

**FOREIGN AID ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN URBAN SLUMS: A CASE OF
KOROGOCHO SLUM IN NAIROBI, KENYA, 2011-2016**

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REG NO: C50/CTY/PT/24328/2013

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW, ARTS
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND DIPLOMACY OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

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

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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ABSTRACT

This research evaluates the effectiveness of foreign aid on poverty alleviation in urban slums, using the case of Korogocho Slum in Nairobi-Kenya, between the years 2011 and 2016. Korogocho, an area in Nairobi, Kenya that is well known to be among the poorest and was selected for this study because its residents depend on foreign aid and have pertinent poverty-related issues. As the situation remained unchanged even with consistent foreign aid interventions put in place, this informed an assessment of the impact of the interventions put in place. The main purpose of the study was, therefore, to assess the association between foreign aid and poverty reduction in terms of income, health, education, food security, access to water, and sanitation. The study sought to evaluate the variety of projects funded by donors in Korogocho, determine the main sources of foreign assistance, and assess the consequences witnessed in the lives of residents of slums. This study is grounded on the poverty trap theory, which asserts that international assistance can assist the recipient communities to escape poverty, and the dependency theory, which can be put simply as the fact that in some instances, foreign assistance may create a condition where the affected communities become more and more dependent on aid without developing the capacity to support themselves. The study used a descriptive survey design with both qualitative and quantitative data. The target population was 10,581 households in the Korogocho Slum Area, and the sample size was 385 respondents, which includes the heads of households determined using the Slovin formula. For the purpose of targeting the key informants, a purposive technique was adopted, while the technique followed in the household survey was a simple random technique. Both qualitative and quantitative instruments were used, including questionnaires, interview guide, and systematic observation checklists. Data analysis for qualitative data involved thematic analysis, while for quantitative data, it involved descriptive and inferential analysis correlation analysis using SPSS version 25. Specific organizations identified in the study as implementing donor-funded projects in Korogocho concentrated mostly on health, education, water supply and sanitation, and socio-economic improvement programs. The majority of such aid was through multilateral agencies like the World Bank, and numerous INGOs, while a meager fraction was from bilateral sources of individual overseas countries. The correlation analysis further showed that foreign aid boosted household income, health and education, food security, and access to clean water, with health being the most responsive to foreign aid. In understanding the outcome of foreign aid in the selected community, the study established that foreign aid benefited the community, yet the area had some difficulties with the sustainability of the projects that accrued from aid dependency and the institutional capacity lagging in its capacity to efficiently manage aid. The study, therefore, suggested that future foreign aid should support the decentralization of power, build institutional and leadership capacities of grassroots-based organizations, and fund long-term sustainable development initiatives that do not require external support. Moreover, the engagement of stakeholders within project implementation and the increase in effective interventions to scale up are also imperative to contributing to the continued development of slum communities, including Korogocho. This study brings important knowledge about foreign aid's influence on urban poverty, highlighting the need for integrated, well-directed interventions due to the complexity of poverty in slums. The information gathered can be useful in formulating policy and developing more suitable aid approaches in other cities.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to the unwavering love and support of my beloved wife (Peninnah Makena) and cherished family. Throughout this endeavor, you have been my pillars of strength, a constant source of inspiration, and my greatest motivation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed to the completion of this study. This research endeavor would not have been possible without their invaluable support and assistance. First and foremost, I am so thankful for the guidance and mentorship provided by my supervisor, Dr. Pius Kakai Wanyonyi, and the faculty members who played a significant role in shaping the research questions and methodology. Their constructive feedback and expertise enriched the quality of this study.

I also extend my most profound appreciation to the residents of Korogocho Slum in Nairobi, Kenya, who graciously participated in this study. Their willingness to share their experiences, insights, and stories was pivotal in understanding the complex dynamics of poverty and the impact of foreign aid in their community. Their resilience and cooperation were inspiring.

