of security for residents here as opposed to the other villages.

The insecurity situation is made worse by rampant unemployment of the youth and the haphazard system of poorly lit streets and alleyways. Little or no police presence has meant that gangs can easily thrive and create havoc among the residents.

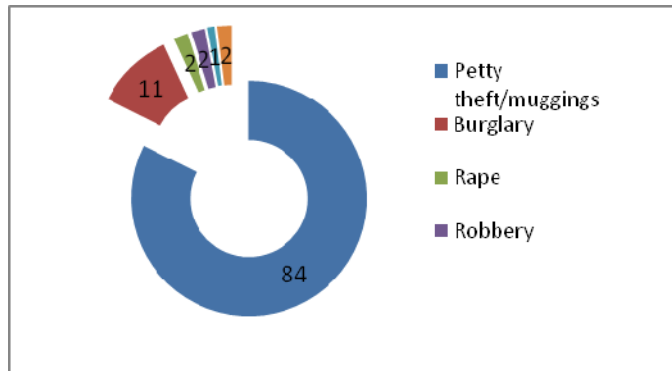
## Perpetrators of crime

When asked to name the main perpetrators of crime in Korogocho, an overwhelming number of respondents mentioned the youth (91%). Coming a distant second were the Police at 6%.



## Prevalent crimes in Korogocho

The data reveals that the commonest form of insecurity in Korogocho is petty theft and muggings, followed by burglary of either house or business premises. Others forms of insecurity mentioned but occurring on a smaller scale include rape and robbery.



Burglary is highest in Nyayo at 44% followed by Kisumu Ndogo at 21%. As for petty theft and muggings it is almost evenly distributed across seven villages ranging between 76% and 95%. However, muggings are lowest in Nyayo village at 41%.

Q147. Which is the MOST prevalent crime in this 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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Petty theft /muggings	84	86	86	95	95	90	76	88	41
Burglary	11	8	5	4	3	3	21	8	44
Rape	2	5	3	0	0	0	3	0	2
Robbery	2	0	5	1	1	4	0	0	2
Other (specify)	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Not mentioned	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	11

## Time of day area is used most

Asked to say what time of the day the area is mostly used, a majority of two thirds (66%) reported that the area was mostly used during the day while about one third (31%) said in the evening.

Since a sizable number of people (31%) use the area in the evening, it is important to ensure they go about their businesses feeling secure. This would allow expanded trade activities late into the night and create more employment to absorb the area youth who are idle.

Time when area is used mostly	%
During the day	66
In the evening	31

## Adequacy of lighting, familiarity with pathways

On whether there was sufficient lighting in their village, a large majority of respondents (80%) responded in the negative. Only 20% of the respondents thought there was adequate lighting in their village. People residing in Grogan B (44%) were more likely to suggest adequacy of lighting in their village than their counterparts in the other villages. Only 2% of those who lived in Nyayo and 8% Highridge said it was well lit, suggesting that their villages were largely in darkness.

On the complexity of the passages and pathways within the villages, respondents were almost unanimous that it was not easy to find your way out of the villages. While 20% thought it was not difficult, 80% felt it was not easy for a new person to find their way around the place.

## Women safety

On whether it was easy to predict a woman's route or movement while in the villages, about two fifths (41%) felt it was easy, while three fifths (59%) thought it was not easy. This suggests that the people in Korogocho are divided and not sure whether one is able to tell of a woman's route unless they knew her well.

Whether lighting sufficient									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	GroganA	GroganB	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	20	13	15	13	44	23	29	8	2
No	80	87	85	87	56	77	71	92	98
Familiarity with the place – whether easy to find one's way									
Yes	24	4	42	10	44	28	38	20	9
No	76	96	58	90	56	72	62	80	91
Whether easy to predict a woman's route (Space – women safety)									
Yes	41	16	35	62	48	45	48	51	20
No	59	84	65	38	52	55	52	49	80

## Existence of dangerous corners/places

On whether there were corners, spaces or bushes where one can be attacked, respondents indicated overwhelmingly the existence of such points. Generally, over four fifths (82%) of the respondents said such places existed. In terms of specific villages, residents of Korogocho A unanimously (100%) said such danger points existed in their village. The village reporting the least of such danger points

was Kisumu Ndogo (53%), followed by Nyayo at 56%.

Whether there were corners, spaces or bushes where one can be attacked									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	GroganA	GroganB	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
Base: Total sample	541	79	65	79	86	69	58	51	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	82	100	58	97	94	96	53	78	56
No	18	0	42	3	6	4	47	22	44

## Whether easy for offender to escape / how to deal with it

Respondents were almost unanimous (87%) that it was quite easy for an offender to escape after committing an offence. As such they felt that police patrols should be increased and that all known corners, spaces and bushes from where ambushes took place be dealt with to remove them. Again they also felt that if roads were to be improved, all unnecessary sharp corners should be done away with. All known escape routes should be blocked. A third option suggested was to have well planned houses in order to ensure personal safety is maximized for residents. Since the open spaces are meant to provide playing grounds/ recreation for children, schools and the community police patrols should cover these to ensure criminals do not take advantage of them.

How can this be addressed?									
	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increase police patrol	21	11	17	9	36	23	10	37	26
Abolish spaces and corners	17	27	20	9	13	28	10	16	9
Have access and straight roads	12	24	12	16	1	0	29	12	0
Improve security	9	14	3	6	9	17	5	6	13
Encourage community policing	9	0	5	28	8	0	0	14	13
Good planning for household	8	3	5	25	1	19	0	2	6
Other	11	14	7	4	27	2	10	8	13
Not mentioned	14	8	32	3	5	10	34	6	20

## Names of dangerous places

Respondents named the following places as the most dangerous in Korogocho. This is as listed in the figure below. The place referred to as 'near junction' and 'along main road' were the two most mentioned at 17%, followed by Grogan, Daniel Comboni, and all bridges. Others were Canaan land, Paradise, Corner Mbaya, Near Legio Mario, Sewage, Spaces and playground. Near the river was also rated as dangerous by 4% of the sample. These places may be known by the same names in every day life and therefore known to all. If these places are not clearly known we suggest that the residents' committee and the local administration sit down together and come to a consensus on which areas these are and then sensitize people about them. Security patrols could also be launched to ensure peace. The criminals, who could easily be identified with the locals support can also be weeded out using security forces.

In this village, name two areas that are hotspots for this type of crime?									
	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Near junction	17	4	17	4	47	36	2	12	6
Along main road	17	14	6	18	6	38	2	43	15
Grogan	16	9	14	57	9	9	3	18	0
Daniel Komboni	15	19	23	3	3	3	62	8	7
All bridges	13	37	5	1	31	0	0	14	2
Canaan land	10	0	0	61	1	0	0	6	0
Paradise	9	20	14	0	1	0	38	0	2
Corner mbaya	9	0	14	35	2	9	0	4	0
Near lego maria	8	1	8	0	1	38	5	16	2
Sewage	7	1	2	3	0	0	19	4	35
Spaces	6	0	0	0	40	1	0	0	0
Playground	5	10	26	0	0	3	0	0	0
All pedestrian routes	4	0	0	0	21	0	0	4	0
Near the river	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	6	17
Near market	3	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	15
Other	23	28	13	12	9	43	19	36	25
Not mentioned	6	10	15	0	2	1	3	2	19

The table above shows major crime hotspots by name as popularly known locally for each village (highlighted) in yellow. It is important to point out that some of these hotspots do not have to be in the given village for the residents to mention them. This is not just because crime cuts across all villages but also that the villages are fairly small; thus residents share roads and pathways, schools, markets and recreational facilities.

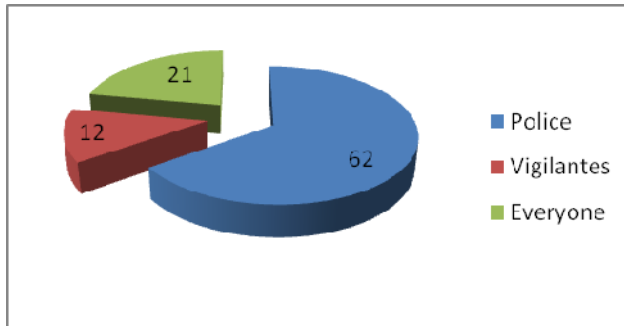
The most commonly mentioned hotspots for residents of Korogocho A and B were 'Daniel Comboni', 'All Bridges', 'Paradise', 'Playground' and 'near Junction'. As for Grogan A the major hotspots were

mentioned as 'Canaanland', 'Grogan', 'and Corner mbaya' and along main road. Grogan B had 'near Junction'; Empty Spaces, Bridges and all Pedestrian Routes. Gitathuru village mentioned 'Near Legio Maria', 'along main road' and 'near junction', while Kisumu Ndogo reported Daniel Comboni, Paradise and near Legio Mario. Highridge reported along main road, the whole of Grogan village area and near Legio Mario. Finally Nyayo residents considered Sewage, near the river, near the market and along the main road as crime hotspots.

### Party responsible for safety/ security in village

When asked to name those responsible for safety and security at the village level, respondents indicated the police (62%), everyone (21%) and vigilantes (12%) as the main parties responsible for security. It is evident that quite a good number of people are aware that the public have a big role to

play in ensuring their safety, thus any intervention will need to involve the public to ensure a sustainable security operation in Korogocho. Security strategies to be developed should embrace community policing to ensure a sustainable security operation driven by the public goodwill.



## CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC ASPECTS

### Introduction

This chapter covers issues with a bearing on how residents earn their livelihoods, income levels and sources of income. Specifically, it will cover food and nutrition, Health and common diseases, clothing, education and transportation. Other issues include sources of credit, asset profile, accessibility to health facilities and reliability of the health facilities.

### Main Sources of Household Income

The main sources of income for Korogocho people are from business (49%) and wage employment at 42%.

The common business types identified includes selling vegetables, selling used (second hand) clothes, operating kiosks and running shops. Others are washing and ironing clothes, salon/barber shops and eating houses/ butcheries. (See below)

What is the main income source for the household?	
Sources of income	%
Business	49
Wage/employment	42
Rental	2
Other	4
Not mentioned	4

If the MAIN source of income is business, what type of business do you deal with?									
All with business as source of income	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vegetable selling	18	35	25	9	15	12	16	13	22
Selling 'mitumba'	13	9	0	11	21	3	16	22	17
Kiosk	8	6	0	16	6	15	4	4	9
Shop	6	0	7	4	4	18	8	13	0
Washing / ironing clothes	5	0	0	0	13	9	4	9	4
Eating house	3	0	0	2	6	6	0	0	4
Salon / barber shop	3	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	13
Charcoal shops	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Butcheries	2	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	0
Water vending	2	0	4	0	2	3	0	4	0
Bars/ 'Busaa' outlets	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Milk shop	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	25	18	29	42	19	18	36	17	13
Not mentioned	14	18	29	13	9	0	16	13	17

## Household Income and expenditure

Total household MEAN INCOME by village and 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	7388.5	7594.7	5939.5	7745.6	3826.9	7477.3	10666	7657	9914	7922	7159.6
Total household MEAN EXPENDITURE by village and gender											
Mean (housing)	1091.1	1400	942.7	1073.7	678.4	1165.7	1054.5	1619	916	855.9	1189.6
Mean -(food)	3453	3508.2	3061.9	3874.7	2175.3	3370.1	4321.9	4162	3709	3645	3373.3
Mean (health)	665.2	493.1	693.5	705.2	379.5	885.5	1095.7	566.9	572	743.9	638.3
Mean (clothing)	741.2	743.8	547.4	758.1	485.7	970.6	1035.7	458.3	824	809.6	712.6
Mean (educ'n)	1023.3	790.6	1168.5	955.2	493.4	778.3	1565.7	825	1438	1458	873.8
Mean (transp)	1052.6	1297	1134.5	995	427.3	735.3	1193.8	961.1	1121	1043	1058.2
Mean (Leisure)	896.6	1175	775	900	750	766.7	800	1125	1163	1000	803.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8923</b>	<b>9407.7</b>	<b>8323.5</b>	<b>9261.9</b>	<b>5389.6</b>	<b>8672.2</b>	<b>11067</b>	<b>9717</b>	<b>9743</b>	<b>9555</b>	<b>8649</b>

The table above shows that variations of mean household income across the villages are minimal. Only Kisumu Ndogo and Grogan B are on the extreme end of the income scale – with Kisumu Ndogo reporting the highest mean income of Ksh 10,666 and Grogan B the lowest at Ksh 3,827. The total mean (all villages) is Ksh 7389. This indicates that Kisumu Ndogo had the highest reported mean income as opposed to Grogan B. These findings tally with findings on expenditure where Kisumu Ndogo residents reported spending the highest in almost all household items. This was also true for Grogan B where spending was the lowest on almost all household items, thus, seemingly corresponding with their (lowest) levels of income. It is important to note that income and expenditure don't seem to match as households appear to be spending more than they earn. This may indicate external borrowing where budget fails to balance. Males appear to have a higher mean income (Ksh 7,922) than females (Ksh 7,160) with a corresponding higher level of expenditure at Ksh 9,555 and Ksh 8,649, respectively.

While the mean income reported in most of the villages for the household survey roughly corresponds with household income reported under the PUA component, there is, however, a major disparity as regards Korogocho B income. While the household survey reveals an income level of Ksh 5,940 against an expenditure of Ksh 8,324; the PUA component shows a whopping income of Ksh 28,600 vis a vis an expenditure of Ksh 13,560. It is not yet clear why there was this huge difference in reporting.

## Household Expenditure – detailed analysis

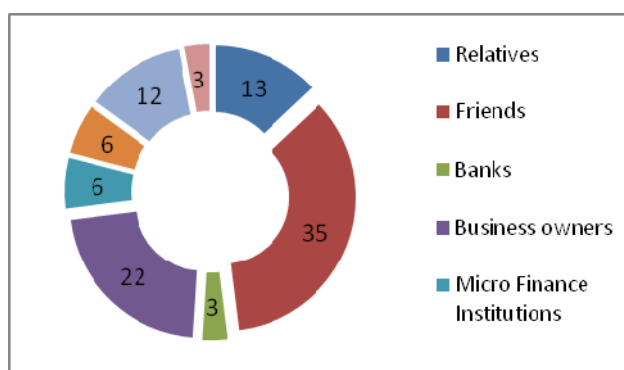
Expenditure items against average amount spent and villages with highest and lowest expenses								
Expenditure Item	Average amount spent (Ksh/%)		Village with highest expenditure	Amount (Ksh/%)		Village with lowest expenditure	Amount (Ksh)	
	Ksh	%		Ksh	%		Ksh	%
Housing	1090	10.8	Highridge	1620	12.1	Grogan B	680	12.7
Food	3453	34.4	Kisumu Ndogo	4322	32.3	Grogan B	2175	40.6
Health	665	6.6	Kisumu Ndogo	1096	8.1	Grogan B	380	7.0
Clothing	741	7.4	Kisumu Ndogo	1036	7.8	Highridge	458	8.5
Education	1023	10.2	Kisumu Ndogo	1565	11.7	Grogan B	493	9.2
Transport	1053	10.5	Kisumu Ndogo	1053	7.9	Grogan B	427	8.2
Leisure	897	8.9	Korogocho A	1175	8.8	Grogan B	750	14.0
Other	1127	11.2	Nyayo	1500	11.2	None	0	0
Total expenditure	10049	100		13367	100		5363	100

The table above shows that the single largest item of expenditure on average is food (Ksh 3,453) representing 34.4%, followed by housing at Ksh 1090 (10.8%) and transport Ksh 1053 or 10.5%. Education expenses stand at Ksh 1023, and leisure Ksh 897. Total mean expenditure comes to Ksh 7,516 per month for a typical household. Kisumu Ndogo spends higher than the other villages in nearly all items – food, health, clothing, education and transport. Grogan B appears to be the poorest – spending the lowest amounts in most items. For instance, while Kisumu Ndogo spends Ksh 4,322 on food, Grogan B spends only Ksh 2,175, the lowest.

The mean expenditure in a typical household in Korogocho is Ksh 8923. Assuming an average household has 4.4 people, the mean expenditure per capita is Ksh 2027.9 Poverty mapping in Kenya adopted the monetary absolute poverty line derived from the 1997 monitoring survey (GOK 2003). This measure compared individuals' consumption expenditure with a defined threshold for being poor. In other words, the poverty line is conceptualised, as a minimum standard required by an individual to fulfil his or her basic food and non-food needs. In Kenya the absolute poverty level has been set at Ksh.2648 per month per adult equivalent in the urban areas and at Ksh.1238 per month per adult equivalent in the rural areas. This therefore means Korogocho residents are well below the absolute poverty line and remain very poor.

## Borrowing money or asset recently

On whether the household had borrowed money /asset recently, only slightly more than one fifth (21%) of the respondents reported having done so. The survey was further informed that the principle amount of capital was sourced from friends (35%), followed by business owners (22%) and relatives (13%), micro-finance institutions, and merry-go-round groups, in that order.

