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DEPARTMENT: HISTORY ARCHEOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

INTERNATIONAL NGO’S AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SLUM UPGRADEING IN
KIBERA AREA, NAIROBI COUNTY 1963-2003

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

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We confirm that the candidate under our supervision did this project

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The Department Of History, Archaeology & Political Studies
DEDICATION

To my parents Mr.& Mrs Mwangi; Great parents who make great things happen!

To the memory of my late brother John Mwangi; We loved you so much, but God loved you more!

To my mentor Amb. Josephat Maikara; May God Bless You! International Relations and Diplomacy is, notably, interesting.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My first and sincerest appreciation goes to the Almighty God. Indeed, he has been my strength, provider and source of wisdom. His special grace has brought me this far and I am very grateful to Him. My heartfelt thanks also go to Dr. Joseph Wasonga and Dr. Joel Imbisi my supervisors, who guided me with intelligence and expertise, which, with each meeting, shed more and more light on my dissertation path. With persistence and patience, they challenged me to learn, question, think, synthesize, and critically analyze which made me appreciate, and, illuminated my research study clearer. To my lovely parents and friends your prayers, encouragement and support in diverse ways are highly appreciated. It is not possible to develop a work of this nature without the support of many individuals and institutions. I am grateful to all of them in equal measure.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADB</th>
<th>Asian Development Bank</th>
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<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<td>BWI</td>
<td>Bretton Woods Institution (IMF, World Bank)</td>
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<td>CCN</td>
<td>City Council of Nairobi</td>
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<td>CPIA</td>
<td>Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (World Bank)</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development (UK)</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Community</td>
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<td>FBOs</td>
<td>Faith Based Organizations</td>
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<td>GBS</td>
<td>General Budget Support</td>
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<td>GoK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>KENSUP</td>
<td>Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Project Aid</td>
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<td>PRSPs</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
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ABSTRACT

The study focused on International NGO’s (UNHABITAT) in Kibera from the years 1963-2003 linking them to housing infrastructure. Housing infrastructure encompasses water and waste drainage systems, sanitation services and the housing structures. From studies and reports, housing conditions and the state of living in Kibera is deplorable and a number of stakeholders have being involved in the developing of the area. The donor funded projects aim to promote development by strengthening organizations at the community level. However, despite numerous attempts by these organizations, the results are not quantifiable, as the state of life seems to be never-changing. The research questions addressed the trends witnessed as from independence, characteristics of housing infrastructural development projects resulting from aid by the NGOs. The study focused on participatory approach regarding projects set up by donors, their significance and the impact on the people of Kibera regarding the development of housing structures. The study established that there are contradictions between the anticipated outcomes by the funding institutions and the outcome of the funded projects. Could the three political regimes between 1963 and 2003 be more comfortable having Kibera as a slum or better without? The study was guided by modernization and dependency theories of which were useful in explaining the two-sided opinion on donor funding and the housing infrastructure projects where it leads either to the modernization of the peri-urban area or the exploitation of the same people. The study was carried out in Kibera with the utilization the descriptive cross-sections study. Respondents from the different locations were included by use of random sampling technique. Respondents include both inhabitants of Kibera and representatives from the NGO’s. Data analysis was descriptive analytical method, which include use of percentages of which were presented using tables, graphs and pie charts. In conclusion, the study strived to explain the NGO trends that were present after independence until the year 2003, lay down the impact of these NGO has as well as describe foreign aid channelled to these organizations. It also puts forward recommendations to improve the effectiveness of these projects for the greater benefit of Kibera people.
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Aid – Is a resource primarily intended to assist economic development, transferred on concessional terms. It follows that aid involves voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another, partly with the objective of benefitting the recipient country. It is given in form of financial grants or loans or in form of materials, labour or expertise.

Infrastructure – The fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city or area.

NGO’s - These essentially mean legally constituted organizations created by natural or legal persons with no contribution or representation of any government. In the case in which the organizations are funded totally or partially by the government, the former maintain their nongovernmental status and exclude government representatives from membership in the organizations.

Peri-urban areas - these are areas also referred to as outskirts. They are areas that surround the metropolitan areas and cities.

Least Developed countries - Formerly known as Third World arose during the Cold War to define countries that were non-aligned with either NATO or the Communist bloc. This terminology provides a way of broadly categorizing the nations of the Earth into three groups based on social, political, cultural and economic divisions. The Third World is normally seen to include many countries with colonial pasts in Africa, Latin America, Oceania and Asia.
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1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Kenya is facing an increasing growth of informal settlements in her urban centers. As rapid urbanization takes its toll, so has the development and growth of slums. More than 34% of Kenya’s total population lives in urban areas and of this, more than 71% is confined in informal settlements (UN-Habitat, 2009). This number will continue to increase unless a serious and concerted action by all relevant stakeholders is undertaken. Kenya’s annual informal settlements growth rate of 5%, is the highest in the world and it is likely to double in the next 30 years if positive intervention measures are not put in place (UNDP, 2007). According to UN-Habitat (2003), the experience in these slums shows a strong link that people living in poverty are trapped in their present (World Economic and Social Survey, 2008) situation because they are excluded from the rest of the society. Unfortunately, they are not empowered to allow them to make any significant contribution to community building (United Nations Population Division, 1998; Mutisya, 2010), pushing Nairobi city to the verge of sinking into abyss as the weight of mushrooming slums takes its toll. These unprecedented rates of urbanization can be linked to massive migratory movements as well as to natural growth, challenging urban planning and thereby causing environmental problems with far reaching effects. While the low quality of housing and the general lack of basic infrastructure especially sanitation, drainage, access to energy and clean water supply result in poor social and environmental conditions, high levels of unemployment and low income give rise to conflicts (Beatley, 2000; Smith & Hanson, 2003; Pamoja Trust, 2009). The situation is not helped by lack of supporting policies for effective urban planning and improvement.
Slums in Nairobi have existed since the cities inception, the government has failed to respond to the flight of slums dwellers accordingly (Mitullah, 2003), even after being classified as illegal. Life is very difficult to approximately 1.5 million people in Nairobi informal settlements. The residents in these areas live under deplorable conditions with lack of the most basic needs and social amenities and face multi-dimensional challenges which require multi-dimensional interventions such as clean water supply and improved sanitation, energy, solid waste management, housing, schools, and hospitals (United Nations, 2006; Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, 2008). Since illegal, informal settlements were previously abolished by the government through forced evictions often leading to conflicts. Fortunately, the government has recently drafted strategic plan papers and policies recognizing the existence of slums and the need to improve them though this does not address the lack of security of tenure and fails to help with access to the most essential social services.

Nairobi is surrounded by many slums that include the Kibera slum, Mathare slums, and the Mukuru slums among others. The main characteristic feature of the peri-urban informal settlements such as Kibera slum is the poorly developed infrastructures such as the housing units, the road networks as well as the water and power supply networks. People live in poorly constructed houses that are crammed close to each other. Besides, the houses are poorly supplied with the basic amenities like the water, electricity, sewer systems and even access ways such as roads or feeder roads. As such, life in slums is often challenging as accessing the appropriate shelter or housing facilities as a basic human need is often a challenge that many must put up with the better part of their lives (World Bank Group, 2002).