Additionally, I would like to acknowledge the library staff and research support teams who assisted us in accessing critical literature and data sources. Their commitment to facilitating our research process was invaluable. Last but not least, I would like to thank my family and friends for their unwavering support and understanding during the challenging phases of this research. Their encouragement and patience were a constant source of motivation.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AfDB:	African Development Bank
ARDL:	Autoregressive Distributed Lag
AusAID:	Australian Agency for International Development
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFIs:	Development Finance Institutions
DOLS:	Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares
EIB:	European Investment Bank
FGLS:	Feasible Generalized Least Square
GMM:	Generalized Methods of Moments
IDB:	American Development Bank
IMF:	International Monetary Fund
JICA:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDGs:	Millennium Developments Goals
MENA:	Middle East and North African
MSF:	Médecins Sans Frontières
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODA:	Official development assistance

OECD:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLS:	Ordinary Least Squares
PLS-SEM:	Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling
SSA:	Sub-Saharan Africa
UK:	United Kingdom
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
WFP:	World Food Programme
WHO:	World Health Organization

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Absolute Poverty** In this context, absolute poverty is characterized by a universal and fixed poverty threshold representing the minimum requirements for survival and well-being. These requirements include access to necessities such as food, clean water, shelter, clothing, and basic healthcare. An individual is considered to be in absolute poverty when their earnings fall below \$1 per day.
- Extreme Poverty** Extreme poverty signifies severe impoverishment where households cannot meet basic and essential human needs. These include access to basic needs like food, clean drinking water, shelter, clothing, and basic healthcare.
- Foreign Aid** Foreign aid refers to the voluntary provision of resources, including financial assistance or technical expertise, from one nation or international body to another. The main goal of foreign aid is to foster economic development, alleviate poverty, enhance living conditions, and tackle various issues within the recipient nation.
- Human Poverty** Human poverty adopts a multidimensional approach to evaluate and improve individuals' and communities' well-being and life quality. It considers factors such as deprivation and suffering, covering social, economic, and health-related aspects.

Income Poverty

Income poverty describes an individual's or household's income below a certain threshold, typically defined as a percentage of the median or average income within a specific society.

Poverty

Poverty refers to a state where a person has inadequate financial resources to cater to the minimum life standard considered acceptable in societal settings. An individual is considered to be in a state of poverty when their earnings fall below \$1.90 daily.

Relative Poverty

Relative poverty occurs when an individual or household's income or resources fall below a specific threshold, expressed as a percentage (50% or 60%) of a particular society or community's median income or living standards.

Slums

Slums are squalid residential areas characterized by a high poverty level, social disorganization, and overcrowding.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Poverty is a pervasive and profound challenge on a global scale, representing one of the foremost issues confronting our world today. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) underscored the ambition to liberate people worldwide from extreme deprivation by 2015 (The Millennium Development Goals, 2000). While there has been notable progress, with a global reduction of poverty victims by over 50%, from approximately 2 billion in 1990 to less than 900 million in 2015 (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2015), the persistent challenges persist. Approximately one billion individuals still earn below \$US1.25 a day, with 80% residing in Third World Countries, predominantly in South Asia (UNDP, 2015). Projections indicate an expected rise in these numbers due to the compounding effects of climate change, conflict, and food insecurity (UNDP, 2015).

The World Bank reported in 2012 that over 77.8% of poverty victims, living below \$1.25 per day, were concentrated in South Asia (over 300 million) and Africa (about 388 million) (World Bank, 2013). Slums, once prevalent in 19th and early 20th-century Europe and the United States, have decreased attributed to economic development, urban planning, improved housing policies, and infrastructure advancements (Caporaso & Zare, 2019). Presently, slums are widespread in major towns in third-world countries, constituting more than 32% of the urban population in these areas in 2012 (United Nations-Habitat, 2013).

Uddin and Belal (2019) write about donors' influence strategies and beneficiary accountability in NGOs in Pakistan. The study revealed that national governments and institutions like the United Nations, World Bank, and IMF played a significant role in funding projects, aligning them with their foreign policy objectives and development goals.

Winters (2019) argues the financing structure of World Bank projects, emphasizing the role of financial institutions such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and African Development Bank (AfDB). These institutions focused on long-term funding for projects contributing to economic development, infrastructure, and poverty reduction.

In Africa, 61.7% of slum dwellers are found, with Kenya experiencing slum habitation by 60-80% of its urban population (Tyce, 2020). In sub-Saharan Africa, aid directed towards infrastructure projects has been shown to enhance living conditions in impoverished areas (Mahembe & Odhiambo, 2021). Improved infrastructure, including roads, water supply systems, and housing, can create economic opportunities and reduce poverty. However, conflicting views exist, with some studies suggesting a negative effect of foreign aid on poverty alleviation in Africa (Anetor, Esho & Verhoef, 2020). While proponents argue that aid has brought progress in education and health sectors, opponents contend that it has led to dependency and perpetuated corruption (Preble and Tupy, 2005).

In Kenya, particularly in Nairobi County, slums house an estimated 60-80% of the urban population, an estimated 73% living in abject poverty, spending less than \$1 per day (Amendah, Buigut & Mohamed, 2014). The living conditions in slums, involving people who cannot get clean water, are below standard sanitation and have limited economic

opportunities, present multifaceted challenges to residents. Despite various poverty alleviation interventions, slum dwellers continue to face deprivations, with high levels of poverty persisting (Macharia, 2011).