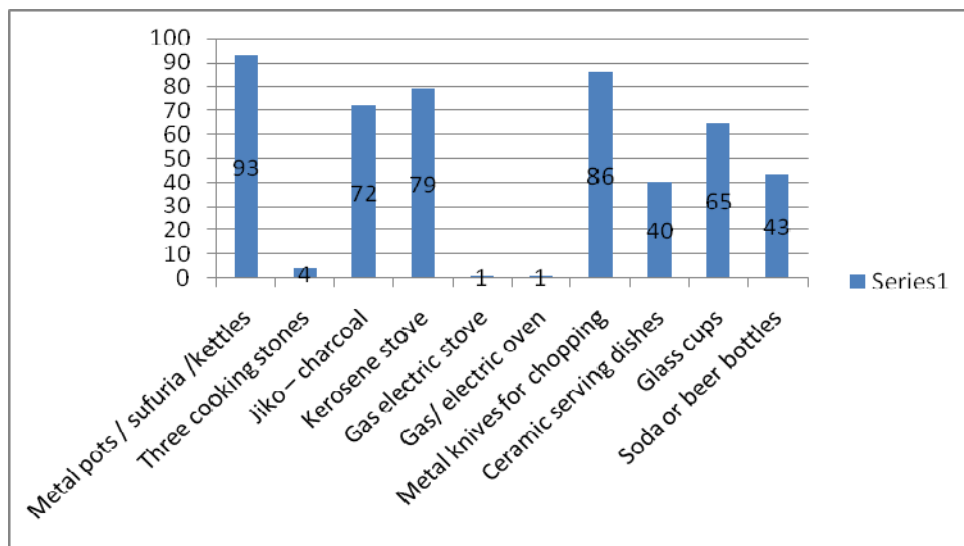


From the table below, the village which recorded the highest borrowing from amongst friends was Highridge at 63%, followed by Nyayo at 56% while Gitathuru was third at 50%. None had borrowed from friends in Grogan A followed by Kisumu Ndogo at 8%. Borrowing from business owners was highest in Grogan B at 40%, followed by Korogocho A at 29% and Kisumu Ndogo at 23%. It was lowest in Highridge at 0%. Borrowing from relatives was highest in Grogan A and Gitathuru tying at 50%.

Has this household borrowed money/ asset recently?										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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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'ns	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

## Profile of assets owned

Respondents were asked to state the kitchen assets they owned in their households. The commonest kitchen assets across the villages included metal pots and kettles at 93%, metal knives for chopping at 86%, kerosene stoves for cooking at 79% and charcoal jiko, also for cooking, at 72%. Other assets were glass cups at 65%, soda or beer bottles 43%, and serving dishes at 40%. Ownership of some of these items may be a sign of modernity and class. But importantly, these are simply basic things that facilitate living.



In-terms of other assets particularly entertainment/ communication gadgets, the data reveals that tables, chairs, and wooden stools are widely owned here. Other commonly owned facilities include mobile phones, radios, sofa sets and color television sets. Among the luxury items owned, the mobile phone was the highest, with 53% of the respondents indicating owning one. The radio at 43% and TV (both black and white) at 31% followed. Sofa sets were only owned by 29% of the sample. Other furniture commonly owned included tables at 80%, chairs 74%, and stools at 71%. Colour TV was widely found in Nyayo village 39%, 37% for Korogocho B, and 32% for Gitathuru, and lowest in Grogan B at 2%.

Mobile phone ownership had highest concentration in Kisumu Ndogo 81%, Grogan 72%, Highridge and Nyayo tying at 63%, while Grogan B at 20%, and was the lowest.

## Nutrition and health

On where the people buy food for their everyday upkeep, half (50%) of the respondents interviewed reported sourcing it from the open air markets while another 40 percent reported buying from retail shops and kiosks.

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
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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

Slightly above one third (36%) of the people in Korogocho are able to have enough food to eat. However, the majority, almost two thirds (64%), indicated having less than enough. Males (41%) here are more likely than women (34%) to have enough to eat. This statement is validated by another finding showing majority of residents here having low incomes while many others are unemployed.

Asked to indicate how they coped with this situation, 68% of respondents said they skipped meals, 25% said they ate less, while another group (3%) said they borrowed food from neighbors. Gender-wise, the data shows women (70%) are more likely than men (61%) to skip a meal, whereas males (28%) are more likely than women (24%) to eat less. The data further reveals that men (7%) are also more likely to borrow food than women (2%), though rarely.

## Common meals taken for breakfast

For breakfast, majority of the people in Korogocho take tea with either toast or mandazi (buns). Males (58%) are more likely to take this type of breakfast than women who accounted for 47%. Tea only and porridge (poorer type of breakfast) as the only item for breakfast are taken by more females than males. Perhaps, this has something to do with males being able to find work and earn more money as opposed to females.

## Common meals taken for lunch and dinner

On lunch and dinner, the most common meal taken for lunch is Githeri (27%), while ugali at 80% is taken for dinner. More males prefer eating Githeri (34%) as opposed to females (27%), while slightly more males (80%) than females (79%) like eating ugali for dinner. On the contrary, more females (25%) prefer eating lighter foods like rice than males (18%), for lunch. Githeri, eaten for lunch, is more popular in Nyayo village as cited by 37% of the sample, followed by Grogan A at 35% and Kisumu Ndogo at 31%; it is least popular in Korogocho A and B tying at 18%. Ugali for lunch is popular in Grogan B (41%), Kisumu Ndogo at 31% and Nyayo at 30%. It is least popular in Korogocho A at 9%. Rice is most popular in Highridge at 49% meaning that about half of the residents here eat rice for lunch. This is expected considering that a good number of Muslims, whose staple diet is rice, stay here. Again a considerable number of people from Upper Eastern Province and North Eastern Province live here.

What is the most common meal taken for LUNCH in this household?										GENDER	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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

In terms of food eaten for dinner, Ugali seems a favourite meal in every village. It is most popular in seven villages where Kisumu Ndogo records 90% - the highest. It is followed by Nyayo village at 87% and Grogan A at 85%. Of the 7 villages, the lowest was Gitathuru with 75% eating ugali for Dinner. However, Korogocho B residents had the lowest preference for ugali at dinner time as cited by 57% of the sample. Interestingly, Korogocho B seems to have a better food mix for dinner than the other villages – they lead in eating rice and Githeri for dinner as cited by 22% and 15%, respectively. Though on a very minor scale, they are also ahead of the other villages in eating of Chapati.

## Whether sometimes misses a meal

The following figure illustrates the situation where households sometimes miss meals. It shows that females are more likely than males to miss a meal. Residents of Grogan B (76%), and Gitathuru (75%) were also more likely to miss a meal than their counterparts living in the other villages. Residents of Grogan A had the lowest chance of missing a meal as cite by 12% of its sub-sample.

The data further reveals that people in Korogocho who say they very frequently / frequently miss a meal accounted for 45%, while 54% said they do not frequently/ rarely miss a meal. More females (50%) than males (33%) were likely to miss a meal 'very frequently' and 'frequently'.

How often do you miss a meal in this household?										GENDER	
All who miss meal	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
<b>Base:Total sample</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>286</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very frequent	6	5	7	0	10	10	6	8	3	3	8
Frequent	39	33	43	12	66	65	21	31	30	30	42
Not frequent	37	41	45	42	21	24	42	44	48	46	34
rarely	17	21	2	46	3	0	31	14	18	21	15

On being asked to state reason why they missed their meals, an overwhelming 91% Of the sample said they missed their meals as a result of lack of income. We should remember that Grogan B, as shown elsewhere, had the lowest mean income coupled with high crime rate.

## Main problem affecting household/village

Respondents were asked to mention the leading problem in the household and village level respectively. At household level the leading problem was identified as 'low income' by 65% of the respondents, with Grogan B citing the highest level of low income at 79% while Korogocho B had the lowest level at 43%. 'Lack of adequate shelter' was the next major problem at 6%. Lack of school fees (4%) was the other major problem. When asked to suggest causes to these problems, a majority mentioned unemployment and low earnings.

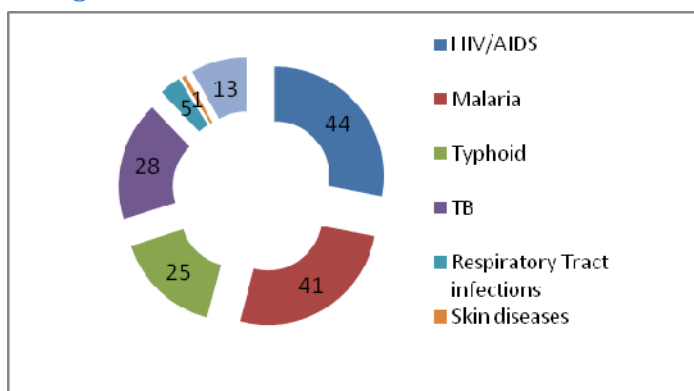
At village level, the main problems identified were 'insecurity 46%, inadequate health facilities 7%, prevalence of disease 7% and general pollution 6%. Insecurity was highest in Grogan A (75%), Grogan B (70%) and Highridge at 65%. It was lowest in Nyayo at 17% and Kisumu Ndogo as reported by 22% of the area residents. Interestingly, these two villages are dominated by the Luo people.

In your opinion, please name the LEADING problem in this village?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highbridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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

### Main health problem affecting your village

When asked to mention the leading health problem in their village, respondents listed HIV/AIDS (44%), Malaria (41%), TB (28%) and typhoid (25%), in that order. Others included respiratory tract infections and diarrheal disease.

People living in Grogon A (85%), Grogon B (77%), and Highbridge (59%) were more likely to mention



HIV/AIDS as their leading health problem, while residents of Gitathuru (64%), Korogocho B (52%), Nyayo (50%) and Kisumu Ndogo at 48% were more likely to be affected by Malaria than by HIV/AIDS. TB was also another major disease causing havoc among residents here. Gitathuru (49%), Grogon B (37%), and Grogon A (30%) had the highest reported cases of TB. As for typhoid, Korogocho B, tying with Grogon A at 32%, and Nyayo village (30%), had the highest cases of typhoid. Highbridge had the lowest cases of typhoid at 8%.

Although there are some inter-village variations in infection levels, effective strategies to mitigate the impact of these diseases would have to be Korogocho-wide rather than on selected villages. See pie chart and table.

Please tell me in your own opinion, which are the leading health problems in your village?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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

In-terms of frequency of ill health in the household, the data reveals an encouraging situation. Only about 24% of the households reported frequent cases of ill health, thus indicating a scenario of stable health conditions among households in Korogocho. At village level, the highest reported cases of ill-health were highest in Korogocho B at 37%, followed by Nyayo at 33% and Grogan B and Gitathuru tying at 28%. Residents of Grogan A reported the lowest cases of ill-health at only 6%. This state of affairs is surprising despite the prevalent deplorable living conditions due to poor housing, low incomes and unemployment.

How frequent do you experience ill health in this household?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
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

### Number of people who have died of HIV/AIDS

When asked to mention the number of people they have known who had died of HIV/AIDS complications in the last 6 months, those saying they 'know very many' and 'many' accounted for 54% of the respondents. Females (56%) were significantly higher than males (47%) reporting 'knowing many' and 'very many' cases within the last 6 months. Residents of Grogan B, at 88% topped those claiming to know of fellow villagers whose deaths have been associated with HIV/AIDS in the past six months. Highridge (68%) and Grogan A (53%) follow in second place and third place, respectively. The villages with the lowest reported incidences of HIV/AIDS related deaths in the past 6 months were Nyayo at 31% and Gitathuru at 38%.

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

On being asked to rate the seriousness of the HIV/AIDS situation in their village, over three quarters (78%) of the respondents considered it either serious or very serious.

On whether there was a VCT center in the village, 37% of the respondents indicated they knew of one in their village. Further, 82% of the respondents said that they were aware of the services offered at the VCT centre. Another 54% reported knowing of one member of the family who had visited a VCT centre. This is an encouraging health behavior as it portrays more than half of the Korogocho community being ready to confront their HIV/AIDS status in good time.

On morbidity, the survey revealed that infants (27%) and children aged between 6 – 12 years (28%) are more vulnerable to suffer from different diseases and suffer various ailments. In the same category are adults (26%) aged between 18 – 65 years.

Although respondents were asked to name the health facility they thought was the most reliable in terms of whether it was public or private, religious or NGO supported, respondents only listed them without showing which category of ownership they belonged to. It is possible that many residents do not know who really owns which clinic. Tumaini clinic, Provide International, Makwak, and City Council Hospital were mentioned in that order of importance. Others were Kariobangi Catholic Church Health Centre and Catholic Dispensary.

## CHAPTER 7: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Introduction

This chapter covers issues on Shelter Quality/ Housing Conditions & ownership, Size of houses and population dwelling in structures, land ownership, physical infrastructure, access roads and public transport. Others are water supply, sanitation and drainage, energy and Communication.

### Housing Structures

On main type of materials used to construct the housing structures in Korogocho, mud (46%) accounted for highest type of material used to construct the walls of the housing structures. Corrugated iron sheets (38%) took second position. Building natural stone (8%) took a distant third position. The survey data suggests that Nyayo and Kisumu Ndogo villages had the highest concentration of structures constructed using natural stone than any other villages accounting for 54% and 14%, respectively. Timber, as a construction material was rare to find and appear to have been found in Korogocho B with 11% of such houses. The rest were minor pockets. Mud houses are to be commonly found in all villages as it is not only the cheapest but also readily available.

On floor materials, the commonest floor material was earth (55%) while cemented floors accounted for 44% of the households whose owners were interviewed. Households headed by males had a higher chance of being cemented than those headed by females accounting for 50% and 41% respectively. On roof materials, corrugated iron sheets were the dominant type of roofing material available to the level of almost 100%. Tiles accounted for a paltry 1% only.

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	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>Wall</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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
<b>Floor</b>											
Cemented	44	35	51	57	21	33	34	59	72	50	41
Earth	55	65	46	41	76	67	64	41	28	48	58
<b>Roof</b>											
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

## Who owns the house (structure) you occupy?

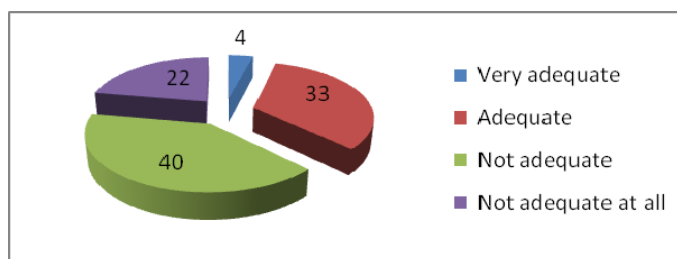
Who owns the house (structure) you occupy?									
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Owner occupied</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>
Rental	68	61	63	68	53	70	91	63	83
Family provided	3	5	3	0	8	3	0	4	0
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Not mentioned	3	1	3	1	5	4	2	2	4

On who owns the house occupied, a majority (68%) of the respondents reported being tenants, while a good number (26%) indicated living in their own housing structures. The data suggests that Grogan B, Korogocho A and Korogocho B have the highest

proportion of people living in their own houses, while Kisumu Ndogo, Nyayo and Gitathuru had the lowest. In-terms of gender, there were no differences between males and females with regards to the ownership and rental.

## Adequacy of room size and number of rooms

Respondents were further asked to indicate their opinion whether they thought the room size whose standard size was 10ft by 10ft and 10ft by 12ft was adequate for use by the household members or not. A majority (66%) indicated that they considered their room size not



adequate/ not adequate at all. However, 37% of the people interviewed said they found their room sizes adequate. Further analysis of the data reveals some evidence that marital status may have some effect on people's view on room size. The married people seem to have problems with the current room size as opposed to their Single, widowed and divorced/ separated counterparts.

On number of rooms occupied by household, a majority (61%) said they only occupied one room. Those who occupied 2 rooms accounted for 26%, while 9% occupied three rooms. On average one

	Married (%)	Single (%)	Widowed (%)	Divorced/separated
<b>Total sample: 541</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>
Very adequate	2	5	10	7
Adequate	29	39	35	37
Not adequate	43	32	33	43
Not adequate at all	24	22	20	13

room in the village is occupied by 3.1 persons. Considering that the commonest rooms in Korogocho are 10 by 10 feet in size, occupancy of 3.1 persons would mean the rooms are congested. The data further reveals that households headed by males have a smaller number of people per room – of 2.8 persons while females have 3.3 persons per room. This means that

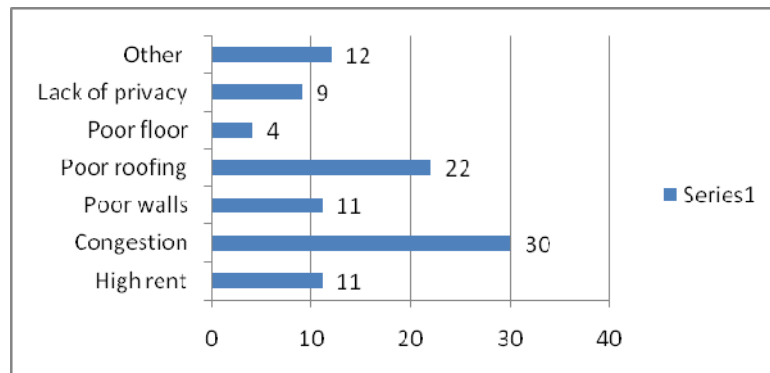
female headed households are either larger than those headed by males or that they occupy smaller space, hence their higher congestion situation.

In-terms of quality of housing, a majority (44%) of the people thought their houses as either poor or very poor. Those who said their houses were either good or excellent accounted for only 10%. Those who seem undecided and consider their structures as fair stood at 36%.

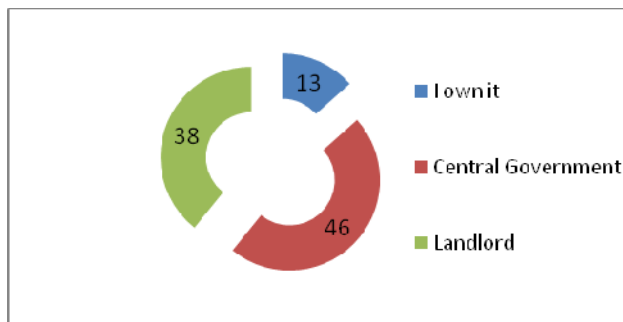
## ONE MAIN housing problem faced by this household

When asked to mention one main housing problem faced by the household, the commonest challenge emerged as congestion, poor roofing, high rent and poor walls. This is an indictment on the quality of housing structures in Korogocho, which must be addressed urgently. Asked further to suggest how this problem may be overcome, respondents suggested that land owners should be given the responsibility of erecting good roofs, while other suggestions included the government being called upon to build quality housing, houses to be made bigger, provide more space, and rent to be reduced.