This study, however, pays a special attention in understanding the role of the International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) on improving the housing infrastructure of the Kibera slum
from independence up to date. Worth appreciating is that individuals, the government, and even non-governmental organizations have been actively involved in improving the basic housing infrastructure in the slum. However, this research notes the dedicated efforts of both profit and not-for-profit organizations extending aid to the Kibera slum with the aim of improving the basic housing infrastructures (Syagga, Mitullah & Karirah-Gitau, 2001). The majority of the Kibera slum dwellers are low-income earners who majorly provide industrial labour or domestic labour to the nearby high end settlements. The low-income levels, therefore, explain the kind of housing infrastructures found in the area that are mainly the informal and semi-permanent structures.

First, one would be concerned on why the slum area has kept enlarging in the past in spite of the commitment by the NGOs to inject funds in the form of housing infrastructure developmental aid over the years. Increased rates of rural-urban migration especially by the young generations have had the greatest effect on the poor growth of the housing infrastructure in the area. Besides, the natural rate of population growth in the area, as well as the challenged urban development procedures by the government, could also be blamed, for the deterioration of the housing status in the Kibera area (Gachocho, 1999).

There have been notable efforts by various NGO organizations to inject funds in the form of aid with the aim of improving the housing system of Kibera over the years but with the minimal outcome. Besides the organizations have aimed at decongesting the populations by building better and permanent housing structures, the majority of which have had relatively little success. The past participation of the NGOs in the area through extending developmental aid forms the basis of this research. Currently slum-upgrading project in Kibera by the UN-Habitat is underway and is in its second phase. Phase 1 involved building of two-bedroom flats for the
slum residents. The second phase involves construction of nine hundred and twelve housing units, business stalls and other social amenities. (GOK; 2004)

i. Statement of the problem

A lot of literature on urban development in developing countries has entirely focused on the nexus between rapid urbanization, Gross Geographic Product (GGP) and poverty growth with little research that demonstrates what this impacts on urban sustainability especially with increasing slums in rapidly urbanizing African countries. Available research has focused entirely on increasing poverty level in urban Africa and its mitigation without a clear direction on what this means to slums improvement and urban sustainability. This paper aims to give a conceptual analysis that will help to understand the dynamics of urban sustainability and slums development. The historical perspectives and current realities of Kibera slums previewed.

There are many challenges that face the effectiveness of project aid towards realizing the intended purpose of reducing poverty levels in African countries. Although the majority of the NGOs extend proposals and project finances in the form of foreign aid towards improving the living conditions of the majority of the poor, the effectiveness of the policies and the funds have always attracted criticism. In spite of the notable commitment by the majority of the NGOs extending foreign aid meant for improving the housing infrastructure in Kibera, the area still lags behind regarding improved living structures, thus the need to evaluate the performance of NGO activities. The many NGOs in Kibera targeting various facets of life are of great interest. This research, therefore, focuses on the contribution of NGOs, the use of the funds extended in the area by NGOs in the form of aid towards improved housing infrastructure over the years. Therefore, this research focuses on the levels of commitment to extending aid by both the local
and foreign NGOs and the associated impact of the foreign aid in improving the housing infrastructures in the larger Kibera area of Langata constituency.

ii. Research questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

i. What is the trend of developmental aid in Kibera area?

ii. What is the level of foreign aid through these NGO’s?

iii. What are the specific interventions in housing infrastructure required in making the funded NGO’s projects effective?

iv. What is the impact of the NGOs on the housing infrastructure?

iii. Objectives of the study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

i. To explore the Sustainability Challenges in Kibera Informal Settlements

ii. To find out the sanitation and solid waste management within Kibera area and the roles played by NGO ‘s for the period 1963-2003

iii. To explain foreign aid through the International NGO’s and their relationships with the government

iv. To recommend specific interventions required in making the funded NGO’s projects effective.

v. To determine the impact of the NGO is on the housing infrastructure.
Iv. Research Premises

The study was premised on the assumptions that:

i. There is a direct relationship between the NGO’s activities in Kibera and improvement in housing infrastructure

ii. The different NGO’s have been involved in development of housing infrastructure

iii. These NGO’s assistance in Kibera has impacted on housing infrastructure and general welfare of Kibera residents.

v. Study justification and significance

From the literature, Kibera ranks among the leading slums in Africa, which attract high amounts of funds in the form of donor funding especially for infrastructural development? However, the majority of the projects into which the foreign aid funds are committed to failing to yield to the expectations of the financing NGOs as well as the local dwellers in the slum (Amis, 1983). While some previous studies have focused on general development, improved sanitation, improved service delivery as well as transport infrastructures, least has been done about the effectiveness of foreign aid towards improving the housing infrastructure in the slum. The years 1963 to 2003 is due to the different governments have ruled Kenya. The Jomo Kenyatta regime, Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi and the Mwai Kibaki regime. Therefore, the proposed study is worth undertaking since its findings will contribute towards increased knowledge in the subject of slum development, especially on the cross-purposive nature of Foreign Aid and Poverty alleviation. Moreover, the study will recommend actionable steps towards improving the effectiveness of
foreign aid in housing infrastructural development in slums besides recommending future studies in the discipline.

**vi. Scope of the study**

The study covered the four variables presented in the research objectives. The researcher was driven by the fact that the variables were to generate sufficient information to establish some of the effectiveness of the simultaneous utilization of foreign aid modalities instruments in project aid on poverty reduction and growth in Kenya, in the case study of Kibera. The study was however, restricted to cover the donor-funded projects in Kibera area, Nairobi. The concept scope was on the correlation between funded projects and their role in promoting housing infrastructural development.

**vii. Limitations of the study**

The greatest challenge that the researcher experienced was accessibility of the respondents for the primary data on the effectiveness of the simultaneous utilization of foreign aid modalities instruments in project aid on poverty reduction in the Kibera slum. This was as a result of insecurity. Nonetheless, the respondents were apprehensive of being part of the study. However, this was delimited through promising respondents that the study was for academic purposes and that their identity would not be revealed unless they accredited. The research also used strategic sampling procedures to overcome the challenge associated with lack of cooperation by the subjects. Finally, devotion by the researcher into the study and commitment of much of the time towards the study ensured that the study overcomes the challenge of time limitation.
2.0 CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter evaluates the past literature on the subject of NGO’s and the financial aid in the slums with the objective of developing the housing infrastructure in Kibera and the world as a whole. The modernization theory was used to provide the theoretical framework.

2.2 NGO’s involvement and project funding

Although Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya hosts the headquarters of the United Nations Human Settlement Program and the UN-HABITAT, the city continues to witness a rise in the development of peri-urban in the outskirts. Kibera has been known to be the largest informal settlement in the country and region at large. As such, there is the paradox of the city being the headquarters of such environmental management bodies and the city experiencing the surge in informal settlements. Kibera, in particular, exhibits all the characteristics of a slum in spite of the commitment by the government and foreign facilitators. In fact, about 60% of the city’s total populations live in the informal settlements at this moment regarded as slums. With the continued efforts by various stakeholders in improving the housing structures among other infrastructural developments, there is need for other specific interventions to help in the success of these projects.

Fiji, a developing country, faces similar poverty levels with Kenya. Due to rapid urbanization, more than half of the population is in the urban towns and a significant percent in informal settlements. Just as in Kenya, NGO is both local and international have been involved in the
improvement of housing infrastructure. They have been involved in the upgrading and rebuilding of the informal settlements and community engagement in housing improvements. International NGO’s through the Fiji government have contributed to housing infrastructure by funding the projects. The collaboration of the government with both local and international non-governmental organizations, has led to a significant move towards proper housing. (Junghwa, 2003).