Numerous studies have explored poverty in slums, examining various strategies and interventions. Kikechi (2006) investigated the tactics employed by slum dwellers in Kibera and found persistent poverty despite various strategies. Macharia (2011) assessed the effects of poverty alleviation initiatives in Mukuru slums, emphasizing factors hindering poverty reduction, including gender issues, insecurity, and poor living conditions. Kamande (2013) explored slum development projects in Korogocho, noting their dependency on donor funding. However, these studies fail to fully explain why poverty persists in slums despite numerous donor-funded projects.

Slums in Kenya, particularly in Korogocho, are marked by unreliable sanitation services, limited clean water availability, erratic electricity supply, inadequate law enforcement, substandard education facilities, deficient housing, and insufficient healthcare services. Social issues such as violence, unemployment, informal employment, diseases, and child malnutrition are prevalent. Slum residents, often the poorest in society, struggle to afford essential services like healthcare and education. Various approaches have been employed to address these challenges, including slum upgrading schemes, direct aid development projects, non-governmental organizations, multilateral programs, foreign aid, and government youth and women funds.

Foreign aid, characterized by voluntary transfers of resources, financial support, or technical expertise from one country to another, is critical in addressing economic development and poverty reduction (Obwa & Kennedy, 2020). Aid can be loans or grants

with low interest rates (Kye-Woo, Ji-Hye & Park, 2012). Different types of foreign aid include Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non-governmental voluntary aid. ODA, essential for development funding in the poorest nations, can be multilateral or bilateral, channeled through global organizations or direct from one country to another (Mahembe & Odhiambo, 2021). While foreign aid contributes significantly to developing the poorest nations, debates persist regarding the aid's impact on poverty alleviation. Some argue that aid can lead to dependency, perpetuate corruption, or undermine local initiatives (Marita, 2010).

Poverty and slum conditions persist as pressing issues globally, with foreign aid being a significant factor in addressing these challenges. While foreign aid has contributed to positive developments, debates on its impact, dependency issues, and efficacy continue. In Kenya, slums house a significant portion of the urban population, grappling with poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to essential services. Despite various interventions, the cycle of poverty persists, raising questions about the effectiveness of existing approaches. Ongoing research and critical evaluations of poverty reduction strategies are essential to developing more targeted and impactful interventions for the benefit of slum dwellers and impoverished communities worldwide.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Korogocho slum dwellers are faced with pervasive poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to essential services. Hence this study investigates the effectiveness of foreign aid initiatives implemented between 2011 and 2016. Why do the residents of Korogocho slum continue grappling with economic hardships, despite the foreign aid? Residents of Korogocho slum continue facing economic hardships due to systemic

challenges like poor governance and resource mismanagement. In addition, limited access to education, employment opportunities, and sustainable development initiatives exacerbates their struggles.

This study addressed critical gaps in understanding the nature and influence of foreign aid initiatives in Korogocho slums, specifically during the period of the study. Specifically, there was a lack of comprehensive evaluation regarding the various types of projects funded by different donors. The specific impact, sustainability, and alignment of these projects with the community's needs were not well-documented (Murefu, Wamũyũ & Ochieng, 2019). Additionally, there was a gap in the analysis of key sources of foreign aid in Korogocho slums. Understanding the composition and patterns of foreign aid from diverse sources was crucial for effective policy formulation and intervention strategies (Obwa & Kennedy, 2020). The study also observed a need to assess the influence of this assistance on the livelihood of Korogocho residents.

The study provides comprehensive insights into the specific contributions of foreign aid to poverty reduction in Korogocho slums between 2011 and 2016. It aimed to investigate how various types of foreign aid, their management, and allocation impacted poverty reduction and the overall well-being of the slum population. By addressing these gaps in knowledge, the study aimed to inform policy decisions, aid allocation strategies, and community development initiatives in urban slums. The central question guiding the study was: How did foreign aid assist in alleviating poverty in Korogocho slums between 2011 and 2016?