Respondents were further asked to state who owned the land where their houses stood. About 13% said they owned the land, 46% said Central government owned it, while 38% said their landlord owned it. The issue of land tenure in Korogocho



is sensitive and as evidenced by this finding, there are generally two groups of people with completely divergent opinions. One says the land is owned by the community (51%) while the other



says it is owned by the Government (46%). Thus, it is imperative the community be educated on the correct position on land tenure.

## Roads/ pedestrian access

On roads and pedestrian access pathways, respondents (95%) were unanimous that nearly all access roads in Korogocho were made of earth. Roads with murram and paved pedestrian pathways are almost non-existent. The residents identified poor roads (70%) and lack of access roads (19%) as their greatest constraints with respect to accessing their villages. Further, respondents said that their biggest constraint associated with accessing their households was insecurity (40%), poor access roads (25%) and poor roads at 18%.

## Water and sewerage networks

Asked to state how they disposed of human waste in the household, majorities reported having a communal pit latrine (39%), private pit latrine (38%) and a community paying latrine (12%). Sewer connection was most prevalent in Kisumu Ndogo (19%) and almost none existent in the other villages. Other ways mentioned, though they exist on a minor scale are flying toilets (6%) and sewer connection (3%).

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
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>
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

Asked to say whether they had water within 100 meter distance, a majority (59%) said they did not have piped water within the 100 meter distance. Only 41% said they had water within this distance.

Residents of Gitathuru (68%), Highridge (67%) and Grogan A also at 67% enjoyed the most proximity to the piped water within the acceptable 100 metre distance. Only 7% of Nyayo residents indicated having piped water within the 100 metre distance meaning majorities here travelled longer distances to access piped water.

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

On what is the main source of drinking water for this household, about 19% of the households reported that they had access to piped water within their compounds while 69% said their water was outside the compound. Gitathuru (52%) and Grogan A had the highest number of households claiming to have piped water within their houses/compound. The lowest was Nyayo at 4%.

Korogocho B (92%), Grogan B (87%), Kisumu Ndogo 79% and Korogocho A 73% were the leading villages with households whose main source of water was outside the house/compound, i.e. communal. Nyayo village had the highest percentage of households buying water from water tankers and vendors. Such sources of drinking water are unreliable and may expose households to water borne diseases, if water is not treated or boiled.

On reliability, they also reported that the water supply was in most times unreliable (64%), while only 23% considered the water supply reliable. Grogan B (53%) and Kisumu Ndogo (50%) were the only villages whose residents seem comfortable with the nature of supply claiming it was either very reliable or reliable.

On water quality, slightly more than half of the people rated the water supply as good quality (51%) while another almost similar number found it being of poor quality. Kisumu Ndogo (93%), Nyayo (80%) and Highridge villages (69%) led the other villages in the perception that water from their main sources was of good quality. The lowest perception of water quality was recorded by Grogan A.

Thus, obviously, there is need to create more improvement in the water supply situation and quality in Korogocho.

On whether households buy water, the survey reveals that 94% of the residents of Korogocho buy water and that they spend on average Ksh 18.50 per day on water. Further, the data shows females spend more by Ksh 2 than males on water at Ksh 19.1 and Ksh 17.1, respectively. At village level, residents of Kisumu Ndogo at Ksh 27.4, and Nyayo Ksh 26.6, are more likely to spend more daily on water than residents of the other villages. On the other hand, people living in Gitathuru and Grogan B are likely to spend the least amount on water daily at Ksh 12.4 and Ksh 14.2, respectively. Considering the low incomes earned by residents here, this is a significant expenditure per month, by all means.

Q115. How much does the household spend on water per day? (Ksh)											
KOROGOCHO VILLAGES										GENDER	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogoch o 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

Asked to state one main problem associated with getting water for the household, source of water being too far was cited as the leading problem (41%) followed by source being unreliable (35%), water too expensive (14%) and water being of poor quality (5%). To address this problem, residents have suggested more water points be erected to reduce distances.

### Lighting energy

On lighting, respondents reported that the common energy used for lighting in the household was paraffin lamps mentioned by 52% of the respondents, followed by electricity (32%), Candle / traditional kerosene lamp was used by 11% of the respondents. Grogan B (93%) and Gitathuru (74%) mentioned the highest use of kerosene lamp, while Grogan A (76%) and Nyayo (59%) recorded the highest usage of electricity in their households. Females seem slightly disadvantaged as they had a higher chance than males of using kerosene lamps while the reverse was true about electricity.

		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

### Telephone communication

In-terms of how people communicate in the village, a majority of 87% reported using mobile phones for communication in their day-to-day lives. Only 9% of the households reported having no telephone facilities, while telephone bureaus and landline telephone networks were virtually non-existent. On main problem associated with telephone communication, high costs were mentioned by 55% of the respondents, followed by limited access at 18% and no access at all at 16%.

### General communication

Asked to say how villagers communicated with each other, typically, on a day-to-day basis 'word of

Medium of communication: villager to villager	%
Word of mouth	68
Posters	15
Announcements	7
Loud speakers	5
Letters	0
Other	4

How Outsiders communicate to villagers	%
Posters	42
Word of mouth	21
Announcements	12
Loud speakers	15
Letters	3
Other (specify)	5
Not mentioned	2

mouth' (68%) emerged as the main medium of communication. Other ways were posters (15%), announcements (7%) and using loud speakers (5%).

Further, they explained that outsiders used posters (42%), and word of mouth (21%) and loud speakers (15%) to communicate with Korogocho villagers.

## CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### Introduction/ Background

This chapter provides a comprehensive coverage of issues pertaining to environmental management and conservation. It covers environmental waste management, disposal of solid wastes, atmospheric pollution, smoke, and air and dust pollution. It also covers noise and water pollution and land degradation.

As centres of population and human activities, cities consume natural resources from both near and distant sources. They also generate waste that is disposed of both inside and outside the city. In the process, urban areas generate environmental problems over a range of spatial scales: the household and workplace, the neighborhood, the city, the wider region, and the globe (Carlos, et al, 1993).

Urban environmental problems also create a range of social impacts. They may impair human health, because economic and other welfare losses, or damage the ecosystems on which both urban and rural areas depend. Most urban environmental problems entail all three of these impacts, either directly or indirectly. For example, urban air pollution has a direct impact on human health, increasing the incidence of respiratory diseases. Its impact on the economy is mainly indirect, arising largely from productivity losses due to ill health (Carlos, et al, 1993).

The key environmental issues in Nairobi are linked to the city's historical development, which influenced the location of the city, the expansion of the population, especially due to rural urban migration combined with poor planning and failure by the Nairobi city council to provide services to the city's residents.

Currently, the city is experiencing problems with its garbage collection and disposal systems, a breakdown in its sewage treatment systems and scarcity of water. Nairobi has some of the largest informal settlements in Africa, which are areas characterized by poor housing and lack of basic services, such as clean water and sanitation. Pollution, especially from industries and domestic waste, affects the city's river system and ground waters. The forests found within the city are currently faced with threats from people who would like to convert them into residential and commercial settlements.

The quality of the environment in the residential areas in Nairobi continues to deteriorate at an alarming rate. This is manifested in the loss of bio diversity, accumulation of solid waste and fecal matter, overcrowding, dust, miscellaneous smells, high disease prevalence and other low quality environmental indicators especially in the slums and other low -income areas (Karingi, 2004).

### Environmental waste management

On environmental waste management, respondents named 'individuals' (49%) and CBOs (9%) as the main providers of solid waste management services in their villages. Those claiming none were offering this service in their village accounted for 34%. Kisumu Ndogo, Highridge and Gitathuru recorded the highest in respect of individuals providing solid waste management services. The lowest was Korogocho B with 11% while at the same time leading with the same service being provided by CBOs (40%). See table below.

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

On rating the quality of provision of solid waste management services in the village, a majority of 83% considered it either poor, very poor or none existent. This simply means cleanliness is wanting in all the villages.

On how this problem could be solved residents have suggested that the task of providing solid waste management be left with Nairobi City Council as cited by 38%, while others thought this work may be handled adequately by the youth (18%). Others suggested dustbins be reintroduced (7%) and residents to be responsible for disposal of their solid wastes at 6%.

### Environmental pollution

The issues to be addressed under environmental pollution will include solid wastes, land and water pollution, and atmospheric pollution. According to our data, atmospheric pollution in Korogocho has been contaminated by a) smoke, b) dust and c) smell. Other forms of pollution in Korogocho include water and noise pollution.

#### Dandora dumpsite effects

Dandora, the main Nairobi dumping site is located next to Korogocho (30 acres of land). Everyday over 2,000 tonnes of waste from various locations are dumped in this site. In 2007 the place was ranked as one of the most polluted urban site in the world by the influential Blacksmith Institute of New York. Despite the persistent sensitization campaign the dumping site was not mentioned among the main problems highlighted in FGDs seems they continue to look at it as a resource, disregarding the consequences on health of the population in Korogocho villages.

#### Air pollution by smoke

The data reveals that the major source of smoke pollution in Korogocho is the Dandora dumping site, cited by 44% of the sample. It is followed by burning waste (31%) and dumping waste within the villages as cited by 14% of the sample. Residents of Korogocho A (77%), Gitathuru (71%) and Highridge at 53%, were the leading villages who championed for the transfer of the Dandora dumping site as a way of dealing with smoke pollution in their villages.

The adverse health effects of smoke pollution on Korogocho was given as breathing problems by 42% of the respondents, respiratory infections (23%), poor health (21%) and general discomfort, as mentioned by 5%.

What is the ONE MAJOR source of air pollution (smoke) in your village?									
	KOROGOCHO VILLAGES								
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Residential houses	4	0	11	1	2	3	3	2	11
Commercial activities	4	0	5	0	3	3	16	6	2
Burning waste	31	13	26	53	55	12	41	24	19
Dumping sites within villages	14	5	12	15	19	10	24	14	13
Dandora NCC dumping site	44	77	46	27	20	71	14	53	43
Others	2	5	0	3	1	0	2	0	7
Not mentioned	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	6

Asked to suggest how this smoke pollution problem could be solved, 43% of the respondents suggested the relocation of the Dandora dumping site to another area as their best solution. Other suggestions included stopping burning solid wastes in the villages cited by 17% and recycling of waste mentioned by 8% of the respondents.

Major source of 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

### Air pollution by dust

On atmospheric pollution by dust, 82% of respondents acknowledged unpaved roads as being the major sources of dust that polluted their environment. Others were unpaved pedestrian accesses (9%) and open spaces (6%). Grogan A at 95% and Korogocho A at 92% had the highest percentage of people citing unpaved roads being the source of dust polluting their environment.

MAJOR source of dust- that pollutes the air in this village?									
	KOROGOCHO VILLAGES								
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unpaved roads	82	92	71	95	76	78	71	86	87
Unpaved pedestrian accesses	9	0	6	4	20	9	17	8	9
Open spaces	6	6	22	0	5	0	12	4	0
Other	2	1	2	0	0	12	0	2	0
Not mentioned	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4

The major health effects of the dust on the residents was mention as respiratory problems, cited by 56%, eye infections (23%) and food contamination (17%). The suggested solutions included tarmacking the roads (60%), constructing better roads (13%) and paving the roads (11%). In summary, the suggestions here are about ensuring that dust is reduced by having smooth surfaces that are not earthen. This would not only make life better, but also reduce health costs associated with dust inhalation.

Major source of dust pollution	%	Health effects	%	Suggested solution	%
Unpaved roads	82	Respiratory effects	56	TARMAC ROADS	60
Unpaved pedestrian accesses	9	Eye infections	23	CONSTRUCT BETTER ROADS	13
Open spaces	6	Food contamination	17	PAVE ROADS	11
Other	2	Water contamination	1	MURRAM ROAD	3

### Air pollution by smell

Air pollution by smell was perhaps the biggest hindrance to healthy living for the residents of Korogocho. This is because the bad stench affects the air people breath and one has to live with it. Residents identified rotting garbage (78%) deposited within the villages as the largest source of bad smell. They also felt that pit latrines (63%), and waste waters (44%) and scattered human waste (40%), also contributed significantly in producing bad smell. Others were stagnant waters (31%) and polluted water ways cited by 28% of the respondents. As a result of this, residents have been complaining about general discomfort as cited by 73% of respondents, followed by respiratory problems (63%), feeling of irritation (46%), vomiting (39%), and loss of appetite (34%) and headaches (24%). Among the top solutions suggested to improve the place were improvement of sewerage system (24%), construct new toilets cited by 16%, maintaining a clean environment (15%) and implementing workable garbage collection/waste disposal systems (10%). This data suggests that other than the discomfort of smell, residents are also exposed to the danger of consuming contaminated food from the scattered human waste and garbage – leading to major disease outbreaks like cholera.

MAIN sources of air pollution from SMELL in this village?									
	KOROGOCHO VILLAGES								
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogan A	Grogan B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 Solid wastes/garbage	78	80	88	72	78	80	55	82	89
2 Pit latrines	63	61	89	67	55	67	52	45	65
3 Waste waters	44	33	68	49	43	36	40	33	48
4 Scattered Human waste	40	47	29	24	66	42	38	35	30
5 Polluted water ways	28	32	12	58	13	10	50	41	13
6 Stagnant waters	31	23	3	19	38	41	50	45	35
7 Commercial activities	4	6	5	0	5	4	2	10	4
9 Other	4	11	2	4	1	6	0	2	0
None	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4

Main source of smell	%	Health effects	%	Suggested Solution	%	Villages affected	most
Solid wastes /garbage	78	Respiratory effects	63	Improve sewerage, drainage system and garbage	24	Korogocho A&B, Highridge, Nyayo	
Pit latrines	63	Discomfort	73	Construct toilets	16	K-B, Grogan A, Gitathuru, Nyayo	
Waste waters	44	Irritation	46	Maintain clean environment	15	K-B, Grogan A, Nyayo	
Scattered Human waste	40	Vomiting	39	Proper garbage and waste disposal	10	K-A, Grogan B,	
Polluted water ways	28	Loss of appetite	34	Proper sanitation	5	Grogan A, Kisumu Ndogo	
Stagnant waters	31	Headaches	24	They should build trenches for waste water	5	Kisumu Ndogo, Highridge	

### Polluting the peace by noise

In-terms of polluting the peace by excessive noise, Korogocho residents do not seem to have complaints from any one major specific source. A big number of people here complain of numerous sources of noise that collectively form 46% of the respondents. Only 28% of the people here are complaining of excess noise from religious gatherings/ institutions. It is followed by 12% of residents who complain about loud music from electronic shops. At 52%, kisumu Ndogo registered the highest complaint against noise pollution than the other villages caused by electronic shops. Noise from religious events was highest in Grogan B followed by Highridge (41%).

What is the MAJOR source of noise pollution in your village?											
	KOROGOCHO VILLAGES									GENDER	
	TOTAL	Korogocho A	Korogocho B	Grogon A	Grogon B	Gitathuru	Kisumu Ndogo	Highridge	Nyayo	MALE	FEMALE
<b>Base: Total sample</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>380</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Blacksmiths activities	2	3	2	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	2
Loud music from electronic shops	12	5	3	13	7	3	52	8	9	14	11
Noise from bars	5	9	0	4	9	12	2	0	0	3	6
Noise from religious events	28	19	18	32	52	32	12	41	9	20	32
Other	46	41	69	49	24	51	29	45	72	51	44
Not mentioned	7	24	8	3	3	3	2	4	9	10	6

On the health effects of noise on people's well being, hearing problems, disruption of sleep, headaches and discomfort were mentioned as the leading side-effects. The solutions suggested to curb this menace included lowering volume, church functions to be held far away from residents, avoid using loud speakers where possible and the suggestion that the so called 'Michuki' rules on environmental management should be implemented.

Main sources of noise pollution	%	Health effects	%	Suggested solutions	%
Noise from religious gatherings/ institutions	28	Hearing problems	26	Reduce volume	15
Loud music from electronic shops	12	Disruption of sleep	24	Church meeting to be held far away from residents	6
Noise from bars	5	Headaches	11	Avoid use of loud speakers	6
Blacksmiths activities	2	Discomfort	9	Implement michuki laws	5
Other	46	Don't know	6	Stop night gatherings	5

### Water pollution by contamination

Of all the five types of environmental pollutions identified in Korogocho, none has far reaching and extensive adverse effects than water pollution. This is, perhaps because human beings require water to sustain life. Water is consumed cold; hot or warm, to cook food, to bathe and even to irrigate little kitchen gardens in urban areas. Thus, contaminated water poses the greatest challenge to people. Unlike food, water has no substitutes, and particularly so for people living in such poverty and deplorable conditions. The survey findings reveal that water can be polluted in various ways. In Korogocho, the major pollutants were identified as follows; garbage (60%), 'waste water' and 'human waste' tying at 46%, overflowing pits 40%, storm drainage 33% and latrines tying with siltation at 14%. For Korogocho A, the major water pollutants are waste water and storm drainage while for Korogocho B it was waste water and solid wastes. As for Grogon A it is Solid waste,

overflowing pits and human waste. Grogan B the major water pollutants are solid wastes, human waste and storm drainage. In Gitathuru the major water pollutants were identified as solid waste and human waste, Kisumu Ndogo overflowing pits and human waste; Highridge solid waste, waste water and human waste; and Nyayo viilage overflowing pits, waste water and solid waste. Obviously, from this analysis, there is a major problem in Korogocho as regards disposing of solid waste, human waste and waste water. These three have been cited as the major cause of water contamination in Korogocho.

What are the major sources of water pollution in this village?									
	KOROGOCHO VILLAGES								
	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Solid waste	60	34	51	92	80	84	21	63	37
Waste water	46	65	72	19	48	41	34	51	37
Storm drainage	33	56	43	34	52	14	3	31	7
Overflowing pit	40	24	45	67	30	28	45	39	41
Latrines	14	5	18	22	14	38	0	6	4
Human waste	46	29	43	58	52	71	43	45	20
Siltation	14	25	11	0	10	3	53	12	4

On the health effects etc, waterborne diseases was mentioned as the leading health effects of polluted water, mentioned by 61% of the sample, followed by water becoming smelly (20%) and available water being rendered unusable (11%).