In Kenya, the UN-HABITAT did not receive international aid such as the other UN organizations (Daniel, O.I., 2010). In the decade of 1990s and early 2000, UN-HABITAT in partnership with the Go and other stakeholders initiated programmes to tackle the housing problems and reduce poverty in Kibera (UN-HABITAT, 2003). As part of it agenda to improve housing infrastructure among other goals, it dubbed the programme KENSUP in collaboration with the government in the year 2002. Young men were trained in making low cost stabilized soil blocks; others became masons, plumbers and electricians for the housing project. The first phase of the housing project was completed in 2009. Most of the UN-HABITAT programs were completed years later than 2003 (Kilonzo, 2013).

Post-independence, NGO has had to take a step forward and try solving the housing problem in slums, especially Kibera. These organizations were believed to be independent hence the suitable channels for foreign funds to reach the urban poor residents of Kibera (Njuguna, 1989: 07). However, during the Moi regime unlike the Coalition government, 2002-2007, he was a great critic of the financing of the NGO’s by donors, especially the Norwegians and Americans (Kilonzo, 2013).
In the recent past, heated debates on the effective use of foreign aid advanced to the poor segments in the developing countries have dominated the developed world. Among the majority of the opinions, the effectiveness desired from the NGO advancing support to the developing and developing countries have not been wholly realized because of poor political decisions, as well as poor policymaking and implementation. Nevertheless, there has been a common consensus on the importance of advancing such foreign aid to help the poor communities realize improved living standards through improving the infrastructures and such other basic life-supporting interventions. However, changing times and because of the poor results realized from the advanced funding, modern day foreign aid interventions are embracing a more partnership approach between the advancing NGOs and the locals as against the previous assumption as an assistance (Lee-Smith &Lamba, 1998). In fact, the modern day perception of the aid extension shows the advancement of donor aid as a partnership than a wholly owned donor support. As such, the participation of various stakeholders ensures articulate use of the finances for effectiveness as desired. The Paris declaration on Aid Effectiveness has been an illustration of the changing behaviour in advancing and managing foreign aid meant for development (Glenday& Ryan, 2003). However, since inception of UN-HABITAT, many Kibera residents continued to live in low living standards and absolute poverty. It emerged that though the agency has been playing a role in transforming people’s lives in the settlement, its impact remains minimal (Daniel, Nicholas, Abdullah, Otike et.al. 2010).

There seems that a common model used in appreciating the importance of foreign aid is the ‘two-gap’ model of Chenery and Strout (1966). The model stipulated the difference between the amounts of investment necessary to attain a certain rate of growth and the available domestic
savings. The second gap is between import requirements given the level of production and foreign exchange earnings. Under this instance henceforth, foreign aid fills the gap, and the amount of investment is the sum of domestic savings and foreign aid.

Several distinguished scholars have shown reservations about foreign aid as a means to propagate development (Macoloo, 1996). They seem to agree that foreign aid does not work or at least the means through which it is channelled have inculcated poverty and dependency. Hancock (2009) also dismisses foreign aid as unnecessary and insufficient for development. However, it is important to assess foreign aid on housing infrastructure in Kibera and evaluate if it holds up to the thoughts of the scholars.

The budget is supportive of the democratic style of control where lower level management is empowered through their contribution to the budget. The ideology of the Bretton Woods institutions and the international donor community was originally inspired by the theories of John Maynard Keynes (Glenday& Ryan, 2003). Keynes overthrew the old ideas of the neoclassical economics that free markets would automatically lead to full employment. He instead argued that the level of employment was determined by the aggregate demand for goods and services, and a lack of it could lead to prolonged periods of high unemployment. Economic growth would be more stable and benefit more people with a proportioned state intervention. Keynes theories were influential in the first decades of official development cooperation as donors focused on supporting state intervention in developing countries (Chenery, H., Strout, A. 1966). Walt Whitman Rostov’s theory about the stages of growth also became prevailing in the post war era. He believed that all countries go through the same five stages of development, the
highest being a stage of high mass consumption. This stage had already been reached by the United States, Western Europe, and Japan while the rest of the world needed a push that would catapult them onto the growth path (Ahern, J (2002)).

Donors can also impose conditionality on how to allocate the available resources. Budget Support can be carried out in three ways: the sector budget support, the general budget support, and the budget support using the resources resulting from debt forgiveness (Hancock, 2009). Project Aid has different impacts on development, their respective pros and cons have been largely analysed in the literature. However, the off-budget funds have been criticized over time, with regards to their poor impact on development (Gachocho, 1999). This forms basis on the recommendation of specific interventions to fill the lapses.

Donors also offer aid indirectly as multilateral assistance, whereby funds are pooled together from many donors. Notable multilateral institutions comprise the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. There are also regional development banks such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AFDB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). According to, 78% of Kenya’s support has been from the bilateral donors, and that the share of multilateral aid increased reasonably in the 1980s and early 90s, primarily due to the reimbursement of the World Bank adjustment lending under the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAPs). However, this indirectly relates to donor funding on the various projects that targeted housing infrastructure before the year 2003, hence the need for more knowledge (Kilonzo, 2013).
2.3 Sustainability Challenges in Kibera Informal Settlements

“The incidence of crime, robbery and gang violence, as well as gender based domestic Violence in informal settlements; undermine both macro and micro economic growth and Productivity of a country’s development, as well as social and individual well-being” (Dr. Anna K. Tibaijuka, The Executive Director, UN Habitat 2007) Kibera informal settlements suffer from a host of challenges. The residents live under mass poverty leading to a collection of sustainability challenges. Access to clean water, improved sanitation, good housing, solid waste management, proper health care, security and energy are some of the most fundamental challenges faced by slums dwellers. Together with this is the lack of enough schools and educational centers and a huge deficiency of other urban infrastructure (Guy, Marvin & Moss, 2001). In addition, Kibera is heavily polluted by human refuse, garbage, soot, dust, and other wastes. The slum is contaminated with human and animal feces and all sorts of wastes, which are worsened by open sewages, and lack of drainage systems (Hardoy, Mitlin & Satterthwaite, 2003; Hodson & Marvin, 2009). Poverty, lack of improved sanitation combined with poor nutrition among residents’ accounts for many illnesses and diseases in slums (Heynen, Kaika & Swyngedouw, 2006; Kumar, Shigeo & Harada, 2003). It is estimated that 20% of the 2.2 million Kenyans living with HIV live in Kibera.