1.3 General Objective

The study's overall objective was to evaluate the influence of foreign aid on alleviating poverty in urban slums: the case of Korogocho Slum, Nairobi, Kenya.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the main organizations and entities that provided foreign aid for development projects in Korogocho slums during the period 2011 to 2016
- ii. To analyze the nature of World Bank-funded projects implemented in Korogocho slums during the period 2011 to 2016
- iii. To assess how foreign aid influenced the livelihood of Korogocho residents

1.4 Research Questions

This research aimed to investigate the influence of foreign aid on poverty reduction in Korogocho using the questions below:

- i. What are the main organizations and entities that provided foreign aid for development projects in Korogocho slums during the period 2011 to 2016?
- ii. What were the nature of World Bank-funded projects implemented in Korogocho slums during the period 2011 to 2016?
- iii. How has foreign aid influenced the livelihood of Korogocho slum dwellers?

1.5 Research Premise

The research was guided by the following premises;

- i. There are various organizations and entities which provided foreign aid for development projects in Korogocho slums during the period 2011 to 2016.
- ii. The nature of World Bank-funded projects implemented in Korogocho slums

during the period 2011 to 2016.

- iii. Foreign aid influenced the livelihood of Korogocho slum dwellers.

1.6 Justification of the Study

The study is grounded in the constitutional principles of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution, which guarantees every individual the right to reside anywhere within the country and enjoy a high standard of living. Despite these constitutional provisions, numerous slums across Kenya grapple with severe challenges, including inadequate access to clean drinking water, heightened insecurity, under-equipped healthcare facilities, substandard housing, and inadequate drainage systems. These adversities contribute significantly to perpetuating the poverty trap for slum dwellers.

Notably, slums in Kenya accommodate a substantial proportion, ranging between 60 and 80 percent, of the urban population, serving as both a market and a source of inexpensive labor for urban industries and businesses due to their proximity to urban centers. The precarious living conditions within these slums underscore the urgency of addressing the challenges faced by their residents, aligning with the constitutional rights and aspirations of every Kenyan citizen.

This study evaluated foreign aid's impact on poverty alleviation in urban slums, particularly in Korogocho Slum in Nairobi, Kenya, from 2011 to 2016. This topic was motivated by the paradoxical observation that, despite the increase in foreign aid directed to slums in Kenya over the years, there has been a persistent lack of improvement in poverty levels and living conditions. The study, therefore, seeks to provide a nuanced and evidence-based understanding of the dynamics between foreign aid and poverty reduction.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study contributes valuable evidence-based insights for policymakers by offering an in-depth assessment of the effectiveness of foreign aid programs in poverty alleviation. Policymakers can leverage these findings to evaluate previous aid initiatives, identify successful strategies, and make informed decisions that enhance the impact of future interventions. Such evaluations are critical to ensuring that development efforts are responsive to the actual needs of urban poor populations and are aligned with national development priorities. For community members, the study's outcomes have the potential to guide the development and implementation of aid programs that improve access to essential services such as healthcare, education, sanitation, and clean water—thus enhancing the quality of life for slum residents. When grounded in local realities and informed by community perspectives, these interventions are more likely to be embraced and sustained.

Donors and international development partners will benefit from the study by gaining deeper insight into the local realities of aid implementation. The findings can inform the design of aid programs that are not only context-specific but also capable of achieving long-term development outcomes. This supports more efficient allocation of resources to areas where they can create lasting impact.

Academically, the research provides a real-world case study relevant to disciplines such as development studies, urban planning, international relations, and economics. It contributes to a growing body of literature that examines the practical implications of foreign aid while also offering empirical evidence that can be used to support or challenge existing theoretical frameworks. Moreover, foreign aid holds substantial

relevance in contributing to the global discourse on poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and the role of external assistance in facilitating positive change in marginalized communities. This study sheds light on the dual potential of aid to either empower communities or inadvertently foster dependency. As such, the findings are not only locally significant but also globally relevant, providing insights that can inform international debates on the effectiveness, ethics, and strategic direction of foreign aid in addressing urban poverty.

1.8 Scope

The study aimed to investigate the effects of foreign aid on poverty alleviation in urban slums, focusing specifically on Korogocho Slum in Nairobi, Kenya. The research considered various forms of aid, including direct economic assistance, indirect economic support, non-governmental organizational programs, and multilateral initiatives. Poverty reduction was assessed by measuring indicators such as increased household income, improved health services, enhanced educational opportunities, better access to food, and provision of clean water. The study covered the period from 2011 to 2016, and it was chosen to observe changes in the country following the introduction of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010. The five-year duration was deemed sufficient for discerning potential impacts on poverty reduction.

Korogocho slum, with approximately 200,000 people residing in less than two square kilometers, was selected as the study area (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2020). The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2020) reported 10,581 households distributed across the seven villages within Korogocho, with the largest village housing 1,513 households. The target population for the study comprised all 10,581 household heads in Korogocho

slums.