The suggested solutions to help overcome this problem included constructing a proper drainage system (21%), treating water (17%) and use of high quality pipes 10%. Other suggestions included construction of sewerage systems, toilet facilities to be improved and people to stop dumping waste into the river; Nairobi City Council was called in to help community to solve such problems and leaking water pipes needed to be repaired to militate against contamination of piped water.

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

## CHAPTER 9: BUSINESSES OPERATING IN KOROGOCHO

### Methodology

The data on businesses operating in Korogocho was collected using semi-structured questionnaire. Attempts were made to represent as many types of the businesses as possible and were spread out in all the 8 villages. Since the village samples were small analysis was only done at the Korogocho community level planned at 80.

The following table illustrates the sample sizes in each village.

Business sample	Planned sample	Achieved sample
Base: Total sample	80	77
Korogocho A	10	9
Korogocho B	10	12
Grogon A	10	9
Grogon B	10	7
Gitathuru	10	11
Kisumu Ndogo	10	9
Highridge	10	10
Nyayo	10	10

The survey used two interviewers and a supervisor to collect data in every village. The 2 were also responsible for the other component of the study – that is, the household survey. Thus, the business component was only done after the completion of the household based interviews. Between the two interviewers, they were expected to identify and cover a total of 10 businesses currently operating in the villages assigned to.

Type of business covered in the business survey	%
Retail shop	12
Butchery	3
Food outlets (Hotels)	9
Bars	3
Kerosene outlet	1
Water vendors	3
Open air	12
Salon/Barber shops	9
Cereals outlets	1
Other	47
Not Mentioned	1

Arising out of this procedure, the following businesses formed the sample. Retail shops and open air markets tying at 12%. Food outlets (eating places) and barber shops/ hair dressing salons followed at 9%. Water vendors, butcheries and bars were also fairly common.

## Understanding businesses in Korogocho

### Characteristics of businesses in Korogocho

#### Position in relation with business

Most of the businesses currently operating in Korogocho are run and managed by the proprietor, with males (98%) more likely than females (85%) to own and operate a business here.

	Total	Males	Females
Owner	92	98	85
Spouse	1	0	3
Relative	3	0	6
Employee	4	2	6

#### Respondent tribe (Business owner)

The data reveals that, there are three major dominant tribes in Korogocho that are more than likely to be running businesses here. These are Kikuyus (60%), Luo (14%) and Luhya 12%. This is to mean that three fifths of the businesses in Korogocho are operated by Kikuyus, where, collectively, the three communities control 86% of the Korogocho business empire.

Respondent tribe	%
KIKUYU	60
LUO	14
LUHYA	12
KAMBA	4
BORANA	4
MERU	3
EMBU	3
KISII	1

#### Marital status of respondent

Among those interviewed during the business survey fieldwork, the married (68%) constituted the majority of the respondents. The singles at 23%, widowed 5%, and the divorced/separated 4%. Males dominated the married category, while female respondents topped the singles category among the business owners.

Marital status of the respondent?			
Marital status	Total	Males	Females
Married	68	81	50
Single	23	14	35
Widowed	5	2	9
Divorced/separated	4	2	6

#### Types of businesses

Majority of the major businesses that formed part of the sample were drawn from retail shops, open air vending, food outlets, salon/ barber shops, butcheries, bars, and water vending. There were many other smaller types of businesses that were identified and which collectively accounted for 47%.

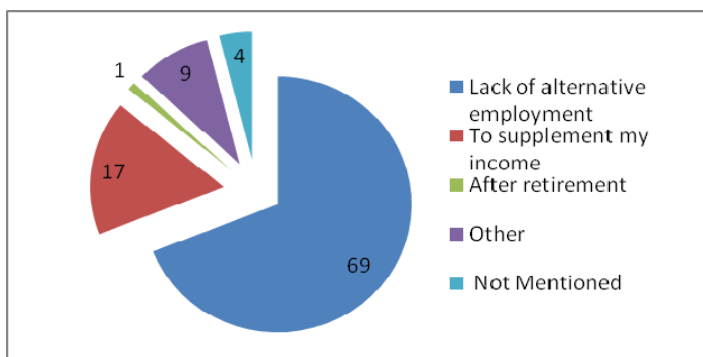
Business sample			
	Total	Males	Females
Retail shop	12	16	6
Butchery	3	5	0
Food outlets (Hotels)	9	14	3
Bars	3	0	6
Kerosene outlet	1	0	3
Water vendors	3	0	6
Open air	12	5	21
Salon/Barber shops	9	9	9
Cereals outlets	1	0	3
Other	47	49	44
Not Mentioned	1	2	0

#### Income earned

The mean income earned by operating the businesses in Korogocho stood at Ksh 7,299 per month. Gender-wise, men seem to earn more than women – with a mean of Ksh 7,767 against Ksh 6,706.

Asked to state the products and services they dealt with, respondents interviewed mentioned food products, vegetables, barber services, charcoal, tailoring and clothes.

Asked why they started the business, 69% said due to lack of other alternative means of employment, 17% said to supplement my income while 1% of the respondents said they started the business after retirement.



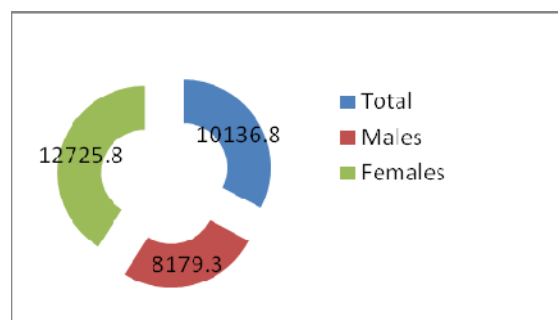
Ksh 8,179.

### Capital used to start business

The total mean amount of money used to start businesses here was given as Ksh 10,137. The mean amount spent by women (Ksh 12,726) to begin a business was significantly higher than the one used by men at

### Major sources of capital mentioned

The major sources of business capital were listed as personal savings at 64%, grants/ loans from relatives /friends 19%, micro-finance institutions 4% and merry-go-round groups 4%. There were more men citing personal savings (74%) and micro-finance institutions (5%) as their source of business capital than women at 50% and 2%, respectively; while there were more women than men mentioning grants from relatives and friends and merry-go-round as their principal sources of capital.



Where do you borrow your business capital from?			
Sources of capital	Total	Males	Females
Personal savings	64	74	50
Retrenchment/retirement benefits	3	2	3
Grants/Loans from relatives /friends	19	14	26
Loan from Micro-Finance institution	4	5	3
Rotating Credit Societies (Merry -go -round)	4	2	6
Other	6	1	6

## Labour

### Whether there were family members working in the business

On whether family members worked in the business, only 26% responded affirmatively. Of those working in the family business, 40% of them were males while 60% were females. Further,

Do you employ family members in the business?			
	Total	Males	Females
Male	40	36	44
Female	60	64	56

respondents reported that females constituted a higher proportion (44%) than males in businesses run by males, while the reverse was true for businesses operated by women.

On whether the family members working in the business were paid cash for work done, only 17% reported paying them while a whopping 83% of the sample did not. Males (23%) were over 2.5 times as likely to pay family members working in their businesses as females (9%). This is to mean that females used alternative rewards to pay their family members working in the family business.

Do you pay family members working in the business for work done?			
	TOTAL	Males	Females
Yes	17	23	9
No	83	77	91

Only 1% of the businesses surveyed reported having employee in their businesses who were aged lower than 18 years and who received regular payments. This may be a good indicator that child labour in Korogocho is limited.

### Type of business premises

Asked to state the type and ownership of premises where their businesses were located, 57% (nearly three fifths) indicated that their premises were enclosed while 43% said open air. There were significantly more males (72%) than females (38%) reporting having enclosed premises. Conversely, there were more women occupying open air premises (62%) than men (28%). Perhaps this may be explained by the fact that more women are in the vegetable selling, most of which is done in the open air. The upgrading will need to consider increasing the capacity of the local NCC market to accommodate the businesses operating in the open due to adverse weather elements.

What is the nature of business premises?			
	Total	Males	Females
Enclosed	57	72	38
Open air	43	28	62

## Building Materials for Business Premise

### Type of building materials used to build business premises

**Wall:** On building materials for business premises, the data reveals that the dominant **wall** material was corrugated iron sheets cited by 66% of the respondents. It was followed by mud (20%), timber and natural stone tying up at 5%. This is to say that most business premises are made of corrugated iron sheets and mud.

**Floor:** The major floor material mentioned by the majority of the respondents was cement (61%), followed by earth 39%.

**Roof:** An overwhelming 95% of the respondents reported that the roofs of their business premises in Korogocho are made of corrugated iron sheets. Paper and polythene accounted for the rest.

### Rating the business premise

In-terms of rating the business premises, 73% considered their business premises of very high

Rating	Total	Males	Females
Very high quality	73	81	62
High quality	3	5	0
Moderate	8	7	9
Poor quality	12	5	21
Very poor quality	5	2	9

quality, while only 3% and 8% rated them as high quality and moderate quality.

Combined, poor quality and very poor quality accounted for 17%; indicating majority of business people here being comfortable with their business premises.

### Location of business premises

Location of the business premises. Majority of the business premises were located as part the residential house as cited by 29% of the respondents; in the open air 29%, as a stand alone structure in the residential areas (22%), and in designated commercial places (12%).

Description of location	Total	Males	Females
As part of my residential house	29	44	9
In designated commercial places	12	7	18
Open air	29	16	44
City council market (CCM)	1	2	0
Stand – alone structures within Residential areas	22	23	21
Other	3	2	3
Not Mentioned	5	5	6

### Market and competition

On market for their products and services, and business competition, 43% of the respondents said they thought they had average /fair market and competition; 22% adequate, while only 9% said very adequate. Inadequate and very inadequate only accounted for 26%.

	Total	Males	Females
Very Adequate	9	14	3
Adequate	22	14	32
Average/fair	43	44	41
Inadequate	23	23	24
Very Inadequate	3	5	0

### Level of customer purchasing power

Customer's purchasing power. On what they thought about the purchasing power of their customers, a majority of 43% indicated moderate purchasing power while those reporting high and

	Total	Males	Females
Very High	5	2	9
High	21	26	15
Moderate	43	42	44
Low	27	28	26
Very Low	4	2	6

very high accounted for 26%. Low and very low purchasing power was only mentioned by 31% of the sample. Thus, generally, more than half of the people in Korogocho think their customers are of moderate and low purchasing power.

### Level of competition in the neighbourhood

	Total	Males	Females
Very Competitive	17	21	12
Competitive	34	35	32
Fair	32	33	32
Not Competitive	16	12	21

The level of competition in the neighbourhood was considered competitive by 34%, fair 32%, very competitive 17% and not competitive 16%. Thus more than half of the business people here considered the competition competitive and very competitive.

### Profit margins

A big majority of the business people thought the profits margins were low (74%). Only 21% thought they were high.

Profit levels	Total	Males	Females
High	21	19	24
Low	74	72	76
Not Mentioned	5	9	0

### Sources of stock

On how they sourced stock for their businesses, respondents indicated wholesalers from outside Korogocho as their major suppliers. This is followed by wholesalers within Korogocho (21%) and being supplied at premises at 17%.

Sources of stock	Total	Males	Females
Supplied at premises	17	16	18
Wholesalers within Korogocho	21	16	26
Wholesalers outside Korogocho	36	35	38
Supermarkets	1	2	0
NCC (e.g. wakulima/farmers)	3	2	3
Other	22	28	15

## Challenges of conducting business in Korogocho

On business constraints, the most important business constraint was insecurity cited by 57% of the sample, followed by lack of capital (42%), inadequate water supply 14%, lack of customers 14% and low income 14%; poor housing 13% and few customers 10%, high competition 10% and debts 10%.

	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

## Licensing

Asked whether they had a business license, only 12% reported having one. The majority (88%) did not have any business license. Slightly more men than women reported having licenses.

	Total	Males	Females
Yes	12	14	9
No	88	86	91

### Reasons for not having a business license

	Total	Males	Females
Do not need one	36	38	33
Difficult to get	18	19	17
Too expensive	28	22	37
Able to cope with authorities	3	3	3
Other	12	16	7
Not Mentioned	3	3	3

The biggest reasons for not having a business license was given as 'I do not need one' cited by 36% of the sample, too expensive to afford (28%) and difficult to get (18%).

### Consequences of operating without license

Those who did not have business licenses were asked to state the resulting consequences, of which the following were given; a good number talked of harassment from the Nairobi City Council / central Government cited by 44%, nothing happened (34%), and had to bribe 13%. Clearly, something is wrong with enforcing NCC by-laws as up to almost half of the businesses operating in

	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

Korogocho have been doing so without the necessary licenses- a few bribing their way through, while the rest do nothing but still survive. This trend is a clear indication that quality control and public

health inspectors are rarely seen here.

### Whether easy to get a business license

Respondents explained that it was very difficult to obtain a business license to run a business. This was presented by 35%, while 34% indicated it was difficult, 16% said moderate/fair while easy and very easy recorded 13% and 3%

respectively. Slightly above two thirds of the sample indicate obtaining a business license is not smooth and therefore this survey recommends that something be done to improve.

	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

### How expensive it is to get a business license

	Total	Males	Females
Very Expensive	44	44	44
Expensive	40	47	32
Fair	13	7	21
Cheap	3	2	3

On how expensive it was to get a business license, the survey established that it was indeed considered high by the Korogocho business fraternity, with 44% of the sample reporting very expensive, expensive 40% and 13% fair.

## Capital – Raising money for businesses

### Who qualifies to borrow?

Those who borrowed money for start-up capital were asked whether they were aware of requirements needed for one to qualify for a loan. Most borrowers cited membership to an association 19%, followed by having guarantors 13%, providing security 6% and owning an on-going business 6%. Raising security and a guarantor for a business was difficult for both males and females.

	Total	Males	Females
Security	6	0	10
Guarantor	13	0	20
Membership to an association	19	33	10
Own an operating business	6	0	10
Other (Specify)	50	50	50
Not Mentioned	6	17	0

Further, the data shows males found it harder to belong to an association than women.

According to these findings, it is clear that a majority here borrow mostly from non-bank institutions. Perhaps, it is high time

banks were encouraged to open branches in such environments to tap into the opportunities existing.

### Whether easy to obtain a business loan

Asked to say how easy it was to get a loan, 31% of the sample reports that it was easy, 13% very easy, 19% moderate while 31% thought it was difficult.

Whether easy to get loan	Total	Males	Females
Very Easy	13	0	20
Easy	31	50	20
Moderate	19	17	20
Difficult	31	17	40

### Business management skills needed

	Total	Males	Females
Yes	74	77	71
No	26	23	29

Asked to say whether they felt they needed business training to improve running their businesses, 74% said they needed while 26% felt they were okay.

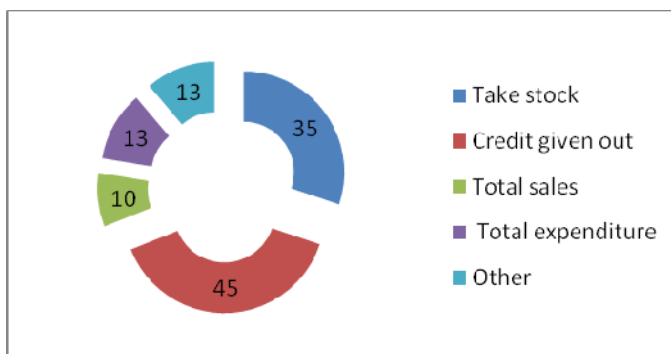
Asked to say which business improvement courses they wanted a majority (35%) mentioned management, followed by customer service (28%) and marketing (26%). There were more women interested in learning about managing their businesses than men, while more males than females required to be trained on customer care. Other skill needed included sourcing of inputs, book keeping and credit management.

## Keeping business records.

Record keeping	Total	Males	Females
Yes	40	44	35
No	60	56	65

Asked whether they kept records, 40% said they did. Slightly more males than females reported keeping records.

Those who answered that they kept records were asked to state which type of records they kept. Records on credit given out were the leading, mentioned by 45% of the sample, followed by stock taking records at 35% and total expenditure records as well as total sales records at 16%.



## Banking services

Respondents were asked to mention the major constraint to accessing business credit. The leading

	Total	Males	Females
Security	31	28	35
Stable Bank Account	4	7	0
High Interest rate	6	12	0
Getting Guarantors	17	16	18
Limited Knowledge about sources	19	12	29
Other (Specify)	4	0	9

response was about raising security cited by 31%, limited knowledge about source of credit (19%), getting guarantors (17%) and high interest rates charged at 6%.

## Bank accounts

Asked whether they had bank accounts, a majority (66%) said that they did not have them. Only a few - 34% said they had bank accounts.

Those with bank accounts were asked what type of accounts they had; an overwhelming majority (88%) said they had savings accounts. Only 8% said they had current accounts.

	Total	Males	Females
Yes	34	33	35
No	66	67	65

	Total	Males	Females
Savings	88	86	92
Current	8	14	0

### Reasons for not being banked

Those without bank accounts were asked to give their reasons. The biggest reason was that they had

	Total	Males	Females
No Bank nearby	8	11	5
Expensive to open/ Maintain	20	18	23
Cumbersome to open an- account	4	4	5
Little/no money to save	56	57	55
Other	10	7	14

little or no money to save at 56%, followed by it is expensive to open/ maintain a bank account (20%) while 8% said there was no bank nearby.

### Business security Issues

#### Business insecurity

The respondents were also asked about their opinion regarding security for their businesses. About 56% said insecurity was a threat to businesses. Males (63%) were more likely than women to report feeling insecure about their businesses, than women (47%).

	Total	Males	Females
Yes	56	63	47
No	44	37	53

Further, they were asked whether they were aware of

	Total	Males	Females
Yes	42	35	50
No	58	65	50

any business burglary in the past 1 month in their neighborhood. 42% of the sample said they were aware of a burglary on a business premise with more women (50%) than men (35%) reporting being aware of a

business burglary within the last one month.

## CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

### Introduction

Findings from the Korogocho household survey and the PUA component can inform the sequence, extent, and design of the upgrading. The following analyses provide recommendations to this aim.

Although at the beginning of the survey there was a lot of mistrust and suspicion on the part of the Residents' Committee towards the team hired to conduct the research, this was not the case as the project progressed and came to a conclusion. All the differences had been resolved and the work done professionally.

### Household survey recommendations

#### Global and Historical Analysis

Within a broader perspective, Korogocho's population is more relatively stable and diversified than other informal settlements, with 17.6 years as the mean stay and over 10 ethnic groups cited among inhabitants. Like other slums, insecurity has been cited as common, particularly muggings and petty theft. Korogocho shares many attributes of slums and urban poverty world-wide:

- Inadequate incomes (with inadequate consumption of necessities like food and a high rate of borrowing/indebtedness). This is supported by the fact that many households across the villages consistently spend more than they earn. This may be an indication that what they earn is way below their expenses.
- Inadequate asset base (with most residents not having more than necessary kitchenware and furniture).
- Inadequate provision of public infrastructure (with the vast majority of residents citing unreliable water and inaccessibility due to poor roads/paths)
- Inadequate provision of basic services (with inadequacies in health care and schools)
- Inadequate protection of rights (with insecure tenure and widespread pollution in all forms).
- Within a policy perspective, significant and wide scale changes in Korogocho that must happen within the next 10 years to achieve the goals set in the Millennium Declaration. Korogocho's existence, in its present state, is a violation of the human rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 1948).

#### Social Analysis

The upgrading can use findings from the social data to design successful community development strategies and to tailor information distribution, programmes, services, and housing design to specific populations. In addition, this data can inform the sequence in which the villages are upgraded.

- As each village is undertaken in the upgrading, the plans must be tailored to the unique characteristics of the village population, if any. Of these characteristics tribal composition and length of stay should most keenly be considered.
- Social characteristics should inform the sequence in which villages are upgraded. As the success of the upgrading will largely depend on the attitudes and perceptions of villagers to the activities, the sequence should be carefully chosen to ensure great initial results. Though, high income and stable population, villages may insure the easiest success, the large percentages of structure owners in these villages may make upgrading more difficult. Further, the upgrading does not want to appear to favour well-off residents. However, being important stakeholders, the sensitivities of landlords/ structure owners need to be balanced with interests of the majorities.
- The 17.6-year mean length of stay in Korogocho is encouraging for the upgrading, as it establishes that most residents have a vested interest in Korogocho. This data disapproves past studies that have documented that most people residing in slums are relatively young migrants from rural areas who come to towns looking for better opportunities (Todaro, 1979 and APHRC, 2000).
- The 17.6-year mean length of stay in comparison with the 15.6-year mean length of stay in a particular village confirms that there is internal migration within Korogocho. This internal migration is, however, relatively low. This finding displays a positive vested interest by villagers in their particular village, possibly translating into vested interests in the upgrading.
- Though there was a low sense of urgency in choosing to live in Korogocho, most reported positive identification with Korogocho. This finding is encouraging for community development components of the upgrading. A strong foundation of community belonging is present. Further, this community development should focus on the characteristic of "living in Korogocho" and the unity of "common needs" and sharing common resources as cohesion strategies.
- There was a moderate awareness of social groups within Korogocho showing a gender based affinity towards membership within the social groups, but low benefits reported from these groups. Women tended to dominate more in these social groups. As lack of financial resources and membership were reported as the greatest reasons for this low capacity, the upgrading could augment these present social groups. By focusing on groups that are already in existence, the upgrading will promote greater community ownership and greater trust of the intentions of the upgrading. In Korogocho, there is a general distrust of the UN-HABITAT and its associates and a frustration with outsiders commanding residents. However, the GoK has been positively received in Korogocho. By using the already imbedded social groups, despite their present limited capacity, these misgivings by residents may be addressed while enhancing the capacity of the social groups.
- There is a high awareness of social amenities within Korogocho and high utilization has been reported. The high utilization is despite the inadequacy of these amenities. Upgrading must enhance these amenities, but also carefully cost and thoroughly publicising these improvements. Upgrading must effectively communicate all their activities with residents in order to promote full utilisation.

- Insecurity is widespread in Korogocho coupled with low feelings of personal safety. For any meaningful upgrading to be appreciated, there is need to integrate security issues within the planning of other services. Without a notiable positive change in security arrangements, there may be no commensurate growth of businesses due to the perceived insecurity. Perhaps, community policing is the way to go in order to achieve long term and sustainable security solutions. Improved security would lead to business expansion and establishment of new ones which would in turn lead to employment creation for youth and improved livelihoods.
- We have established that the state of public health facilities and quality of service is wanting in Korogocho. Most of the health facilities are dilapidated and congested. There is also need to provide sufficient medical staff and improve on the physical facilities by expanding existing ones and or establishing new ones.

### **Economic Analysis**

The upgrading can use findings from the economic data not only to establish the level of the upgrading, but also who and how to engage the residents in the process. Further, this data can inform strategies for economic development and designs for credit schemes. Overall, the data creates an understanding of the economic capacity of households in Korogocho.

- Vegetable selling, Selling used clothes (mitumba), retail shops/ kiosks and salons/barber shops were the most reported businesses. The upgrading should target these businesses when designing entrepreneurial capacity buildings for residents. Vegetable selling requires low skill. Thus, though this is the most common business activity, this finding may also prove that residents need skills training to pursue higher and more lucrative options.
- Operating businesses was the most reported economic activity, showing a preference for this type of economic engagement to earn a livelihood. Unlike other informal settlements in Nairobi, for example Kibera and Mukuru, Korogocho is surrounded by relatively poorer neighbourhoods where wage employment is difficult to come by. Thus it is not surprising that many residents here have opted to operate small businesses to earn a living. Entrepreneurial capacity building and workshop/business space should be given priority in the upgrading. Also, skills and training specific to wage employment such as interviewing, job hunting methods, computer proficiency, and resume writing must also be promoted to give the local youth the competitive edge.
- By analysing household expenditures by income brackets, primary and secondary needs are identified. Food and housing are the first priorities among the lowest income earners, however, as money increases education, health, and clothing spending also increased. Upgrading can address these needs by increasing housing, health, and education infrastructure and economic capacity.
- Borrowing was a common and necessary method of coping with financial instability. Merry-go-round groups and women groups were the most cited as performing better in addressing residents' needs, thus, the upgrading should promote these activities. Merry-go-round and women groups both provide stability and decrease vulnerability in borrowing and promote community cohesion. Besides the merry-go-round and women groups, peoples tended to borrow from their friends and and business owners. The problem with this is that when one

failed to repay, conflicts emerged to threaten relationships and peace. While it would be prudent that the upgrading encourages borrowing from formal organizations and credit schemes, it was also imperative that these formal organizations were also made easily available; for accelerated development.

- An awareness of illnesses and proper identification of the symptoms of these illnesses existed. Public dispensaries were under over-utilised, while cost was cited as a significant barrier to accessing health care. This high awareness of illness is encouraging for the upgrading as it appears that infrastructure and cost is the main barrier to addressing health problems, not lack of knowledge.

### **Physical / Environmental Analysis**

The upgrading can utilise the physical data as a baseline from which to plan infrastructure improvements. Further, plans for these improvements should be shaped by residents' suggested solutions given in this section of the data.

- Almost all residents were renters. Tenure schemes that address renting as an option must be offered.
- Road quality, water consistency, availability of non-pollutant lighting, number of VIP latrines, and adequacy of recreation facilities all need to be improved with upgrading.
- There was a high awareness of various forms of pollution. To address these problems, the following solutions, suggested by the residents, should be pursued in the upgrading.
- Air pollution: alternative disposal methods to burning for waste or a designated burning area away from residences.
- Dust pollution: roads should be paved/ tarred.
- Noise pollution: bars should be located away from residential sectors or noise ordinances should be implemented.
- Smell pollution: proper drainage systems and better latrines should be constructed.
- Water pollution: water pipes should be made of a stronger material than plastic and drainage systems should be better maintained.
- To address long distances, more water points should be established to provide residents with clean piped water and thereby reduce distances and travel time.
- A modern, systematic method of solid waste disposal must be implemented. As of now, "individuals" or 'none' were the disposal methods cited. As many youth groups have fledgling income generating initiatives in this area, the upgrading should systematise and support these as a solution. Further, as disposal is presently disorganised or absent, residents must be educated on the need of such systems so that bad habits are discouraged and good habits of disposal become habituated.
- Word of mouth was overwhelmingly that the most relied upon source of information. When publicising plans, initiatives, and new services, the upgrading should be very cognisant of this source of information. If used correctly and in a carefully organised manner, word of mouth could be an effective method of information distribution. On the other hand, if the upgrading does not pursue a thorough and systematic method of information distribution with an outlet for feedback, word of mouth can be extremely divisive to upgrading plans because of misinformation that can often result in riots.

### **Business Environment**

The survey data on the business environment in Korogocho reveals that there are abundant opportunities for the local business fraternity. This is because there is a ready market from the existing large population.

Due to the structural design of Korogocho (a slum with poor infrastructure), businesses here face many challenges.

- Lack of an established system of accessing capital. As a result many local business people opt to source limited funds from relatives and friends, merry-go-rounds, etc. Formal organizations for lending out money are missing, like banks and microfinance institutions.
- This is an opportunity for the lending institutions to establish strategies of getting involved with the Korogocho business community. The government, through the relevant ministries/ departments should lead the way by enacting policies and strategies to encourage and guide the stakeholders and the business community to set up businesses in Korogocho.
- Poor infrastructure. The existing poor infrastructure is a hindrance to business growth and development. This is because it becomes costly to operate a business here. It is important to address the issue urgently as all types of infrastructure are either lacking, inadequate or in very bad shape.
- Rampant insecurity to be controlled. Due to the poor state of security, business premises have been burgled usually too often, and residents mugged/ attacked, there is a general fear among the residents for their personal safety and their businesses. Thus, this has worked against business expansion. This has been made worse by the fact that there are very few if any banking facilities where business people can keep their money safely as well as facilitating business transactions. Thus, there is need to strengthen security system here. To start with, the local chief's office needs to be beefed up with more Police officers to deal with insecurity and other cases of lawlessness.
- Business licensing needs to be streamlined. The city council requirement that all businesses have to be licensed has presented difficulties among the very small operators. City Council Askaris have not made things easy as they move around checking those who may not have paid. Sometimes the small operators' wares are confiscated or destroyed in the ensuing confusion. The government should establish clear mechanisms to assist the small businesses that are still struggling. Also, corruption among the City Council licensing staff needs to be checked in order to boost the small businesses.
- Alleviation of the rampant pollution. The area of Korogocho is heavily polluted as we have established in the survey. For this reason, it's important for the locals to be mobilized to appreciate a clean environment. It is recommended that the local Chief and other provincial administration apparatus can be sensitized to set aside a day for cleaning Korogocho every month. Such a move would not only create a health living environment but also attract business investments from outsiders.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PUA FINDINGS

The following are recommendations arising from the participatory urban appraisal (PUA) component of the socio-economic survey. They enrich the earlier recommendations from the household survey by spelling and elaborating on the exact issues to be addressed in the Korogocho slum upgrading programme.

### **i) Make the Village as the basis of upgrading**

The history of Korogocho shows that the current residents were taken there through a resettlement or relocation plan by GOK and City Council. This means that the community is not homogenous and divisions exist, from village to village. This is also signified by the big names denoting villages “Highridge” “Grogan” etc. Therefore it is recommended that during upgrading the people’s diversity be addressed through joint forums, the spirit of inclusion should be a pillar in all interventions. The interventions should be focused on promoting cooperation and unity i.e. local co-operatives, micro-finance groups should be the driving force since they can and do enhance spirit of inclusion and sharing of benefits.

### **ii) Operationalize peoples shared vision**

Through the Focus Group Discussions the residents of Korogocho articulated their vision clearly. The vision from the villages called for improvements of land ownership systems with residents requesting for title deeds; good governance in villages thus promoting the participation by all residents and establishment and strengthening of local institutions like, SACCOs health centres, waste recyclers etc to provide residents with various services.

Other areas that required focus is infrastructure improvement and specifically

- Health centres
- Police post
- Garbage management
- Reduction of drug abuse
- Roads improvement
- Water and sanitation facilities
- Street lighting
- Better schools
- Community halls

### **iii) Enhance Business Opportunities**

Through transect mapping various problems and opportunities were identified. The business opportunities identified during this process were mentioned as waste recycling, scrap metal collection and sales, tailoring, biogas production, food kiosks, hair salons, groceries, non formal schools etc. These opportunities can be enhanced through provision of business support services and infrastructure that is through proper markets and capacity building opportunities.

### **iv) Strengthen livelihoods and empowerment programmes to reduce poverty**

The social stratification analysis for Korogocho villages shows that 50% of the people living in Korogocho are the very poor. Therefore dealing with poverty as an issue requires broad interventions mostly addressing not only infrastructure but peoples way of life and sources of livelihood and people’s self esteem. Poverty reduction measures should include safety nets like support to the aged, support to the orphans and care of widows etc. According to the trendline analysis of every aspect of people’s life in all the villages, the following is true;

- Labour is available but demand is low
- Population has tripled
- Food security is low
- Prices have increased

- Income sources have shrunk
- Health facilities are not adequate
- Cash flow is irregular, erratic
- Cash demands sky rocketed
- Road network recently improved
- Environment is degraded and highly polluted
- Latrine construction, pits are order of the day
- Water services have generally improved.

The trendlines show negatively changing environment in-terms of livelihoods and welfare for the people of Korogocho. Therefore in addressing the developing issues, it is important to address the issues of whole personal growth and empowerment and self dignity by improving environmental health in totality.

#### **v) Improve on gender disparity**

The issue of gender disparity in Korogocho villages was very conspicuous. Control over important assets is basically by men while women control utensils and children, chicken. This shows a very weak economic position in the society for women and children. They have no economic power or decision making authority. They own nothing. Therefore the issue of inclusion of women/youth in decision making needs to be given due consideration. They need to be mainstreamed in decision making firstly at community level and then be empowered at household level, through enhancement of skills, capacity etc. At society level, youth and women participation in leadership should be given affirmative action; the ratio of 30% inclusion can be adapted easily. However civil society awareness and empowerment is necessary since marginalization and oppression start at household level. This can be changed through specific interventions that will enable children and women gain economic and decision making power.

#### **vi) Improve women enterprises to inculcate a sense of self dignity**

Women undertake various economic activities in Korogocho. A majority of them are involved in the following;

- Brewing of changaa
- Groceries
- Commercial sex
- Laundry services
- Running day care centres
- TBAs
- Bars/ pubs
- Food vending and Maize roasting

The brewing and selling of local illicit brews, as an income generating enterprise is very dangerous for women. They face harassment from drunkards and the police leading to lack of self dignity. The issue of commercial sex work reflects badly upon women, unlike men in Kenyan Society. Therefore, it is necessary that formal enterprises for women are strengthened while discouraging the ones that demean the dignity of women.

#### **vii) Need to address woes affecting Grogan B (as a special case)**

Grogan B is rated very badly especially in regard to crime occurrence. People from the other villages dread visiting this village. The situation is made worse by the fact that income levels for residents are also very low. It is therefore imperative that issues of Grogan B are tackled as a “special case”. Its integration within the greater Korogocho community is important, however the village has to work on insecurity from within and call for support from outside.

#### **viii) Re-organization of local institutions (CBOs/FBOs) to form umbrella institutions**

Every village in Korogocho has several FBOs and CBOs offering various services. The CBOs need to be re-organized so that they can become stronger by forming umbrella organizations for CBOs

offering similar services in the same village. This would enhance their ability to provide adequate services, by avoiding duplication and unnecessary competition. In so doing, resources can be refocused towards where the given services are most needed i.e. garbage collection groups through an umbrella CBO can easily bargain for support from the City Council.

#### **ix) Crime Hotspots/ safety arrangements**

Through safety audits conducted in the villages, it was established that there were many crime 'hot spots' where different types of crime like robbery, manslaughter, muggings, thuggery, defilement, murder, pick pocketing and burglary took place. The report has shown and named all dangerous spots and it is important that a Korogocho security committee be established, if not already in existence, to map out strategies of controlling crime in the villages. The hotspots should be transformed according to the recommendation of villages, i.e. by installing street lights, constructing police posts or putting up utility infrastructure in all open spaces apart from sports grounds.

#### **x) Strengthen provision of basic services**

People move in and outside the villages looking for services according to mobility mapping findings. The services they search for outside are mainly Church, health services, markets in Kariobangi and Komarock. This shows that there is insufficiency in provision of these services locally. Therefore, the upgrading programme should address such issues by enhancing facilities or providing the infrastructure i.e. local markets and health services.

#### **xi) Conflict prevention, management and peace**

This report has documented the causes of conflicts in Korogocho villages as being brought about by ethnicity, differences at family level, debts, spouse 'snatching', support to vigilante groups, politics and sports arenas. In these conflicts men, women and youth and politicians are active. Therefore, there is need to formulate conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, by putting in place governance structures that promote justice, equality and peace. Tribalism is one single trigger of conflicts and it extremely dangerous and volatile and should be dealt with all sincerity.

#### **xii) Improve Health and Sanitation status in villages**

The health and sanitation practices at village level were assessed and rated medium to poor. It was established that disease occurrence at household level was quite high, with commonest diseases being cholera, typhoid and malaria. Few people treat or boil water before drinking, latrines are dirty, and hand washing practices after using latrines are low, solid waste disposal methods are poor while waste is dumped carelessly. Thus, there is need to plan a comprehensive health and sanitation intervention which addresses all environmental issues in all the villages.