2.4 Improved Sanitation

The lack of improved sanitation facilities, including toilets, showers, and sewage disposal has been well documented in Kibera. Ninety four percent of the population in informal settlements does not have access to adequate sanitation. Up to sixty per cent of the population in Kibera must share pit latrines with approximately fifty others. Even when toilet facilities are available, people
complain that they are not conveniently located, that they are unclean, or that using them at night poses a security risk. Children are especially vulnerable to inadequate toilets because they may lack access to household keys, which unlock the community toilets. The toilets are mostly built by the support of NGOs and managed by CBOs. With few toilets and pit latrines, there has also been a continued growth of “flying toilets”. The reality behind these flying toilets is the inaccessibility of toilet facilities especially during late hours due to uneven distribution and lack of convenience resulting to insecurity. Most toilets and pit latrines are owned and managed by community groups and individual businesspersons who charge KS. 5 per person per every visit. Several organizations and stakeholders are investing heavily on improved sanitation. Umande Trust, a well-established NGO is working in different parts of Kibera settlements to improve sanitation through erection of biogas toilets, which are also sources of energy through production of biogas and methane. This development of the biogas latrines has come in handy and now helps the community because of the low cost charged per visit. The bio-latrine uses the technology of airless digestion to transform human waste into fertilizer and gas suitable for uses like cooking, heating, lighting etc this therefore generates a sizeable amount of energy. Consequently, the community is able to properly dispose human waste and at the same time reduce pollution and environmental degradation.

2.5 Theoretical framework

The study was guided with two main theories the modernization and dependency theories. Modernization theory has been dominant since the 1950s in the West (Roberts, 2000. The capitalist version of the modernization theory became a foundation stone of the evolutionary prescription for development. It focused on deficiencies in the poorer countries and speculated
on ways to overcome the deficiencies (Joshi, 2005). It illustrates capitalism as a creative force causing growth and progress in capitalist economies (Adam Przeworski, 1997). It supports the idea of development in countries by improving their economies and infrastructure. This model also assumes that with assistance, the poorer countries can be developed just as the developed countries. That these developed countries were at the same level as the underdeveloped at some time in the past. Theorists such as W.W.Rostow agree with this that as societies transitioned from traditional to modern societies they would follow a similar path (Linden, 2003).

Modernization has been linked to the urbanization and industrialization processes. Due to urbanization process, underdeveloped countries tried to catch up with modernization standards and infrastructural changes were one of the results. However Third World countries did not undergo the economic transformations and therefore they have to catch up with the West in terms of infrastructure (Linden, 2003).

The modernization theory links up with the study whereby, the donors of projects in Kenya and in Kibera specifically are from the developed countries. They chip in monies to help in developing and improving housing infrastructure in the slum area. It is all an effort by these West countries to help develop infrastructure among other areas such as the social systems.

Dependency theory is a critique of modernization theory. Various scholars such as Paul Baran of the US and Celso Furtado of Latin America developed ideas on dependency theory stating that underdevelopment is not a condition but rather an active process of impoverishment linked to development. That is to say, that some parts of the world are developed because others are underdeveloped. The economic growth in advanced countries led to the poverty in the Third
World, because the developed industrial system of West countries impoverished the poor countries through colonialism, imperialism and extractive terms of trade (Joshi, 2005).

The dependency theory, therefore, perceives the richer countries as oppressive and exploitative to the poor economies through capitalism. The justification would be that while the richer countries advance some aid to the developing countries towards improving their welfare, they exploit them indirectly through cheap labour as well as through exploitation of the local resources (Roberts, 2000). In short, this dependency theory tries to explain how the current state of underdevelopment in many countries in the world is because of interactions between the dominant and dependent states. Inequality between the nations is an intrinsic part of these interactions. The state of poverty and poor living conditions is an indispensable cohort of richness.

On dependency and foreign aid, donor dictate economic policies based on their own interests and the conditions attached to this aid is the principal cause of abject poverty affecting African countries. From that point of view, foreign aid comes out as a form of colonialism; hence, the Third World Countries will be dependent on the West Nations (Michele, 2011).

The dependency theory therefore links to the unchanging situation of the Kibera people and their housing infrastructure despite donor funding. The economic state of these people is wanting which directly reflects to the state of living such as housing. Donor funding has been there not only to the housing sector but also to other infrastructural areas such as roads the state if living is not changing.
In comparison, the modernization shows that donor funding/ aid as an instrument of growth and that rich countries are helpers of poor countries whereas dependency theory shows modernization as the ruin of the Third World and the main obstacle to the well-being of the poorer countries (Joshi, 2005).

On whether the foreign aid channelled to the NGO’s in Kibera to improve housing infrastructure is of the greater good or not is a question to answer. These theories are a two-sided coin depicting the good and destructive nature of foreign aid. This study will use this theoretical framework to describe the nature of foreign aid between the years 1963-2003.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology section of this research study outlines the procedures and processes that explain how the topic of research has been studied. Under the section, the I have described the subjects involved, the process of their selection, how many subjects they were, data collection tools/equipment used, the analytical design adopted and how external factors were controlled (Braguglia& Jackson, 2012).

3.2 Research design

This research though largely conducted descriptive design it also has the qualitative design. It was suitable because it involved the use of an estimated sample size and the measure of specific characteristics. It was also favourable for descriptive analyses and for generation of hypothesis. Through the design, the respondents were engaged in explaining the perceived effects and success of the NGOs and the foreign aid received by Kibera people concerning development of housing infrastructure in the slum. Different factors were used to correlate the study as either causative factors or the results. The causative factors were analysed from the respondent’s perceptions of the cause of increased housing pressures in the area against the increased commitment by the donor NGOs to improve the housing infrastructure. Through the cross-sectional design, therefore, the conclusions and recommendations were limited to the association identified between variables in use in the study.
3.3 Variables/Categories of analysis

The nature of this study was to study the trends of NGO’s that had participated in housing infrastructure through analysis of the respondents’ opinions. As such, the primary variables that were involved was the number of people or families that have benefited from the construction of permanent housing structures by the aid of the NGOs up to 2003 and the associated effects of improving the living standards of the slum residents. In addition, the opinions of the different NGO’s were sought in regards to the effectiveness of the construction projects that have been undertaken in the area before 2003 was considered. Other variables were the number of housing projects that have been in place between 1963- 2003 as an indicator of the commitment by the NGOs towards improving the housing infrastructure of the study area.

3.4 Study area

The Kibera constituency forms one of the eight political divisions (constituencies) that are in Nairobi area. Among other areas in the constituency is the Kibera area that is composed of various administrative locations. Being in an urban set-up, Kibera prides in a wide range of ethnic communities that portray diversity in social, cultural as well as economic aspects. However, the Kibera area is famous as the largest slum in the country as well as due to the high poverty index as compared to other areas in the country. Although constantly growing towards other areas in the proximity, the Kibera slum covers an approximately 223.4 square kilometres and lays at 36.40° E, and 1.25° S. The administration division of the Kibera area gives rise to four locations, which are Kibera, Makina, Silanga, and Lindi locations, each headed by a Chief. (See appendix V)
3.5 Study population

According to the 2009 census, Kibera has an estimate population of 170,070 (Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2010) and more than ten NGO is directly linked to housing infrastructure. The study population is a diversified one in the aspects of culture, ethnic, race, religion and economic status.

3.6 Sampling: Techniques and sample size

Sampling is the process through which a representative segment of the larger population for a study is identified and selected. A sample is, therefore, the section of the entire population upon which a study is based and which carries the characteristics of the larger population. It must, however, be understood that the process of sampling is very critical for any study like the one in context because it may not be possible to administer a questionnaire to all the residents of Kibera as well as all NGO representatives. However, by studying a small section of the representing respondents, that will enable the study realize effectiveness and have the findings applied to the entire population. This study intends to use random sampling technique for identifying the representative respondents to participate in the study. The randomized sampling procedure has the capacity of reducing the likelihood of biases while settling on the representative study respondents.