1.9 Limitations and De-limitation of the Study

The study faced several challenges that may have influenced the findings. First, data collection heavily relied on respondents' ability to recall past experiences, which may have introduced recall bias, particularly in assessing foreign aid interventions implemented between 2011 and 2016. To mitigate this, a pilot study was conducted to refine research instruments and enhance the clarity and relevance of questions.

Second, some participants showed reluctance or hesitation in disclosing information related to foreign aid and its impact on their livelihoods. This may have affected the depth of qualitative responses. To address this, respondents were assured of confidentiality and anonymity to encourage honest and open participation. Additionally, limited access to comprehensive secondary data on donor disbursements and program evaluations may have constrained the ability to triangulate findings. Institutional bureaucracy also posed delays in obtaining certain authorizations and support documents from local organizations.

1.10 Delimitations of the Study

This study was geographically delimited to Korogocho Slum in Nairobi County, Kenya. It specifically focused on the period between 2011 and 2016 to capture the impact of foreign aid following the implementation of Kenya's 2010 Constitution, which introduced significant governance and development reforms. Thematically, the study concentrated on donor-funded projects aimed at poverty reduction in key sectors-health, education, food security, clean water access, and income generation. Other areas, such

as environmental sustainability, political empowerment, or purely private-sector-led initiatives, were not within the scope of this research.

Methodologically, the study was delimited to household heads, community leaders, and NGO project leaders as the primary sources of data. This choice was made to ensure insights were gathered from individuals directly involved in or impacted by foreign aid interventions. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods but did not adopt longitudinal or experimental designs due to time and logistical constraints.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a literature review on the impact of foreign aid on poverty eradication in urban slums. This involves a review of the literature and a summary of gaps from the reviewed literature.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Types of Donors-Funded Projects

Uddin and Belal (2019) conducted a systematic literature review exploring donors' influence strategies and beneficiary accountability in NGOs in Pakistan. The study revealed that national governments and institutions like the United Nations, World Bank, and IMF played a significant role in funding projects, aligning them with their foreign policy objectives and development goals.

Winters (2019) investigated the financing structure of World Bank projects, emphasizing the role of financial institutions such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and African Development Bank (AfDB). These institutions focused on long-term funding for projects contributing to economic development, infrastructure, and poverty reduction.

Baldwin and Winters (2020), in a study conducted in Uganda, explored how different forms of foreign aid affect government legitimacy. The findings indicated the involvement of private and non-profit organizations, such as Oxfam and CARE, in implementing social, environmental, or humanitarian projects, along with the

contributions of private entities and governmental agencies.

2.2.2 Key Sources of Foreign Aid in Korogocho Slums

Mahalik and Villanthenkodath (2021) conducted a systematic review to determine the impact of total foreign assistance and foreign energy assistance in India. The study highlighted the sources of foreign aid, including government aid, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with bilateral and multilateral aid channels.

Bila, Khumalo, and Arogundade (2023) reviewed the literature on African foreign assistance sources, emphasizing foundations, philanthropic organizations, multinational corporations, and development finance institutions (DFIs). These sources contributed significant funds for health-related projects, education, poverty alleviation, and social causes.

Rao, Sethi, and Bhujabal (2023) explored foreign aid sources and their impact on growth in the countries of Southeast Asia and South Asia, economically identifying entities like the Inter-American Development Bank and international aid agencies providing financial and technical assistance.

2.2.3 How Foreign Aid Influenced the Livelihood of Korogocho Residents

Mahembe and Odhiambo (2021) focused on sub-Saharan African countries, finding a statistically significant poverty reduction effect of foreign aid. The study emphasized the importance of aid allocation strategies considering the source and type of aid, democratic governance context, GDP per capita, and globalization levels.

Anetor, Esho, and Verhoef (2020) investigated foreign aid and poverty in SSA countries,

and an inverse relationship was observed. The study recommended the review of approaches used in the delivery of foreign aid to meet poverty reduction goals.

Iwegbu and Dauda (2022) employed a dynamic panel ordinary least squares estimation technique to analyze foreign assistance's role in poverty alleviation in West and Central Africa. This study showed that foreign aid, proper education, and fiscal policy positively affect income and poverty headcount.

Ogbodo and Attamah (2019), in their research on the effect of foreign aid on poverty reduction in Nigeria, found a significant relationship between the variables in the period under consideration (1981-2017). The results indicated that foreign aid helped eradicate poverty in the long run.

In the study by Tsauroi (2021) on the effect of foreign assistance on poverty in the Middle East and North African (MENA) region, most of the econometric measures indicated that foreign aid had a negative effect on poverty.