#### **xiii) Co-ordination of CBOs/FBOs Dealing with HIV/AIDS impacts at village level**

HIV/AIDS has generated conflicts at family level and incapacitated family labour. This has worsened the poverty situation in Korogocho. CBOs and FBOs are giving good support to families that are affected and to those infected. However, the support is not well coordinated. This calls for formation of an umbrella body to be dealing with the numerous CBOs offering support in the villages.

#### **xiv) Enhancing Networking through Communication**

The institutional networking among Korogocho organizations is wanting and need to be strengthened. This study has established that the residents are not happy with the mode of communication. Whereas the local institutions have the potential; they are weak because they are many and not properly co-ordinated. Therefore for networks to be strong there is need for the institutions to forge a common front and also communicate within themselves before dealing with the partners. The development partners should also be encouraged to be transparent and to partner with local institutions more objectively in the spirit of private partnerships.

#### **xv) Strengthen sustainability of interventions and development projects**

The sustainability of projects started by communities and implemented in Korogocho was assessed by identifying strengths and weaknesses. In terms of sustainability, most of the projects were rated medium and others as failures. The unsustainability projects were caused by;

- Poor management and corruption leading to misappropriation of funds, among other things
- Tribalism and Nepotism
- Insecurity
- Vandalism
- Alienation of the community
- Low level of contribution by community members

Therefore, and as shown above, the projects and interventions can only be sustainable if community is enlightened and empowered so that they are able to confront the ghosts of nepotism, tribalism and corruption.

#### **xvi) Tackle existing problems broadly and intensively**

All the villages identified their immediate problems that they experience on a daily basis; the very critical ones being;

- Insecurity
- Hunger and inadequate water
- Poor shelter, drainage and sanitation
- Lack of title deeds
- Drug abuse
- HIV/AIDS menace
- Inadequate health facilities.
- Rampant poverty

These challenges should be addressed in totality if Korogocho community has to make any positive development or move.

#### **xvii) Build on existing opportunities**

The opportunities that exist in Korogocho mainly revolved around the following;

- Easy availability of skilled labour from the youth
- Abundance of waste that can be recycled
- Biogas production
- Establishment of non-formal schools
- Development of more rental houses etc

These opportunities need to be enhanced in-order to realize maximum benefits. However, the numerous non-formal schools need to be audited and supported by government now that the GOK has FPE.

#### **xviii) Improve insecurity and invest in recycling of garbage**

If security is improved and recycling business enhanced, Korogocho would be a different settlement where all members of the community would have a permanent source of livelihood and employment. Garbage is a resource that if harnessed properly would promote Agriculture within the vicinity of Nairobi and also interaction.

#### **xix) Leadership of Korogocho**

Among institutions and community groups the main weakness is poor leadership characterized by wrangles, nepotism and misappropriation of funds. This type of leadership is thriving on ignorance, disunity and also due to fragmentation of community efforts. There is need to tap the huge resource that exists in terms of people (numbers) and offer charismatic leadership that is ready to serve and not to be served. In this regard Churches, Mosques have a phenomenal task of reorienting the leaders in all institutions and inculcating values of selflessness, democratic leadership that required if Korogocho has to change in this millennium.

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## Appendix One – The Research TOOLS

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OFFICE OF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

KOROGOCHO SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

NOVEMBER 2009

Household Survey Questionnaire

Interviewer Name.....  
 Respondent Name .....  
 Respondent Address .....  
 Telephone .....  
 Village/ Kijiji.....  
 Other physical details..... details.....  
 SEX of respondent: M / F (circle one)

HOUSEHOLD STATUS OF RESPONDENT	
Head of h/h (not h/w)	1
H/w (not head)	2
H/w and head	3
Other	4

KOROGOCHO VILLAGES	
Korogocho A	1
Korogocho B	2
Grogon A	3
Grogon B	4
Gitathuru	5
Kisumu Ndogo	6
Highridge	7
Nyayo	8

Respondent Tribe :

--

Respondent Religion:

Catholics	1
Protestants	2
Moslems	3
Hindu	4
Atheists	5
Other (specify) ---	6

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT

Married	1
Single	2
Widowed	3
Divorced/separated	4

Q'AIRE SERIAL NO.

I verify that this questionnaire is completed, with the correct respondent. Interviewer.....

Signature.....

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SAMPLING POINT NO. /CLUSTER NO.

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INTERVIEWER NO.

--	--	--	--

SUPERVISOR / TEAM LEADER NO.

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DAY OF THE INTERVIEW

Monday	1
Tuesday	2
Wednesday	3
Thursday	4
Friday	5
Saturday	6
Sunday	7

Checks in fields	Team leader	Audit	Supervisor
Questionnaire			
Back Check			
Accompany			

Interviewer visit

	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Date			
Interviewer			
Result			

Result codes

Completed 1  
 Respondent unavailable 2  
 Refused 3  
 Partially completed 4  
 Other 5

Date of Interview

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Start time..... Finish time .....

Duration of Interview

--	--	--	--



**(II) GROUP DYNAMICS OF KOROGOCHO POPULATION**

Q. No.	Question	Codelist	Code	Filters
Q2a	How long has your household lived in Korogocho? <i>Jamaa yako imeishi Korogocho kwa muda gani?</i>	WRITE IN...(No. of years)		
Q2b	How long has your household lived in this particular village? <i>Jamaa yako imeishi kwa muda gani kijijini hiki?</i>	WRITE IN...(No. of years)		
Q3.	Please tell me the most common social groups you are familiar with in your village in Korogocho? <i>Tafadhali nieleze ni vikundi vipi vya kijamii ambavyo univijua katika kijiji chako humu Korogocho?</i>  CIRCLE ALL KNOWN	Women groups Youth groups Men groups Social welfare groups Merry-go-round Business groups Sports clubs Security groups Ethnic groups Religious groups Political groups Coop groups Other (specify) ----- None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14> Q 12	
Q4	Name the groups of which you are a member? <i>Taja vikundi ambavyo wewe ni mwanachama?</i>	Women groups Youth groups Men groups Social welfare groups Merry-go-round Business groups Sports clubs Security groups Ethnic groups Religious groups Political groups Coop groups Other (specify) ----- None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14>Q 11	
Q5	Of these groups, which ONE <u>best</u> addresses your needs? <i>Kati ya vikundi hivi, ni kipi ambacho hushughulikia mahitaji yako zaidi?</i> (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	Women groups Youth groups Men groups Social welfare groups Merry-go-round/ coop groups Business groups Sports clubs Security groups Ethnic groups Religious groups Political groups Other (specify) -----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	

Q6	How do you rate the benefits you get from this group? <i>Unafaidika kiasi gani kutoka kwa hiki kikundi?</i> <i>SHOW CARD</i>  (GROUP IDENTIFIED IN Q5)	Benefited a great deal Benefited a lot Benefited a little Benefited very little No benefits at all	1 2 3 4 5	
Q7	What could be done to increase the benefits accruing from your group? <i>Ni jambo gani linaweza kufanywa ili kuongeza faida zinatokana na kikundi chako?</i>	WRITE IN...		
Q8	Who are the dominant members of this group? <i>Ni wanachama gani ambao huchangia zaidi katika hiki kikundi?</i>	Women Men Both Men and Women Youth Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05	
Q9	What type of membership exists in this group? <i>Ni aina gani ya uanchama unapatikana katika hiki kikundi?</i> (REFER to Q5)	Open (to anybody) Closed (open only for certain people)	1 2	
Q10	What MAIN issue does this group generally address? <i>Ni jambo gani hasa ambalo hiki kikundi hujishughulisha nalo?</i>  (MENTION ONLY ONE)	Health issues Educational issues Financial issues Funeral arrangements Sport development issues Employment issues Security issues (for safer neighborhood) Religious issues Job creation Others (specify ---- Don't know	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11	
Q11	If NOT a member of any group, ask, why are you not a member of any of these groups? <i>Kama wewe si mwanachama wa kikundi chochote, tafadhali eleza ni kwa nini?</i>	Don't know how to join Not interested Cannot meet the membership terms Am new in this locality Others (specify)	01 02 03 04 05	

**(III) SELF PERCEPTIONS OF KOROGOCHO PEOPLE**

Q. No.	Question	Code List	code	Filters	
Q12	Do you consider yourself a MEMBER of Korogocho? <i>Je, unajitambua kama mwanchama wa Korogocho?</i>	Yes No>Q14	1 2	>Q14	
Q13	If YES, what makes you say so? <i>Kama ni hivyo ni nini kinakufanya kusema hivyo?</i> (GIVE MAIN REASON)	I was born here I live here I own property here I work here I run a business here Others (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06		

Q14	If NO, why do you say so? <i>Kama hapana, nini kinakufanya kusema hivyo?</i> (GIVE MAIN REASON)	I was Not born here I am new here I don't own a property here I am here for a short period Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05		
Q15	What do you consider to be the main defining characteristic of Korogocho people? <i>Unafikiri nini kinachokutambulisha na watu wa Korogocho?</i> (STATE ONE ANSWER)	Being born here Living in Korogocho for a long time Working in Korogocho Doing business in Korogocho Owning property in Korogocho Having ancestors in Korogocho Other (specify) -----	01  02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q16	Would you say that there is a strong <u>SENSE OF BELONGING</u> among Korogocho people? <i>Unaweza kusema kuwa kuna hisia maadhubuti ya ukaazi kati ya watu wa Korogocho?</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q17	Please explain your answer... <i>Tafadhali eleza jibu lako?</i>	WRITE IN...			
Q18.	Are there common things shared by Korogocho people (other than physical amenities schools, water points etc)? <i>Je, kuna vitu vya kawaida vinavyotumiwa kwa pamoja na watu wa Korogocho (mbali na mashule, mifereji n.k)</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q19	If Yes/No to Q18, please explain? <i>Kama ndiyo kwa Q18, Tafadhali eleza?</i>	WRITE IN ....			
Q20	What in your opinion is the MAIN uniting factor among people of Korogocho? <i>Kulingana na maaoni yako, ni jambo gani hasa ambalo linaleta umoja kati ya watu wa Korogocho?</i> (ONLY TWO ANSWERS)	Sharing physical resources Common needs Being a resident Common problems Intermarriages Religion Culture Political inclinations Ethnicity Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
Q21	Do you think those who <u>live</u> in Korogocho MOST OFTEN do so by their own choice? <i>Je Unafikiri wale ambao wanaishi Korogocho wanafanya hivyo kwa hiari yao?</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q22a	Do you <u>live</u> in Korogocho by your own choice? <i>Je, wewe huishi Korogocho kwa hiari yako?</i>	Yes > GO TO Q 25 No	1 2 > Q23		
Q22b	Explain your answer in Q22 above  <i>Eleza jibu lako kwa Q22a</i>	WRITE IN			

Q23	If NO to Q22a above, what is the main reason why you live in Korogocho? <i>Kama hapana kwa Q23 hapo juu, ni kwa sababu gani hasa unaishi Korogocho?</i> (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	I work here/ nearby Cheap rent Stay with friends/ relatives I own a property here I have a business here Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q24	Do you think those who <u>work</u> in Korogocho do so by their own choice? <i>Je wafikiri wale ambao hufanya kazi Korogocho hufanya hivyo kwa hiari yao?</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q25	Do you <u>work</u> in Korogocho? <i>Je wewe mwenyewe unafanya kazi Korogocho?</i>	Yes>CONTINUE No	1 2	>Q30	
Q26	Do you <u>work</u> in Korogocho by your own choice? <i>Je, wewe mwenyewe unafanya kazi Korogocho kwa hiari yako?</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q27	If YES to Q26 above, what is the main reason why you <u>work</u> in Korogocho? <i>Kama NDIO kwa Q25 hapo juu, ni kwasaababu gani hasa unafanya kazi Korogocho?</i> (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	Cheap rent Stay with friends/ relatives I own a property here I have a business here Other (specify) ----	1 2 3 4 5		
Q28	How would you rate your satisfaction of <u>living</u> in Korogocho? <i>Unaridhikia kiasi gani kuishi Korogocho?</i> SHOW CARD	Very satisfied satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied	1 2 3 4 5		
Q29	How would you rate your satisfaction of <u>working</u> in Korogocho? <i>Unaridhika kiasi gani kuhudumu Korogocho?</i> SHOW CARD	Very satisfied satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied	1 2 3 4 5		

**(IV) SOCIAL AMENITIES IN KOROGOCHO**

Q30 – Q45. For each of the social amenities available in your community, please indicate their adequacy, accessibility, utilization and condition? (MULTI-MENTION) (PROBE BUT DO NOT PROMPT) WRITE IN APPROPRIATE CODE AS SHOWN AT THE BOTTOM OF TABLE

*Kwa kila vifaa vya kijamii vinavyopatikana katika kijiji chako, tafadhali onyesha utoshelezaji, upatikanaji, utumizi na hali ya hivyo vifaa.*

	i) Available Amenities	Yes	no	ii) Adequacy <i>utosheleshaji</i>	iii) Accessibility <i>ufikiaji</i>	iv) Utilization <i>utumiaji</i>	v) Condition <i>hali ya vifaa</i>
Q30a	Schools (public)						
Q30b	Schools (NGO, CBO, religious, private etc)						
Q31a	Health facilities (public)						
Q31b	Health facilities (private, NGO, CBOs, religious, etc)						
Q32	GoK offices						
Q33	NCC offices						
Q34	Police (security)						
Q35	NGO/CBO offices						
Q36	Water points						
Q37	Sanitation/ drainage facilities						
Q38	Roads						

Q39	Telephone						
Q40	Electricity in home						
Q41	Shops						
Q42	Banks						
Q43	Social halls						
Q44	Technical training facilities						
Q45	Places of worship						
Q46	Other(specify)...						
	CODES =	Yes -No -	1 2	1 Adequate 2 Not Adequate	1 Easily accessible 2 Not accessible	1 Fully utilized 2 Not fully utilized	1 Good condition 2 Poor condition

**(V) DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION**

Q47	List ONE MAJOR development initiative in your village in Korogocho known to you (Single Mention). <i>Orodhesha mradi mmoja wa kimaendeleo unaojua katika kijiji chako?</i>	Schools Health facilities Playgrounds Water points Toilets Drainage Roads Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q48	Who initiated this project? Nani walianzisha mradi huu? SHOW CARD	Local (Korogocho) people Local leaders NGO/CBOs Religious organization Government of Kenya (GoK) Nairobi City Council Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q49	How much were you involved in the starting of this project? <i>Ulihusika kiasi gani katika uanzilishi wa mradi huu.</i> SHOW CARD	Involved a great deal Involved a lot Involved a little Not involved Not involved at all	1 2 3 4 5		
Q50	Were people in your village consulted in identifying this project? <i>Je wakaazi wa kijiji chako walishauriwa katika kutambua mradi huu?</i>	Yes No Don't Know	1 2 3		
Q 51	To what extent are local people involved in the <u>management</u> of the said project? <i>Ni kwa kiasi gani ambacho wakaazi wanahusishwa katika usimamizi wa mradi uliotajwa?</i>	Involved a great deal Involved a lot Involved a little Not involved Not involved at all Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6		
Q52	In your capacity as a resident of Korogocho how would you rate your <u>willingness</u> to participate in local development projects? <i>Wewe kama mkaazi wa Korogocho, una hiari kiasi gani ya kushiriki katika miradi ya maendeleo kijijini?</i> SHOW CARD	Very Willing Willing Neutral Not willing Very unwilling Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6		

Q53	In general, how would you describe the way development projects are <u>managed</u> here in Korogocho? <i>Kwa jumla, unaweza kueleza jinsi usimamizi wa miradi ya maendeleo kijijini?</i> SHOW CARD	Very well managed Well managed Neutral Badly managed Very badly managed Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6		
Q53b	Is there a common sense of networking among these development projects?	Yes No	1 2		
Q54	In your opinion how <u>relevant</u> are the development projects initiated here in addressing the needs of Korogocho people? <i>Kwa maoni yako, miradi ya maendeleo yanayoanzishwa hapa yanalingana na mahitaji ya wakaaji wa Korogocho?</i> SHOW CARD	very relevant Relevant Not relevant Not relevant at all Don't know	1 3 4 5 6		
Q55	How much are you <u>attached</u> (experience a sense of belonging) to the development projects that have been initiated here in your village in Korogocho? <i>Unahusiana kiasi gani na miradi ya maendeleo yanayoanzishwa katika kijiji chako hapa Korogocho?</i> SHOW CARD	Attached a great deal Attached a lot Attached a little Not Attached Not attached at all Don't know	1 3 4 5 6 7		
Q55b	What is the role of local authorities / elderly within these projects / communication? Are they supporting community or outside efforts?  <i>Je, jukumu la shirika la serikali za mtaa/ wazee kwa hiyo miradi ni gani? Je wao husaidia jamii katika hizi vijiji hama usaidizi utoka nje?</i>	WRITE IN			

**(VI) KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EXISTING PROBLEMS/NEEDS**

Q56	Name the LEADING problem in this household? <i>Taja shida moja kubwa katika nyumba hii?</i>  (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	Marital misunderstandings Low income Prevalence of disease School fees Lack of adequate shelter Drunkenness Drug abuse Infidelity None Other (specify) ----	01 02  03 04  05 06 07 08 09 10		
Q57	What is the major cause of this problem <i>Nini hasa kinacho sababisha shida hii?</i>	WRITE IN			

Q58a	In your opinion, please name the LEADING problem in this village? <i>Kwa maoni yako, tafadhali taja shida kubwa katika hiki kijiji?</i> (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	Inaccessibility during rains Insecurity Lack of electricity Prevalence of disease General pollution Drunkenness Drug abuse Inadequate schools Inadequate health facilities Other (specify) --- Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		
Q58b	If insecurity is a problem, what kind of insecurity/ crime is prevalent? petty theft/mugging, house or business burglary, rape  <i>Kama hali ya usalama ni shida, ni shida gani hasa</i>	Petty theft /mugging House or business burglary Rape		1 2 3	
Q59	In your own opinion, give ONE MAJOR cause of this problem? <i>Kwa maoni yako peana sababu kubwa ya shida hii?</i> (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	WRITE IN			
Q60	In your own opinion, give ONE MAJOR SOLUTION to this problem?  <i>Kwa maoni yako peana tatuo kubwa la shida hii?</i> (ONLY ONE ANSWER)	WRITE IN			

**(VII) CONFLICT RELATED ISSUES**

Q61	Mention ONE common cause of conflict in this household? <i>Taja sababu moja ya mtarafuku katika nyumba hii?</i>	Marital problems Money issues Children issues Drunkenness Drug abuse Food issues Irresponsibility Other (specify) ---- No conflict	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09		
Q62	Mention ONE leading cause of conflict among the people of Korogocho? <i>Taja sababu kubwa inayoleta mtarafuku au uhasama kati ya watu hapa Korogocho?</i>	Land issues Rent issues Insecurity issues Tribal animosities Administrative matters Religious differences Political differences Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q63	Name TWO major parties that are persistently in conflict in this village? <i>Taja vyama/ vikundi viwili kubwa ambavyo zinazozana mara kwa mara katika kijiji hiki?</i>	WRITE IN....			