The sample size will be determined using the Yamane (1967:886) simplified formula.

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \]

Where \( n \) is the sample size, \( N \) is the population and \( e \) is the level of precision. Using a confidence level of 95% and \( P = 0.05 \) the sample size will be
\[
\frac{170.070}{1 + 170.070(0.05)^2} = 399.9614
\]

The sample size estimate will be 400

Therefore using randomized procedure, questionnaires will be equally distributed to random persons who meet the requirements across the four locations. Questionnaires will be handed to at least ten representatives from the available NGO’s in the area by random sampling. The nature of this study will not allow for a control group.

### 3.7 Target Population (this is the sampling)

This study will include only those who have resided in Kibera in the period between 1963-2003 as well as NGO’s that have been active during that period and were involved in housing infrastructure. Other variables such as age and education will be considered. In case of the elderly, only those who can recall certain issues will be included.

### 3.8 Data collection and instruments of data collection

This study used structured questionnaires as the main research instruments of data collection. A structured questionnaire will be used with such primary information as the opinions of the respondents on the effectiveness of the foreign aid towards building housing structures in Kibera area. Designing the questionnaires will involve both open and close-ended questions. The close-ended questions will be aimed to collect demographic information about the respondents and basic information of the NGO is while the open-ended questions will allow the respondents to express themselves more without being restricted to particular responses.
3.9  **Validity and reliability**

The research shall ensure that the data collected is valid and reliable for the theme of the study. Therefore, a pre-test study will be conducted to ensure that the tools and the design of the questionnaire fit the purpose. Besides, the pre-test will enable the tool to be improved for the reliability of the information collected. The use of hand-filled questionnaires will ensure that the data collection process is reliable as contrasted to possible failures that could arise with electronic means of data collection.

3.10  **Data analysis**

Data collected will be analysed using descriptive analytical method, which include use of percentages and will be presented using tables, graphs and pie charts. Descriptive analysis is mostly used when a researcher does not want to generalize his/her findings beyond the sample.

3.11  **Ethical considerations**

All studies are expected to uphold high levels of integrity and embrace ethics as a virtue. Therefore, there are various procedures that such a study as the proposed one would observe to ensure ethics is observed. The NGO administrations would first be approached for their consent in facilitating the study through the representatives. The participating residents will also be required to sign a consent form to ensure that they are not coerced into answering the questions. For the purpose of confidentiality, the questionnaires will also have unique identification codes as against names of the respondents. Finally, the researcher will hold the information gathered with a lot of care to avoid access to information by unintended parties.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter displays the findings from the analysed data obtained from the respondents on the non-government organization project aid in housing infrastructure development of Kibera area, Nairobi county 1963- 2003. The data was collected from 400 respondents and 30 NGO representatives. The descriptive and inferential analysis was performed using SPSS version 16.0. The results were presented in form of tables and chats as shown below.

4.2 Socio-demographic information of the respondents

All of the respondents 400 (100%) reported that they were from the Kibera area as shown in table-1 below.

Table 1: Location of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>n=400</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority of the respondents, 97 (24.2%) were aged between 25 – 29 years, 81 (20.2%) of the respondents were 35 years and above, 81 (20.2%) of the respondents were aged between 19 – 24 years, 74 (18.5%) of the respondents were aged between 18 years and below, while 67(16.8%) of the respondents were aged between 30 – 34 as shown in table2 below.
Table 2: Age of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 years and below</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 – 24 years</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 29 years</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 34 years</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years and above</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>n=400</td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Duration of stay in Kibera area

The respondents were also probed on the number of years that they have been the residence of Kibera of which the responses varied as shown in the table below.
### Table 3: duration of stay in Kibera

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration (years)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 years and below</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 14 years</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>24.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19 years</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 and above years</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>n=400</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure above shows that most of the respondents 107 (26.8%) reported that they had a duration of 20 years and above in Kibera, 99 (24.8%) of the respondents had a duration of 10 years and below, 98 (24.5%) had a duration of 15 – 19 years, and the other 96 (24.0%) had lived in Kibera for a duration of 10 -14 years

#### 4.2 Education level of the respondents

The levels of schooling of the respondents varied as shown in the figure below:
Table 4: Education level of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/ university</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>n=400</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the figure above, the respondents who had attained secondary level of education were 114 (28.5%), those who had no formal education were 108 (27.0%), those who had attained primary level of education were 105 (26.2%), while those who had attended various colleges/universities were 73 (18.2%). These findings indicated that majority of the respondents were those who had only attained secondary level of education.

### 4.3 Relationship status

The figure below shows the relationship status of the respondents:
According to the figure above majority of the respondents, 147 (36.8%) were widowed/separated, 127 (31.8%) of the respondents were single, while 126 (31.5%). These findings indicate that there is a significant association between the areas of residence and widowed/separated marital status.

4.4 Occupation of Respondents

The respondents were also probed on their profession or occupation as shown in the figure below:
Figure 2: Occupation of Respondents

The figure above shows that most 147 (36.8%) of the respondents were small-scale entrepreneurs. This shows that majority of the respondents were self-employed and were engaged in small income generating business for source of livelihood. On the other hand, 127 (31.8%) of the respondents are employed in different sectors depending on their skills and profession. Additionally, 126 (31.5%) of the respondents are unemployed, however, ones in a while they get jobs on temporary basis.

4.1 Monthly income

The respondents were also probed on their monthly income depending on their occupation as shown in the figure:
The figure above shows that most of the respondents 128 (32.0%) earned a monthly income ranging between Ksh. 1,001 – 5,000, 127 (31.8%) of the respondents earned a monthly income ranging between Ksh. 5,001 – 10,000, 100 (25.0%) of the respondents earned a monthly income ranging between Ksh. 1 – 1,000, while only 45 (11.2%) of the respondents earned a monthly income of Ksh. 10,001 and above.

4.2 NGO TRENDS

4.2.1 NGO awareness among the respondents

The table below highlights the respondents’ awareness of NGO activities in Kibera between 1963 and 2003.
Table 5: NGO awareness among the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO awareness</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>n=400</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure above indicates that majority of the respondents 384 (96%) were aware of the existence of an NGO in Kibera that has been there between 1963 and 2003, while the other 16(4%) of the respondents were not aware of the existence of an NGO in Kibera. This indicates that the NGOs activities in the region are either visible of which has put them in the spotlight.

4.2.2 Assistance by these NGOs in building houses, toilets, water areas, and drainages between 1963- 2003

The figure below shows how respondents viewed the involvement of NGOs in building houses, toilets, water areas and drainage between 1963 and 2003.
The figure above indicates that 350 (87.5%) of the respondents were aware of the assistance accorded by the NGOs in provision of social amenities such as housing. Through this have helped to fill the vacuum that is due to shortage of housing, however, this is not enough due to growing number of population. This is due to rural-urban migration. On the other hand, 50 (12.5%) of the respondents were not aware of the involvement of the NGOs in provision of social basic services. However, on further probing on who built their houses, the respondents views varied as shown in the figure below:
The figure above shows that most of the respondents 198 (49.5%) reported that their houses/shelters were built by the NGO, while 202 (50.5%) reported that their houses/shelters were not built by the NGOs. The variance could be explained by the facts that despite the residents of Kibera being aware of NGOs operating in the area, their assistance in terms of constructing shelters are limited. Nonetheless, some of the NGOs are involved in other livelihood programmes rather than construction of shelters. The respondents who indicated that they had been assisted by NGOs to build shelters were further probed on the names of organisation of which are shown in the figure below.
The figure above indicates that majority of the respondents 208 (52.0%) reported that they were only aware of the UN-Habitat, 123 (30.8%) of the respondents reported that they were only aware of the Kenya Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP), while the other 69 (17.2%) respondents reported that they were aware of both the UN-HABITAT and KENSUP. This indicates that the UN-Habitat has either gained foothold in the region through various programs that have impacted on the livelihood of the members of the area.