Sikandar and Bobryshev (2022) studied foreign aid and government policies regarding sustainable agriculture and rural poverty in Pakistan. The research showed that foreign aid moderated the relationship between sustainable agricultural practices and agricultural yield. LeoneKamara, Momoh, and Koroma (2022) investigated the impact of foreign assistance on the development of Sierra Leone and poverty reduction, which showed that foreign assistance had a positive effect on the long-run pro-poor economic growth.

Woldekidan (2015) focused on Ethiopia, using multivariate co-integration analysis to reveal the positive effect of foreign funds on poverty alleviation, emphasizing the importance of good governance and effective policies. Marita (2010) explored the significance of rich countries' support of poverty and economic well-being in the

Dominican Republic, revealing a negative nexus between foreign support and the fight against poverty.

Abdullahi and Muoghalu (2006) assessed the commitments of international organizations toward poverty reduction in Africa, highlighting challenges such as low commitment, low-quality aid, and greed in some African leaders.

Ijaiya and Ijaiya (2004) investigated the nexus between foreign assistance and poverty alleviation in Africa, revealing ineffective symbiotic relations attributed to corruption, economic instability, bad governance, and political instability. Njenga (2013) researched how foreign aid influences developing nations and indicated a positive link between foreign assistance and the Kenyan economy's general performance between 1990-2010.

2.3 Gaps in Literature

Research has been done in different parts of the world regarding foreign aid and poverty alleviation. Based on global analysis, Sikandar and Bobryshev (2022) analyzed the role of foreign aid and government policies in sustainable agriculture and rural poverty eradication in Pakistan; Ogbodo and Attamah (2019) analyzed the impact of foreign aid on poverty reduction in Nigeria; Tsurai (2021) explored the effect of foreign aid on poverty in the Middle East & North African (MENA). However, different nations have different macroeconomic environments, and the different communities require different things. Therefore, conclusions deduced from these countries cannot be used to make conclusions about Korogocho slums in Kenya. Njenga (2013) conducted a study on the impact of foreign aid in third-world nations, with Kenya as the study area focusing on foreign aid between 1990 and 2010. However, these studies were done before 2010, and much has transpired in the international scene regarding the regulatory environment,

economy, and globalization. This study, therefore, confines itself to the year 2011 to 2016.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

2.4.1 Poverty Trap Theory

The **Poverty Trap Theory** serves a crucial role in framing the study's investigation into the effectiveness of foreign aid in Korogocho Slum. This theory, developed by Jeffery Sachs, provides a lens through which the persistent challenges faced by the community can be analyzed. In the study context, the theory helps understand why the residents' living standards have not significantly improved despite over a decade of continuous foreign aid. The theory's emphasis on the lack of resources, such as education and healthcare, aligns with the identified challenges in Korogocho (Singh, 2022; Radosavljevic, 2021; Walelign, Charlery & Pouliot, 2021; Carter, 2019).

Moreover, Sachs' proposition that basic foreign aid is necessary to initiate the poverty eradication process serves as a guiding principle for evaluating the role of aid in the community. The theory's assertion that poverty can become intergenerational due to a fall in per capita income is considered in the study's examination of the slum's population growth outpacing accumulated capital, potentially creating a poverty trap. However, the study also acknowledges and critiques the theory's oversimplification of poverty's causes, emphasizing the need to consider governance, political stability, and cultural aspects (Radosavljevic, 2021).

Sachs' suggestions regarding foreign assistance as capital to fill deficits and improve various aspects of a community's well-being are explored in the study's analysis of aid projects in Korogocho. The theory, therefore, plays a pivotal role in shaping the research

questions, guiding the study's focus on appreciating the effectiveness and impact of foreign aid in breaking the cycle of poverty in urban slums.

2.4.2 Dependency Theory

The **Dependency Theory** is integral to understanding the broader economic and sociopolitical context in which foreign aid operates, providing a lens for evaluating power dynamics and dependencies. This theory, emerging in response to prevailing economic development theories, guides the study's exploration of the underdevelopment and economic disparities in Korogocho Slum. The theory's emphasis on structural inequality in the global system aligns with the study's focus on external resources, particularly foreign aid, as a potential factor influencing the community's development (Ghosh, 2019; Caporaso & Zare, 2019; Treacy, 2022).