Q64	What is the most common consequence from these conflicts?  Ni nini matokeo ya mizozano hii? (ONE ANSWER)  DO NOT PROMPT	Fights Destruction of property/houses Displacement of residents Deaths Burning of structures Increased insecurity Arrests Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q65	In your own opinion, how can this conflict be overcome? <i>Kwa maoni yako, ni vipi mizozano huu unaweza kusuluhishwa?</i> (REFER TO Q62)	WRITE IN....			

**(VIII) HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STATUS**

Q66	What is the MAIN source of income for the household? <i>Mapato makubwa ya nyumba hii yanatokana na nini?</i>	Business Wage/ employment Rental Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04	CONTINUE >Q68 >Q68 >Q68	
Q67	If the MAIN source of income is business, what type of business do you deal with? <i>Kama mapato yanatokana na biashara, ni biashara gani unajishughulisha nayo?</i>	Vegetable selling Water vending Kiosk Shop Selling 'mitumba' Eating house Posho mill Salon / barber shop Bars/ 'Busaa' outlets Butcheries Selling herbs Milk shop Washing / ironing clothes Kerosene shops Charcoal shops Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16		
Q68	How many people depend on the income earned in this household? <i>Ni watu wangapi wanategemea mapato ya nyumba hii?</i> (INCLUDE ALL DEPENDANTS)	WRITE IN			
Q69	Of your monthly income, approximately how much do you spend on the following in a month? <i>Kutoka kwa mapato ya mwezi, unatumia kiasi gani kwa yafuatayo?</i>	i) Housing (rent)	Kshs----		
		ii) Food	Kshs----		
		iii) Health	Kshs----		
		iv) Clothing	Kshs----		
		v) Education	Kshs----		
		vi) Transport	Kshs----		
		vii) Leisure	Kshs----		
		viii) Other (Specify) ____	Kshs----		

Q70	Has this household borrowed money/ asset recently? <i>Je nyumba hii imekopa pesa au mali yeyote hivi karibuni?</i>	YES NO>Q72	1 2	>Q72	
Q71	If the household has borrowed money, from who has the household borrowed money/ asset recently? <i>Kama nyumba hii imekopa pesa au mali yeyote, je imekopa kutoka wapi hivi karibuni?</i>	Relatives Friends Banks Business owners Micro Finance Institutions Merry-go-round Loan sharks/ shylocks Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 09		
Q72	Where do you purchase most of household food items? Wewe hununua wapi vyakula?  (ONE ANSWER ONLY)	Open market Kiosks / Retail Shop (Nearby) Supermarket in the area Supermarket outside the area Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05		
Q73	How many hours in a day do you spend doing the following? <i>Wewe hutumia masaa mangapi katika siku kufanya yafuatayo?</i>	<div>i) Usual Work (main occupation)</div> <div>ii) Other Works</div> <div>iii) Resting at home</div> <div>iv) Visiting Friends / Relatives</div> <div>v) Sleeping</div> <div>vi) Others (Specify)</div> <div></div>	<div>-</div> <div>-</div> <div>-</div> <div>-</div> <div>-</div> <div>-</div> <div></div>		

**(X) ASSETS PROFILE**

Q74	Can you tell me the kitchen utensils/ facilities owned by this household? <i>Tafadhali nieleze/nitajie vifaa vya jikoni vinavyopatikana katika nyumba hii?</i>	Metal pots / sufuria /kettles Three cooking stones Jiko – charcoal Kerosene stove Gas electric stove Gas/ electric oven Metal knives for chopping Ceramic serving dishes Glass cups Soda or beer bottles Fridge / Freezer Other (specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		
-----	---	--	--	--	--

Q75	Do you have/own any of the following entertainment/communication assets in this household? <i>Je una vifaa vifuatayo vya maburudisho na mawasiliano katika hii nyumba?</i>	TV – black and white	01		
		TV – colour	02		
		Radio	03		
		Radio cassette player	04		
		Video machine	05		
		Mobile phone	06		
		Fixed line phone	07		
		Camera (normal)	08		
		Cassette player	09		
		CD player	10		
		Video camera	11		
		Sewing machine	12		
		Sofa sets	13		
		Tables	14		
		Chairs	15		
		Stools	16		
		None	17		
		Other (specify) ...	18		

Q76	Which, if any, of the following other assets do you have? <i>Ni ipi, kama ipo, kati ya mali ifuatayo ,mnayo?</i>	Car	01		
		Pick-up	02		
		Truck/ Lorry	03		
		Matatu	04		
		Motorcycle	05		
		Bicycle	06		
		Handicart	07		
		Other (specify)	08		
		none	09		

**(IX) NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

Q77	Do members of this household get enough food to eat? <i>Je watu wa nyumba hii hupata chakula cha kutosha?</i>	Yes (GO TO Q79) No	1 2	>q79	
Q78	If NO, how do you cope? <i>Kama hapana, munaishi au kujimudu vipi?</i>	Skipping a meal Eating less Borrowing food Scavenging Sending children to ask for handouts Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q79	What is the most common meal taken for <u>breakfast</u> in this household? <i>Ni kiamsha kimyua gani ambacho watu hula katika nyumba hii kwa kawaida?</i>	Tea only Tea/Toast/Mandazi Porridge Last night's food remains None Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q80	What is the most common meal taken for <u>lunch</u> in this household? <i>Watu wa nyumba hii hupata chakula kipi cha mchana kwa kawaida?</i>	Githeri Ugali Chapati Rice Chips Porridge None Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q81	How frequent do you eat <u>meat/fish/chicken</u> in this household? <i>Ni mara ngapi nyinyi hula</i>	Daily Twice a week Once a week	1 2 3		

	<i>nyama/samaki/kuku katika nyumba hii?</i>	Once a month Don't eat at all	4 5		
Q82	What is the most common meal taken for dinner in this household? <i>Ni chakula kipi huliwa sana katika nyumba hii jioni?</i>	Githeri Ugali Chapati Rice Chips Porridge Other (specify) --- None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q83	Do you sometimes miss a meal in this household? <i>Je wakati nyingine nyinyi hukosa chakula katika nyumba hii?</i>	Yes No> Q86	1 2		
Q84	How often do you miss a meal in this household? <i>Ni mara ngapi nyinyi hukosa chakula katika nyumba hii?</i>	Very frequent Frequent Not frequent rarely	1 2 3 4		
Q85	What is the biggest reason for missing a meal? <i>Ni sababu gani kubwa inayofanya chakula kukosekana?</i>  (ONE ANSWER ONLY)	By choice No money No time Health grounds Religious reasons Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q86	Please tell me in your own opinion, which are the leading <u>health</u> problems in your village?  <i>Tafadhali nieleze kwa maoni yako ni matatizo gani ya kiafya inaongoza katika kijiji chako?</i>  (DO NOT PROMPT)  CIRCLE <u>TWO</u>	HIV/AIDS Malaria Typhoid TB Respiratory Tract infections Skin diseases Diarrhea Kwashiorkor Eye Infections STDs Dental problems Others (specify) --	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		
Q87	What is the major symptom of the disease you have mentioned in Q86? <i>Ni dalili gani kubwa ya ugonjwa uliotaja katika Q86?</i>	WRITE IN.....			
Q88	How frequent do you experience ill health in this household? <i>Ugonjwa hutokea mara ngapi katika nyumba hii?</i>	Very frequent Frequent Rarely Never	1 2 3 4		
Q89	How many people do you know who have died of HIV/AIDS in your village within the last 6 months? <i>Unajua watu wangapi waliofariki kutoka na HIV/AIDS katika kijiji chako kwa muda wa miezi 6 uliopita?</i>	Very many Many Few Very few None Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6		

Q90a	In your opinion how serious is the problem of HIV/AIDS in your village? <i>Kwa maoni yako, shida ya HIV/AIDS imeathiri kiasi gani katika kijiji chako?</i>	Very serious Serious Not serious Not a problem Don't know GO TO Q 90 C	1 2 3 4 5		
Q90b	Explain your answer?  Eleza jibu lako?	WRITE IN.....			
Q90c	Do you have a VCT centre in this village? <i>Kuna kituo cha VCT kijijini mwako?</i>	YES NO Don't Know	1 2 3		
Q90d	Do you know the services at the VCT centres? <i>Je unajua huduma zinazopatikana kwa kituo cha VCT?</i>	YES NO	1 2		
Q90e	Has any member of this household visited such a centre in the last 1 year? <i>Je mtu wa nyumba hii ashawahi kutembelea kituo kama hiki katika muda wa mwaka mmoja uliopita?</i>	YES NO Don't know	1 2 3		
Q91	When a member of this household experiences ill health, what do you do? <i>Mnafanyaje mmojawapo wa nyumba hii akiugua?</i>	Purchase medicine (from shop or pharmacy) Use public dispensary Use public hospital Use private clinic Use private hospital Use traditional medicine Others (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q92	Who often gets sick in this household? <i>Ni nani huwa mgonjwa kila mara katika nyumba hii?</i> ONE ANSWER ONLY	Infant (less than 5 years) Children (6 – 12 years) Youth (13 - 18 years) Adults (18 – 65 years) Elderly (66+) Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05		
Q93	Do you often get medicine in the health facility that you frequent? <i>Je, wewe hupata madawa kwenye kituo cha afya unachotembelea mara kwa mara?</i>	Yes No GO TO Q 95a	1 2	>Q95a	
Q94	How would you describe the cost of medicine? Is it free, cheap, expensive or very expensive? <i>Je ungesemaje kuhusu gharama ya madawa? i bure, bei ya chini, bei ya juu, ama bei ya juu kabisa?</i>	Free Cheap Expensive Very Expensive	1 2 3 4		
Q95a	IF DOES NOT GET MEDICINE FROM THE HEALTH FACILITY THEY VISIT ASK, where do you get it? <i>Na nyinyi hupata madawa kutoka wapi?</i>	Shops Chemists Public dispensaries/ hospitals Private Clinics/ hospitals hospitals Traditional medicine-men Others (Specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q95b	In your opinion, what is the name of the most reliable <u>health facility</u> used by the people of this village? <i>Kwa maoni yako, ni hospitali gani ambayo watu wa kijiji hiki huamini na kuhudhuria</i>	NAME of health facility	Public Private Religious NGO's Other	01 02 03 04 05	

	zaidi?				
<b>(XI) HOUSING CONDITIONS</b>					
Q96	What is the MAIN type of building materials used to construct this house?  <i>Ni aina gani ya bidhaa za ujenzi vilivyotumika kujenga nyumba hii?</i>  OBSERVE AND RECORD / ALSO ASK IF NOT SURE ESPECIALLY IF WALL IS PLASTERED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE	<u>i) Wall</u> Natural stones 01 Timber 02 Mud 03 Paper 04 Corrugated iron sheets 05 Other (specify) --- 06  <u>ii) Floor</u> Cemented 01 Earth 02 Other (specify) --- 03  <u>iii) Roof</u> Corrugated iron sheets 01 Tiles 02 Paper 03 Polythene paper 04 Other (specify) ---- 05			
Q97a	Who owns the house (structure) you occupy?  <i>Nani mwenye jengo unamoishi?</i>	Owner occupied 01 Rental 02 Family provided 03 Don't know 04 Other (specify) --- 05			
Q97b	What is the approximate seize of the structure? <i>Ukubwa wa hilo jengo ni kama kiasi gani?</i>	WRITE IN..			
Q98	In your own opinion do you think the room size is adequate for the use by the household members?  <i>Kwa maoni yako, unafikiri kiasi cha chumba kinatosheleza matumizi ya watu wa nyumba hii?</i> <i>SHOW CARD</i>	Very adequate 1 Adequate 2 Not adequate 3 Not adequate at all 4 Don't know 5			
Q99	How many rooms does your household have altogether? <i>Nyumba yako ina vyumba VIngapi kwa kijumla?</i> (TOILETS, BATHROOMS AND STORES ARE NOT INCLUDED)	1 room 1 2 rooms 2 3 rooms 3 4 rooms 4 5+ rooms 5			
Q100	Number of household members divided by number of rooms? <i>Idadi ya watu wa nyumba juu ya idadi ya vyumba?</i>	(INTERVIEWERS TO CALCULATE)			
Q101	In your opinion how would you rate the quality of the house you live in? <i>Kwa maoni yako,eleza hali ya nyumba unayoishi vipi?</i>	Excellent 1 Good 2 Fair 3 Poor 4 Very poor 5 Don't know 6			
Q102	Give us ONE MAIN housing problem	High rent 01			

	faced by this household? <i>Taja shida moja kubwa ya makaazi inayopatikana katika nyumba hii?</i>	Congestion Poor walls Poor roofing Poor floor Lack of privacy Other (specify) ---	02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q103	Suggest ONE WAY of solving this problem? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha shida hii?</i> (REFER TO Q102)	WRITE IN ....			
Q104	Who owns the land you live on? <i>Nani anamiliki ardhi ukaapo?</i>	I own it Central Government Landlord Community Nairobi City Council Other, (specify).... Don't know	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		

**(XII) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Q105	What is the MAIN type of road (where vehicles can pass) that serves this village? <i>Ni aina gani ya barabara zinazo hudumui zinazodumu katika kijiji hiki?(zinazoweza kutumiwa na magari)</i>	Tarmac road Murram road Earth road No road access Other, (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05		
Q106	What is the MAIN type of pedestrian access serving your residence? <i>Ni aina gani ya njia za miguu zinazohudumu katika makaazi yako?</i>	Tarmac Paved Earth Other, (specify) ---	01 02 03 04		
Q107	What is the MAIN constraint associated with accessibility for your village? <i>Ni kizuizi kipi kikuu kinachohusiana na uwezekano wa kupenya kijiji hiki?</i>	Poor roads Long distance to roads Fewer matatus / buses High bus fare Lack of access roads Poor visibility/lighting Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q108	What is the MAIN constraint associated with accessibility for your household? <i>Ni kizuizi kipi kikuu kinacho husiana na uwezekano wa ufikaji wa nyumba yako?</i>	Poor roads Poor pedestrian access Insecurity Lack of street lights Lack of/ poor bridges Human congestion Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q109	How do you dispose-off <u>human waste</u> from this household? <i>Watu huenda choo wapi kwa hii familia?</i>  CIRCLE MAIN ONE	Sewer connection/Septic tank Private pit latrine Communal pit latrine Communal paying latrine Open spaces Rubbish heap Flying toilets Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q110	Do you have piped water within 100m vicinity to your house? <i>Je mna maji yamfereji katika umabali wa mita mia moja (100m) kutoka nyumbani kwako?</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q111.	What is the main source of drinking	Piped water in			

	water for this household? <i>je mnapata maji yenu ya kunywa kutoka wapi?</i>	house/compound Piped water outside house (communal) Private well/ bore-hole in house within compound Water tank in house/ compound Water tankers/ vendors Rivers/ dams Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
112	How reliable is the MAIN source of water? <i>Je hapo mnapopata maji panaweza kutegemewa kwa kiwango kipi?</i> SHOW CARD	Very reliable Reliable Unreliable Very unreliable	1 2 3 4		
Q113	How would you rate the quality of water from this MAIN source? <i>Unaweza kuiweka hali ya hayo maji katika kiwango kipi?</i>	Very high quality Good quality Poor quality Very poor quality	1 2 3 4		
Q114	Does this household buy water for its use? <i>Je, mnanunua maji ya kutumia hapa nyumbani?</i>	YES NO > Q 116	1 2		
Q115	If YES at Q114 ASK, how much does the household spend on water per day? <i>Kama ndio munatumia kiasi cha pesa ngapi kununua maji kwa siku hapa nyumbani?</i>	WRITE IN...			
Q116	What is the main problem faced by this household in getting water? <i>Ni shida gani kubwa ambayo hukabili nyumba hii katika kutafuta maji?</i>	Source unreliable Source too far Water too expensive Poor water quality Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05		
Q117	Suggest ONE way of solving this problem? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha shida hii?</i>	(WRITE IN ONE ANSWER ONLY)			
Q118	What is the most common mode of <u>wastewater</u> disposal in this household? <i>Ni njia gani ya kutoa /kutupa maji machafu inayotumika nyumbani?</i> (ASK & OBSERVE)	Sewer/ Septic tank Constructed trenches Natural drainage Open spaces Other, (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05		
Q119	What types of storm drainage facilities are available here? (ASK & OBSERVE) <i>Ni aina gani ya mitaro ina patikana hapa?</i>	Constructed trenches Natural drainage both	1 2 3		