4.3 FOREIGN AID

4.3.1 Cash donations to the NGOs in Kibera from outside Kenya

The respondents had variant views in regards to the source of funding for the various NGOs that operate in the region as shown in the figure below:
According to the figure above majority of the respondents 356 (89.0%) were emphatic that the NGOs working in Kibera receive cash donations from outside Kenya, while 44 (11.0%) of the respondents reported that the NGOs in Kibera do not receive cash donations from outside Kenya.

### 4.3.2 Some of the donor funded projects in Kibera as reported by the respondents

The donor funded projects in Kibera included; housing projects as reported by 72 (18.0%) of the respondents, fresh water selling points projects as reported by 106 (26.5%) of the respondents, toilets construction project as reported by 79 (19.8%) of the respondents, both housing and toilet projects as reported by 143 (35.8%) of the respondents. These results have been shown in table 6 below.
Table 6: Some of the donor funded projects in Kibera as reported by the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor funded projects</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing projects only</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water selling point projects only</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet construction projects only</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and toilet building projects only</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>n=400</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 IMPACT OF THE NGO

4.4.1 Importance of donor – funded NGOs to the community

The respondents were asked about the importance of donor funded NGOs to the community and the responses varied as shown in the figure below:
According to the figure 8 above majority of the respondents 243 (60.8%) were emphatic that donor-funded NGOs are important to the community. Some of the respondents even pointed out that such NGOs through donor funding are able to carry out big projects of which has been able to enhance social provision to the people of Kibera. On the other hand, 157 (39.2%) of the respondents reported that the donor-funded NGO’s were not important to the community. Swaleh Kiroro, government official, 20th May 2016, Nairobi said that most of this NGOs in Kibera have created great dependency. He further stated that these NGO’s mostly dwell on short term projects for short-term solutions. He further said that the residents of Kibera therefore would not wish to do without the said organizations.
4.4.2 Have the respondents benefited from the housing projects by the donor-funded NGOs

To establish the extent that donor-funded projects have affected the communities the respondents were asked to what extent they have benefited from housing projects by the donor-funded NGOs. The responses varied as shown in the figure below:

**Figure 9: Have the respondents benefited from the housing projects by the donor-funded NGOs**

The responses varied as shown in the figure below:

![Pie chart showing responses](chart.png)

The figure above shows that 253 (63.25%) respondents were categorical that they have not benefited from the housing projects by the donor-funded NGO while 147 (36.75%) of the respondents reported that they have benefited from the housing projects. The variance could be possible because the respondents could not differentiate between donor-funded NGOs housing projects with other NGO self-funded projects.

4.4.3 Benefits of donor funded housing projects as reported by respondents

As aforementioned, majority of the respondents were emphatic that they did not benefit from donor-funded housing projects, however; the respondents were further probed on the benefits of
donor-funded housing projects. The responses by the respondents varied as shown in the table below:

Table 7: Benefits of donor funded housing projects as reported by respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits of donor-funded projects to respondents</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved housing conditions</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water supply</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better toilets</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>173</td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According the table above, among those respondents who reported to have benefited from the donor-funded housing projects, 96 (55.2%) of them enjoyed the benefit of fresh water supply, 41 (24.0%) enjoyed the benefit of improved housing condition, and 36(20.8%) enjoyed the benefit of better toilets.

4.4.4 Involvement of respondents in the housing projects

The respondents were also asked on to what extent that they were involved in the inception to construction of the housing projects by the NGOs and their responses varied as shown in the figure below:
According to the above figure 10 majority of the respondents 216 (54.0%) reported that they were not involved in the housing projects, while the other 184 (46.0%) of the respondents reported that they were involved in the housing projects by offering labour during construction. According to some the respondents this was because the projects were initiated by the NGOs, therefore, they had overall decision on the housing projects.

NGO REPRESENTATIVES

The researcher interviewed 30 NGO representatives from the various NGOs based in Kibera of which selected through random sampling to answer the NGO related questionnaires. The results were as follows:

4.5 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY NGO REPRESENTATIVES

4.5.1 The period of time that the NGO has been active in Kibera

The NGOs’ representative were probed on how long they have been operational in Kibera as shown in the table below:
Table 8: The period of time that the NGO has been active in Kibera

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of active period of NGO in Kibera</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 years and below</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 years and Total above</td>
<td>n=30</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above, majority of the NGO representatives 14 (46.67%) reported that their NGO has been active in Kibera for a period of 20 years and above, 9 (30.0%) of the NGO representatives reported that their NGO has been active in Kibera for a period of 15–19 years, while the other 7 (23.7%) reported that their NGO has been active in Kibera for a period 14 years and below. Moreover, the respondents were further probed on how long they have been working with the NGO, the responses varied as shown in the figure below:
Figure 11: Duration of time that the NGO representative has worked in the NGO

As shown in the figure above most of the NGO representatives who participated in this study 12 (40.0%) had worked with the NGO for a duration of time ranging between 10-14 years, 13 (43.33%) of them had worked for less than 10 years, while the other 5 (16.67%) had worked for 15 years and above as represented. The above statistics is indicative that most of the NGO respondents often stay for a longer duration as an effective way to ensure that projects that are launched have consistency of management in order to determine its effectiveness to the population.

4.5.2 Designation of the NGO representatives who participated in the study

The NGO respondents were also asked about their designation within the NGO that he or she worked for and the responses are shown in the figure below:
According to the figure above 20 (66.7%) of the NGO representatives were field officers, 6 (20.0%) of them were project organizers’, while the other four (13.3%) were project managers.

4.6 NGO TRENDS, FUNDING AND IMPACT

4.6.1 Has the NGO been in existence between the years 1963 and 2003?

To establish whether the NGO has been in existence between 1963 and 2003, the NGO representatives were asked about the period for which their NGO has been in existence as shown in the figure below:
Figure 13: Has the NGO been in existence between the years 1963 – 2003

According the figure above majority of the NGO representative 23 (76.67%) reported that their NGOs have been in existence between the years 1963 – 2003, while the other 7 (23.33%) reported that their NGOs have not been in existence between the years 1963 – 2003.

4.6.2 NGO role in housing infrastructure development

Eleven (36.7%) of the respondents reported that the NGO role in housing infrastructure development was to provide the building materials and finances needed for the development, 10 (33.3%) reported that the NGO role in housing development was to supervise the progress of their projects and offer financial support, while the other 9 (30.0%) reported that the NGO role in housing development was to mobilize the residents to provide labour and offer them employment as they involve them in the housing developments. These results are represented in table 9 below.
Table 9: NGO role in housing infrastructure development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO roles in housing infrastructure development</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobilize the residents and involve them to provide labour and offer them employment.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide the building materials and finances needed.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervise the progress of their projects and offer financial support,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>n=30</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6.3 Sector in Kibera that foreign aid has concentrated on

The figure below shows the various sectors that foreign aid has concentrated on.