This study employs the Dependency Theory to assess whether foreign aid creates economic dependency, examining if the aid-receiving community relies heavily on external resources for development. The theory's assertion of unequal resource exchange is considered in the study's analysis of whether the terms of foreign aid are equitable. Furthermore, the theory's emphasis on power dynamics informs the study's exploration of decision-making and control in aid projects, assessing whether the slum community has agency or is predominantly influenced by external actors (Caporaso & Zare, 2019).

The study recognizes and integrates the critique within Dependency Theory, as highlighted by critics like Karl Marx, acknowledging the theory's limitations in offering comprehensive solutions and its tendency to focus on external factors while neglecting internal contributors to underdevelopment.

The Poverty Trap Theory and Dependency Theory provide a robust theoretical framework for the study. The Poverty Trap Theory helps elucidate the specific challenges faced by the community despite foreign aid. At the same time, the Dependency Theory adds depth by examining power dynamics, economic dependencies, and the broader global context. Integrating these theories provides a comprehensive understanding of how foreign aid operates in Korogocho Slum, facilitating a nuanced analysis of its impact and effectiveness in addressing urban poverty (Bhattacharjee, 2018; Singh, 2022; Radosavljevic, 2021; Walelign, Charlery & Pouliot, 2021; Carter, 2019; Ghosh, 2019; Caporaso & Zare, 2019; Treacy, 2022).

Relying on a single theoretical lens would risk presenting an incomplete picture. The Poverty Trap Theory focuses on the potential benefits of foreign aid in catalyzing development, whereas the Dependency Theory highlights its possible drawbacks. Using both theories enables this study to strike a critical balance between optimism and realism. It allows for an evaluation of both the enabling and constraining effects of foreign aid interventions.

The utilization of both theories is especially relevant for urban slum settings like Korogocho, where poverty is complex, multidimensional, and deeply entrenched. By integrating the two perspectives, the study captures the nuanced interplay between external assistance and local development dynamics—assessing not only whether foreign aid lifts communities out of poverty but also whether it fosters resilience or perpetuates vulnerability.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Foreign aid comes from social uplifts, mental support, cultural exchanges, and economic empowerment. The programs are meant to improve business, infrastructure, knowledge, and human capital, as Sachs indicates. Subsequently, this change is meant to bring other changes in household income, access to health, education, household consumption expenditure, food availability, and clean and safe water. However, the influence of these programs is significantly affected by factors such as quality of aid management or governance, macroeconomic policies, donor aid conditionality, corruption, and political and economic instability. Figure 1 below illustrates the relationship between the independent variable (foreign aid) and the dependent variable (poverty reduction).