Q120	What lighting energy system do you use in this household?  <i>Mnatumia nini kama nisati ya mwangaza hapa nyumbani?</i>  CIRCLE MAIN ONE	Paraffin lamp Pressure lamp Candle/ traditional kerosene lamp Electricity Solar Generator Battery system/ car battery Fire Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09		
Q121	Do you have public telephones within easy reach say 300m? <i>Je, mna simu za jamii /umma zinazopatikana kwa urahisi tuseme katika umbali wa 300m?</i>	Yes No	1 2		
Q122	What is the MAIN mode of telephone communication in this village? <i>Ni njia gani kuu ya simu mnayotumia kuwasiliana katika hiki kijiji?</i>	Mobile phone (within household) Public booths Private landlines Telephone bureaus No phone links Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q123	What is the MAIN problem that you face in regard to telephone communication in this village? <i>Ni shida gani kuu ya mawasiliano ya simu katika kijiji hii?</i>	No access Limited access High cost Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04		
Q124a	Suggest one solution to the problem of telephone communication in this village? <i>Taja suluhisho moja ya shidaya mawasiliano ya simu katika hii kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN			
Q124b	What is the main form of communication among the villagers? <i>Ni aina gani kuu ya mawasilianoipo kati ya wanakijiji?</i>	Word of mouth Posters Announcements Letters Loud speakers Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q124c	What is the main form of communication used to reach out to the villagers by outsiders? <i>Watu kutoka nje ya kijiji hiki hutumia njia gani ya mawasiliano kufikia wanakijiji?</i>	Word of mouth Posters Announcements Letters Loud speakers Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q124d	Explain existing systems of communication in this village? <i>Eleza namna ya mawasiliano katika kijiji hiki?</i>	WRITE IN.....			
Q124e	Do you feel well informed? <i>Je wajihisi kwamba hupata habari inavyostahili?</i>	Yes No	1 >Q125 2		
Q124f	If NOT, how could the system of communication be improved? <i>Kama hupati habari ya kutosha, ni nini inayoweza kufanywa ili kuimarisha mawaziliano?</i>	WRITE IN			

**(XIII) ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

Q125	Who provides <u>solid waste</u> services (street cleaning, storage, collection, transportation and disposal) in this area? <i>Ni nani hutoa huduma za takataka katika sehemu hii?(usafishaji wa barabara, uhifadhi, uokotaji uasafirishaji na utupaji)</i> (TWO TOP ONES)	NCC NGOs CBOs Private companies Individuals None Other, (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q126	In your own opinion, how do you rate the provision of <u>solid waste management</u> services in this village? <i>Kwa maoni yako, huduma za usimamizi na utoaji wa takataka katika hiki kijiji hiki ni wa hali gani?</i>	Very adequate Adequate Poor Very poor None existent	1 2 3 4 5		
Q127	Suggest ONE way of improving provision of solid waste management services in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kuboresha huduma za usimamizi wa takataka katika hiki kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN---			
Q128	What is the ONE MAJOR source of <u>air pollution</u> (smoke) in your village? <i>Ni chanzo gani kuu cha uchafuzi wa hewa kutokana na moshi katika kijiji chako?</i>	Residential houses Commercial activities Burning waste Dumping sites within villages Dandora NCC dumping site Others (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06		
Q129	What is the ONE leading effect of <u>air pollution</u> by <u>smoke</u> in this village? <i>Ni nini madhara ya uchafuzi wa hewa au moshi katika hiki kijiji?</i>	Poor health Breathing problems Eye irritation Choking Respiratory infections Discomfort Don't know Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q130	Suggest ONE way of solving the problem of smoke polluting the air in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha shida ya uchafuzi wa hewa kutokana na moshi katika kijiji hiki?</i>	WRITE IN ----			
Q131	What is the MAJOR source of <u>dust- that pollutes the air</u> in this village? <i>Ni chanzo gani kuu cha vumbi ambayo uchafua hewa hapa kijijini mwako?</i>	Unpaved roads Unpaved pedestrian accesses Open spaces Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04		
Q132	What is the effect of <u>air pollution</u> as a result of DUST in this village? <i>Ni madhara gani yanayoletwa na vumbi hapa kijijini?</i>	Respiratory effects Eye infections Food contamination Water contamination Body irritation Other (specify) ---- Don't know	01 02 03 04 05 06 07		
Q133	Suggest ONE way of solving the problem of dust in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha tatizo la vumbi hapa kijijini?</i>	WRITE IN ----			
		Code list	2 <sup>nd</sup> mention	3 <sup>rd</sup> mention	

Q134	In your opinion what are the 3 MAIN sources of <u>air pollution</u> from SMELL in this village? <i>Taja vyanzo vitatu vya uchafuzi wa harufu katika kijiji hiki?</i>  (MENTION TOP 3)	1. Solid wastes/garbage 2. Pit latrines 3. Waste waters 4. Scattered Human waste 5. Polluted water ways 6. Stagnant waters 7. Commercial activities 8. None 9. Other (specify)---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09		
Q135	What are the 3 major effects of <u>AIR pollution</u> from SMELL in this village? <i>Taja madhara matatu ya uchafuzi wa hewa kutokana na harufu mbaya hapa kijijini?</i> (MENTION TOP 3)	1. Respiratory effects 2. Discomfort 3. Irritation 4. Vomiting 5. Loss of appetite 6. Headaches 7. None 8. Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08		
Q136	Suggest ONE way of solving the problem of <u>smell</u> in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha tatizo la harufu katika hiki kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN.....				
Q137	What is the MAJOR source of <u>noise pollution</u> in your village? <i>Taja chanzo kimoja cha uchafuzi kinachotokana na kelele katika kijiji chako?</i> ONE ANSWER ONLY	Blacksmiths activities Loud music from electronic shops Noise from bars Noise from religious gatherings/ institutions Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05			
Q138	What are the major effects of <u>noise pollution</u> in this village? <i>Ni nini madhara ya uchafuzi unaotokana na kelele katika kijiji hiki?</i>	Hearing problems Headaches Disruption of sleep Discomfort Don't know Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06			
Q139	Suggest ONE way of solving the problem of noise polluting the peace in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha tatizo la uchafu unaotokana na kelele katika hiki kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN .....				

			1 <sup>st</sup> mention	2 <sup>nd</sup> mention	3 <sup>rd</sup> mention	
Q140	What are the major <u>sources of water pollution</u> in this village? <i>Ni nini chanzo cha uchafuzi wa maji katika kijiji hiki?</i>  (MENTION TOP 3)	Solid waste Waste water Storm drainage Overflowing pit latrines Human waste Siltation Don't Know None Other (specify) ---	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	

Q141	What are the major effects of water pollution in this village? <i>Ni madhara gani ya uchafuzi wa maji katika kijiji hiki?</i>	Water borne diseases Smelly water Rendering water unusable Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04		
Q142	Suggest ONE way of solving the problem of water pollution in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha tatizo la uchafuzi wa maji katika hiki kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN---			
Q143	Are you aware of any form of land degradation in this village <i>Je unajua aina yeyote ya uharibifu wa ardhi katika hiki kijiji?</i>	Yes No	1 2	> Q145	
Q144	If YES at Q 143 ASK, what is the most common form of land degradation? <i>Kama ndio, ni aina gani ya uharibifu wa ardhi unaopatikana sana hapa kijijini?</i> INTERVIEWER OBSERVE	Soil erosion Clearing of trees/ vegetation Open quarries Don't know Other (specify) ----	01 02 03 04 05		
Q145	Suggest ONE major way of solving land degradation in this village? <i>Taja njia moja ya kusuluhisha uharibifu wa ardhi katika hii kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN ---			

**SAFETY AND SECURITY SITUATION: PART A**

Q146	How is your personal feeling of security in this village? Do you feel safe? <i>Je, kibinafsi unahisi aje kuhusu usalama katika kijiji hiki. Unajisikia uko salama?</i>	Yes .....1 No .....2 Sometimes .....3	
Q147	Which is the MOST prevalent crime in this village? Is it Petty theft/mugging; burglary (house or business) or rape?  <i>Taja shida MOJA kubwa ya kiusalama ambayo hukabili wanakijiji hapa? ni wizi mdogo mdogo, wizi wa nyumba/nduka, kunajisiwa kwa akina mama/wasichana?</i>	Petty theft/muggings ...1 Burglary ..... 2 Rape .....3 Other (specify) .....4 Robbery .....5	
Q148	In this village, name TWO areas that are HOTSPOTS for this type of crime? (DESCRIBE) <i>Taja pahali ambapo visa vya usalama hupatikana kwa hiki kijiji (kama hizi) sana sana?</i>	_____ 2. _____	
Q149	Suggest TWO things that could be done to improve urban safety/security in the village? <i>Taja njia mbili ambazo zinawezesha kuboresha usalama kwenye kijiji hiki?</i>	WRITE IN	
Q150	Which group of people is at risk' of being MOST affected /targeted by crime/violence? Is it Women, Youth, Elderly, or Immigrants? other (specify) (ONE ANSWER ONLY) <i>Ni makundi gani ya watu ambayo hulengwa hama hulemewa na hali ya usalama sana hapa kijijini? Ni akina mama, vijana, wazee, ama waamiaji?</i>	Women .....1 Youth .....2 Elderly .....3 Immigrants .....4 Children ..... 5 Other (specify)..... 6	
Q151	Which group/persons are most likely to be the perpetrators of crime/violence? Is it the youth, immigrants, police? <i>Ni makundi gani ya watu ambayo yanaweza kuendeleza visa vya kutotii sheria / usalama – ni vijana, wahamiaji ama polisi?</i>	Youth .....1 Immigrants .....2 Police ..... 3 Other (specify).....4	
Q152	Who, in your opinion is responsible for enhancing	Police.....1	

	safety/security in the village? (Police, NGOs, Vigilantes, Everyone, Other (specify) <i>Ninani kwa maoni yako, ambaye ameendeleza/ akachangia kuleta hali ya usalama/ utulivu hapa kijijini mwenu? (polisi, mashirika yasio ya kiserikali, vijikundi vya usalama vya wanavijiji, kila mtu, ama wengine?)</i>	Local NGOs .....2 Vigilantes .....3 Everyone ..... 4 Other (Specify) ..... 5	
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**PART B: SPACE, LIGHTING, SIGNAGE, MOVEMENT PREDICTORS, ESCAPE ROUTES**

Q153	As far as you know, at what time of the day do people use this area: (Watu wengi hulumia eneo hili):	During the day .....1 In the evening .....2	
Q154	In your view, do you think there is adequate lighting in this area (Kwa maoni yako, kuna stima/taa ya kutosha katika eneo hili )?	Yes .....1 >Q156 No .....2	
Q155	If NO, how can this be improved (ONE ANSWER ONLY)? <i>Kama hapana, kuna njia gani ya kuimarisha ili jambo?</i>	WRITE IN	
Q156	If you were not familiar with the place, would it be easy to find your way around? <i>Iwapo wewe ni mgeni na huelewi na mahali hapo, itakuwa ni rahisi kuelewa na njia za hapa mtaani?</i>	Yes .....1 No .....2	
Q157	If NO, how can this be improved (ONE ANSWER ONLY)? <i>Kama haiwezekani, kuna njia gani ya kuimarisha hilo jambo?</i>	WRITE IN	
Q158	Is it easy to predict a woman's movements (i.e. her route etc...)? <i>Je, ni rahisi kutabiri vile mwanamke atakapoenda (yaani njia ambayo mwanamke fulani atakayopitia)</i>	Yes .....1 No .....2	
Q159	Are there corners, spaces, or bushes where someone with ill intentions can hide and wait to ambush you? <i>Je, kuna vichorocho, myanya ama vichaka ambapo mtu mwenye nia mbaya anaweza kujificha na kuvamia watu?</i>	Yes .....1 No ..... 2 >q161	
Q160	If YES, how can this be addressed? (ONE ANSWER) <i>Kama ni hivyo, hilo jambo laweza kutatuliwa aje?</i>	WRITE IN	
Q161	Would it be easy for an offender to escape/disappear after committing a crime? <i>Je, ni rahisi kwa wahuni kujificha hama kutoroka baada ya kutenda maovu?</i>	Yes .....1 No ..... 2	
Q162	If so, how can this be addressed (ONE ANSWER)? <i>Kama ni hivyo, hilo jambo laweza kutatuliwa aje?</i>	WRITE IN	

**(XIV) RECREATION**

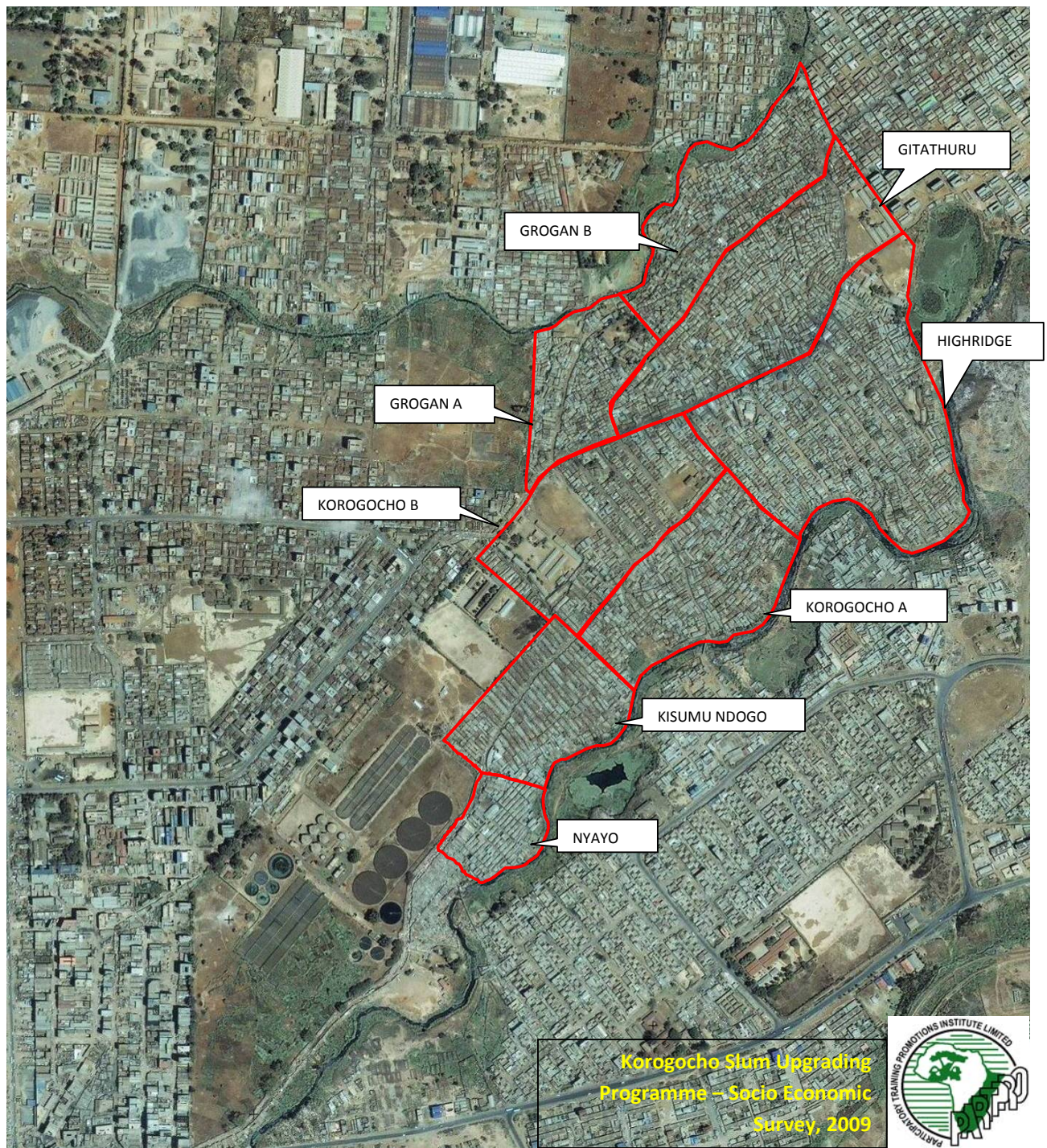
Q163	Are there any recreational facilities in this village? <i>Je kuna vifaa vyovyote vya maburudisho katika hiki kijiji?</i>	Yes No	1 2 > Q 168	
Q164	If YES ASK, what is the most common form of recreational facility? <i>Kama ndio, ni aina gani ya maburudisho yanayopatikana zaidi?</i>	Bars..... Community halls ..... Open spaces ..... Sports grounds ..... Video show rooms ....	1 2 3 4 5	

		OTHER (Specify) .....	6	
Q165	How would you rate the adequacy of the recreational facilities in this village?  <i>Je wawezaji kupima utoshelezaji wa vifaa vya maburudisho kwa kijiji hiki?</i>	Very adequate ..... Adequate ..... Inadequate ..... Very inadequate ..... Don't know.....	1 2 3 4 5	
Q166	What are the main problems regarding recreational facilities in this village?  <i>Ni matatizo gani yanayo husiana na vifaa vya maburudisho katika hiki kijiji?</i>	None existence ..... Inadequate facilities.... Poor conditions..... Lack of diversity ..... Insecurity ..... Other (specify) .....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
Q167	Suggest ONE major way of solving recreational facility problems in this village? <i>Taja njia moja kuu ya kusuluhisha tatizo la ifaa vya maburudisho katika hiki kijiji?</i>	WRITE IN		

**(XV) RELIGION**

Q168	What is your religion? <i>Dini yako ni gani?</i>	Christian ..... Moslem ..... Hindu ..... Atheist ..... Other.....	1 2 3 4 5	
Q169	How frequent do you attend religious services? <i>Wewe huudhuria vikao vya kidini mara kwa mara kiwango gani?</i>	Very frequent ..... Frequent..... Rarely..... Never .....	1 2 3 4	
Q170	In your opinion, how committed to religion are people of this village? <i>Kwa maoni yako, watu wa kijiji hiki wana jihusisha/wameshikilia vipi Dini?</i>	Very committed ..... Committed..... Not committed ..... Not committed at all...	1 2 3 4	
Q171	How important is religion in your life? <i>Je, dini ni muhimu vipi katika maisha yako?</i>	Very important ..... Important ..... Not Important..... Not important at all .....	1 2 3 4	

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Korogocho Villages Household Survey Reference Maps - Aerial Photograph of Korogocho Slum, Compiled by Tom Nzibe