The figure above shows that majority of the NGO representatives 16 (53.3%) reported that the sector which foreign aid has concentrated on in Kibera was improvement of water, sewage and sanitation, while the other 14 (46.7%) of the NGO representatives reported that the sector which foreign aid has concentrated on in Kibera was housing infrastructure development.

4.6.4 Did the NGO receive any donor funding before the year 2003

The figure below shows the percentage of NGOs that receives donor funding for the various projects that they carry out in Kibera:
The figure above shows that 25 (83.3%) of the NGO representatives reported that their NGOs received donor funds before the year 2003, while the other five (16.7%) reported that their NGOs had never received any donor funds before the year 2003. From the figure above it is indicative that that major activities of the NGOs are reliant on donor funding of which has enabled them to implement various projects dealing with livelihood and social amenities.

4.6.5 The specific donors who donated to the NGOs

The NGO respondents were also asked about the specific donors that contributed to their projects as shown in the figure below:
According to the figure above 40% of the NGO representatives reported that their NGOs had received donor funding from the World Bank, 36.7% of them received their donations from African development bank, while the other 23.3% of them received their donations from the International monetary funds. Therefore, the World Bank has remained the major funding donor of the NGOs working in Kibera.

4.6.6 Role of NGO in handling foreign aid and urban development

The NGO representatives were asked about how they have handled foreign and urban planning. The responses are shown in the figure below:
Table 10: Role of NGO in handling foreign aid and urban development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role of NGO in foreign aid and urban development</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate the urban development and conduct regular evaluation on the already done projects to avoid continuous misuse of foreign aid.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct effective follow-up and supervision on the projects being financed by foreign aid.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asses keenly on the spending of the foreign aid funding and give feedback report to the donors on how the funding has been used.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>n=30</td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above most of the NGO representatives 17 (56.7%) reported that the role of the NGO in handling foreign aid and urban development is to do effective follow-up and supervision on the projects being financed by foreign aid, 7 (23.3%) of the NGO representatives reported that the NGO role is to asses keenly on the spending of the foreign aid funding and give feedback report to the donors on how the funding is being used, while the other 6 (20.0%) reported that the role of the NGO is to facilitate the urban development and conduct evaluation on the already done projects so as to avoid continuous misuse of foreign aid.

4.6.7 Projects done by the NGO between the years 1963 – 2003

The NGO respondents indicated a number of projects that they have carried out between 1963 and 2003 as shown in the figure below:
Figure 16: Projects done by the NGO between the years 1963 – 2003

As shown in the figure above, 23 (76.7%) of the NGO representatives reported that the projects they have done an NGO between the years 1963 – 2003 was housing infrastructure development, while the other 7 (23.3%) of the NGO representatives reported that the projects they have done an NGO between the year 1963 – 2003 entailed construction of better toilets and fresh water supply areas.

4.6.8 Have the projects positively changed the housing infrastructure of Kibera

The NGO representatives noted the impact of the projects as shown in the figure below:
According to the figure above majority of the NGO representatives 17 (56.67%) reported that their projects have positively changed the housing infrastructure of Kibera, while the other 13 (43.33%) reported that their projects had not yet positively changed the housing infrastructure.
CHAPTER FIVE

5 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.3 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the summary of the study findings in line with the study objectives, the conclusions and the recommendations from this study.

5.4 Summary of findings

The study focused on the non-government organization project aid in housing infrastructure development of Kibera area, Nairobi County between the years 1963 and 2003.

5.5 Demographic data

The study involved 400 respondents including NGO officials operating in Kibera Area. More than half of the respondents had lived in Kibera for more than fifteen years. Majority of the respondents had attained primary level of education and above. A majority of the respondents had a source of income either through their businesses or employment.

A majority of the sample NGO representatives reported that their NGO has had been in existence and active for the period before 2003.

5.6 NGO trends in Kibera from 1963-2003

Findings revealed that NGO’s were in existence in Kibera between the years 1963 – 2003 as majority of the respondents which correspondence with existence of more than half of the NGO’s as indicated by the NGO representatives. This concurs with Njuguna (1989:07) that
NGO’s were present and that they took a step forward to try to resolve the existing housing problem in Kibera.

On NGO involvement, as indicated by a majority of respondents, they assisted with building houses, toilets, water supply areas and drainages between 1963-2003. Findings from the NGO representatives showed that they were involved in provision of building materials and finances, supervision of projects and mobilization of manpower to the projects. This is in collaboration with Kilonzo (2013), that, UN-HABITAT initiated programs to tackle housing problems and as part of its agenda to improve housing infrastructure, young men were trained to provide labour. However, slightly more than half of the respondents also reported that their shelters/houses were not built by an NGO. Majority of respondents indicated UN-HABITAT and KENSUP as NGO is available in Kibera involve with housing infrastructural projects.

5.7 Foreign Aid through existing NGO’s

Findings revealed that a majority of the respondents indicated that the NGOs working in Kibera received cash donations from outside Kenya. Besides, a bulk of the NGO representatives indicated that they received donor funds before the year 2003 mainly from the World Bank, African Development Bank and the International Monetary Funds. This can be directly related to Kusienya (2004), where 78% of Kenya’s support was from bilateral donors, and that the share of multilateral aid increased reasonably in the 1980s and early 1990s, primarily due to the payment of the World Bank adjustment lending under the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAPs). Malombe, (1995) also stated that there was past participation of NGO’s in Kibera area through extended developmental aid.
Nonetheless, Kilonzo (2013) provides insight on foreign financial aid that, during the years before 2002, the government was a great critic of donor funding.

From the study findings, a majority of the respondents showed that the donor funded projects in Kibera included; housing projects, fresh water selling points projects, toilets construction projects. This corresponds to findings from the NGO representatives that foreign aid concentrated on water improvement, sewage, and sanitation and housing infrastructure.

5.8 Impact of the NGO’s

Findings from the study showed that donor-funded NGOs are important to the community as more than half of the respondents reported so. However, from the study findings, more than half of the respondents indicated that they have not benefited from the housing projects by the donor-funded NGO. Nevertheless, the lesser half enjoyed the supply of fresh water, improved housing conditions and better toilets.

NGO representatives indicated they were involved in housing infrastructural development, construction of better toilets and water supply points. Slightly more than half of them reported having a positive change on the housing infrastructure however, it does not match a majority of the sample respondents living in Kibera.

As part of ensuring impact of their organizations, the Ngo representatives reported that their roles in foreign aid and urban development include effective follow-up and supervision on the donor-funded projects, keen assessment of the financial spending, evaluation of completed projects and subsequent reporting to the donors.
On involvement of the community in the NGO projects, slightly more than half of the respondents reported no involvement in the housing projects, with the other percentage being involved through their provision of labour.

According to the realism theory, power and dominion of a state is paramount and this according to some scholars is complicated form of power. The heavy-handed, unpopular direct rule by the international financial institutions and international NGOs of the 1980s and 1990s has been replaced by the self-policing or ‘in-direct rule’ of Africans. In the current aid regime of ‘partnership’, Africans now ‘own’ Northern neoliberal policies. The problematic which they engage is that intervention has become so embedded, institutionalized and routinized that rather than conceptualizing donor power as a strong external force on the state, it would be more useful to conceive of donors as part of the state it-self and that ‘power cannot be encapsulated solely in terms of domination or coercion. World politics has taken many shifts. Most countries focus on Economic diplomacy as a top most preference in their relations and donor funding is no exceptional.

5.9 Conclusion

Every project is geared towards the benefit of a certain group of people; however, the projects in Kibera seem not to have created a major impact on the residents. NGO’s have indicated their role in housing infrastructural development, which included mobilization of residents to provide labour, provision of building materials, finances and supervision of projects on their progress. They also had a role on urban development and foreign aid by regular monitoring and evaluation of completed projects as well as assessment on the spending of donor funds. It can be concluded
that the benefits of these NGO’s towards housing infrastructural have not been felt by most of the residents in Kibera. The outcome of this research shows the mega problems city dwellers in Nairobi face. Results show a serious shortage of social amenities in Kibera slums with especially an acute deficit in clean water supply, improved sanitation, and solid waste management. For slum dwellers, water is more expensive since Nairobi City Council has not yet provided piped water, leaving water vendors as the sole suppliers of clean water. Lack of enough toilets poses other serious challenges like contagious diseases. Research results indicate that up to 150 people Share one toilet facility. In addition, very little solid waste is collected by NGOs leaving thousands of tons of garbage scattered everywhere. These shortages of public services remain a serious challenge to especially social and environmental urban development.

This research clearly points out that the problem of unsustainable urban growth in Kenya is not just about poverty but the poverty of ideas. The government and organizations operating in informal settlements in Nairobi and other stakeholders have not been able to come up with new and applicable ideas to combat the rising growth of slums. Nairobi, just like any other African city is not only faced by sustainable development challenges but also sustainability of developmental efforts.

Negligence by the Kenyan government to improve informal settlements and at least to provide the minimum support on basic requirements and services has led to unimaginable suffering to slums residents. This is coupled by the fact that the government fails to recognize the growth and proliferation of informal settlements and thus excludes them from the rest of the city’s development plan. The government and UN-Habitat development plan for Kibera settlements
upgrading is a good gesture but falls short of a comprehensive plan to recognize the settlements and to invest in improving the living conditions.

The increasing level of population without equivalent development of these settlements is worrying. With so many sustainability challenges, increase in population in Nairobi slums has aggravated the situation. Together with this, the lack of allocation of resources by the central government to these settlements has ensured that the residents continue to wallow in sustainability challenges. It is hoped that the passing of a new constitution, which advocates for devolution of governance and resources would help change the course of events in informal settlements in Nairobi if pertinent laws were implemented to cater for this.

Therefore, the study makes the following recommendations:

1. There is need for comprehensive intervention mechanisms by the government on NGOs to make the funded projects more effective.

2. More studies should be done on the sustainability of the projects completed by the NGO’s.

3.
REFERENCES


Kim, J. (2003). *Thoughts on Role of Non-Governmental Groups and Overseas Development Assistance in Incremental Housing in Fiji.*


Situational Analysis. Nairobi: GOK/UNCHS


APPENDICES

A1: Consent Form

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AID FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF KIBERA AREA, NAIROBI COUNTY 1963-2003

Personal Introduction:

I am Catherine Muthoni Mwangi (BA. Development Economics). I am conducting a study on the NGO project aid in housing infrastructure development of Kibera area, Nairobi County. This study is mainly for academic purpose and for the award of the Degree in Masters in International Relations and Diplomacy, Kenyatta University. There are no risks involved in participating in the study. The benefits include understanding NGO’s involved with housing infrastructure in Kibera. However, the participant is at will to decide whether to participate in this study or not. The information you provide will be handled strictly as confidential. You are not required to write your name anywhere in this questionnaire.

Participant

I confirm that I have been fully informed about the research purpose, risks and benefits of the study. I am aware that I have the right to refuse to participate in this study and that my decision to refuse will not affect my work status. I have also been informed that any information I give will be regarded as confidential and will not be used in future against me.

Signature ………………………………………

Date ……………………………
Interviewer

I confirm that I have explained to the participant about the study and have agreed to take part in this study.

Signature …………………………………..

Date …………………………………..
QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Which location do you come from?

..........................................................................................................................

2. State your age?

..........................................................................................................................

3. How many years have you lived in kibera?

..........................................................................................................................

4. What is your education background?

Primary (  ) secondary (  ) college/university (  ) none (  )

5. What is relationship status?

Married (  ) single (  ) widowed (  )

6. What is your level of occupation?

..........................................................................................................................

7. What is your monthly income

Ksh 1- 1000 (  ) Ksh 1001- 5000(  )

Ksh 5001- 10000(  ) above 10000 (  )
SECTION B: NGO TRENDS

1. Are you aware of any NGO in Kibera that been there between 1963-2003?

   Yes ( )

   No ( )

   I do not know ( )

2. If yes, did these NGO’s help in building houses, toilets, water areas, and drainages between 1963-2003?

   Yes ( )

   No ( )

3. Was your house/shelter built by an NGO and when?

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

4. List any NGO is you know.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

SECTION C: FOREIGN AID

1. Do the NGO’s in Kibera received money from donors from outside Kenya?

   Yes ( )

   No ( )

2. What are some of the donor funded projects on housing infrastructure in Kibera?

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
SECTION D: IMPACT OF THE NGO’s

1. Are the donor-funded NGO’s important to the community?
   Yes ( )  No ( )

2. Did these NGO’s build houses, shelters, water areas, toilets in the years between 1963-2003?
   Yes ( )  No ( )

3. Have you benefitted from the housing projects by these donor-funded NGO’s?
   Yes ( )  No ( )

4. If yes, how have you benefitted?
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. Have you been involved in any of the housing projects and how?
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

THANK YOU
Consent Form

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AID FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT OF KIBERA AREA, NAIROBI COUNTY 1963-2003

Personal Introduction:

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Participant

I confirm that I have been fully informed about the research purpose, risks and benefits of the study. I am aware that I have the right to refuse to participate in this study and that my decision to refuse will not affect my work status. I have also been informed that any information I give will be regarded as confidential and will not be used in future against me.

Signature ..........................................

Date .................................
Interviewer

I confirm that I have explained to the participant about the study and have agreed to take part in this study.

Signature …………………………………

Date ………………………………

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. How many years have your NGO being active in Kibera?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. How many years have you worked at the NGO?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. State your designation in the organization.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

SECTION B: NGO TRENDS, FUNDING, IMPACT

4. Have NGO’s been in existence between the years 1963- 2003?

Yes ( ) No ( )

5. What role does your NGO play in housing infrastructure development?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Have NGOs been receiving donor funding between 1963-2003?

Yes ( ) No ( )

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

7. Did your organization receive any donor funding before the year 2003?

Yes ( )  No ( )

8. If yes, from which specific donors?

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

9. What is your role as an NGO in handling foreign aid and urban development?

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

10. State the projects you have done between the years 1963-2003?

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

From your NGO’s project evaluation, have the projects positively changed the housing infrastructure of Kibera?

Yes ( )  No ( )

THANK YOU
A2: Plate showing Housing conditions in Kibera
A3: Satellite Images of Kibera and the Surroundings

Source of this satellite image