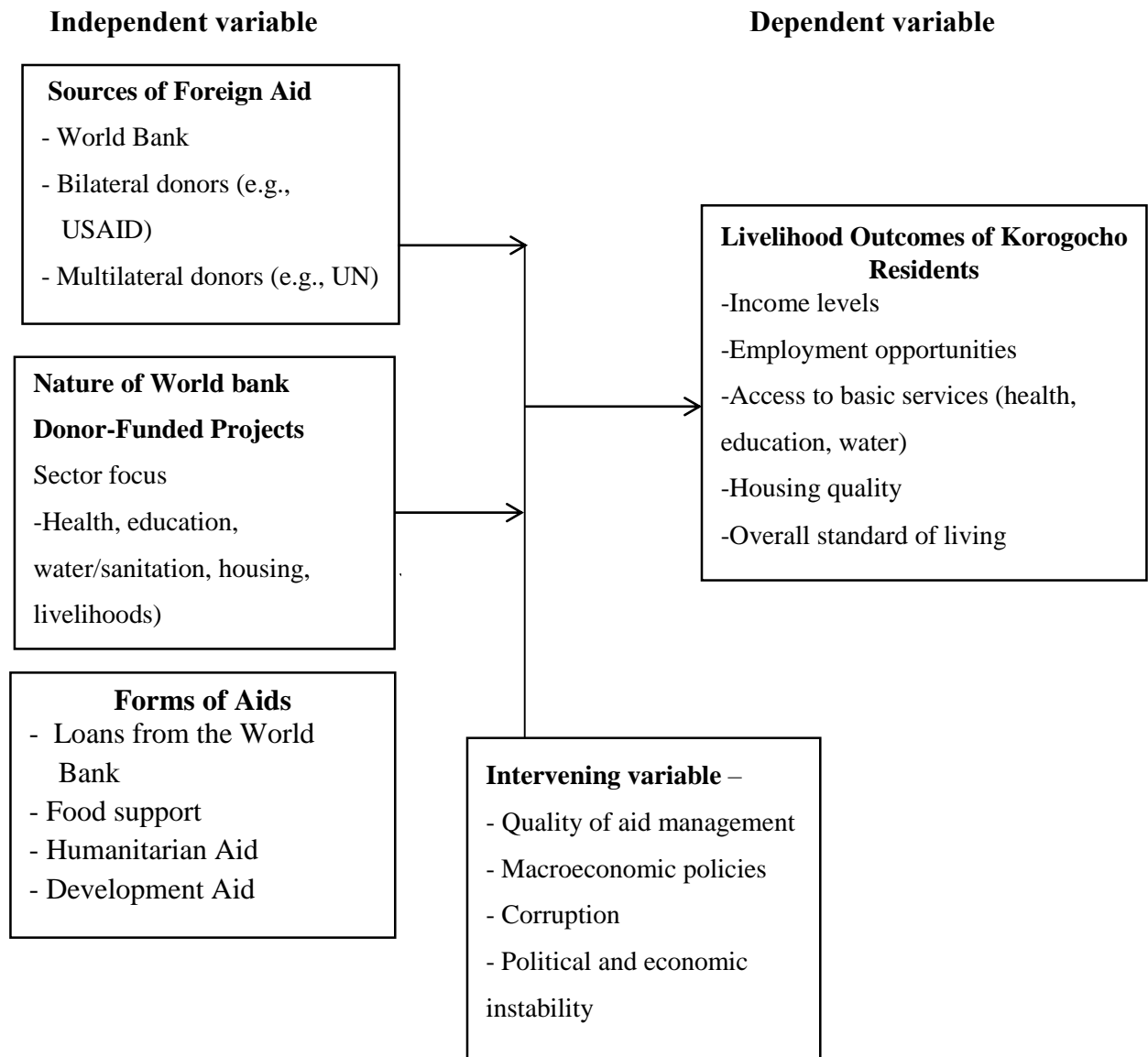


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this section, the work dealt with the methodical approach to conducting research, including the methods, methods, and strategies of carrying out a study and how data is gathered, analyzed, and interpreted, among others (Latwal, 2020). The chapter examines the research method, research methodology, population under study, sample size and sampling method, data collection instruments, credibility and reliability, data analysis procedures, and research ethics.

3.2 Study Area

Korogocho slum was selected as a suitable study site due to its unique socio-economic challenges, including extreme poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to basic services like clean water, healthcare, and sanitation. Korogocho slum has limited formal structures for its inhabitants; this makes the place lack adequate infrastructure. Most houses are constructed using timber and mud, and the recycled polythene, metals, and carton papers found within the Dandora dumping site are predominantly used on roofs. It does not have a central sewage system or piped water supply, and there is no street lighting. This means that due to the absence of lights on streets, the crime rates and insecurity are on the high side. Due to the scarcity of resources, weak infrastructure, proximity to the dumping site, and congestion, health in the Korogocho slum is extremely poor (Kamande, 2013). Mathare River, which starts at the Kikuyu escarpment, runs through Mathare Valley slum, Kariobangi North, and Korogocho Slum to join the Nairobi

River (Mumma-Martinon & Calas, 2010). The proximity of the Korogocho slum to the Dandora dumping site and the lack of formal structures exacerbate health and safety concerns. With a high population density and significant reliance on foreign aid, Korogocho provides an ideal setting to assess the impact of aid interventions on poverty reduction. Additionally, its well-documented struggles with poverty make it a representative case for studying urban slums in Kenya.

The research methodology applied in the study was pragmatic. This philosophical and methodological approach to research argues for the relevance of research outcomes. Like qualitative and quantitative paradigms, pragmatism emphasizes using research for practical purposes (Mukherjee, 2020). Using qualitative and quantitative data can give the researcher a broad view of the research problem and different views on the problem. This study adopted qualitative and quantitative research approaches in evaluating the contribution of foreign aid on poverty reduction in urban slums: a case of Korogocho slum, Nairobi, Kenya.

3.3 Research Design

This research work made use of the descriptive survey research method. A descriptive survey design is a research strategy whereby information and data are gathered to describe and analyze the features, qualities, or state of a specific population, sample, or phenomenon. It is a useful research method for providing a thorough and accurate description of the object of study, excluding the intention to establish inferences or causal conditions (Bhattacharjee, 2018). The design will be used because a descriptive survey, which involves using a sample meant for a real view of the whole population, enables one to make conclusions and generalizations about the entire population or phenomenon.

Secondly, descriptive surveys are intended to provide factual data, which helps minimize data collection and analysis bias. Korogocho slum is home to about two hundred thousand (200,000) residents in substandard structures within an area of less than two square kilometers (Korogocho Ward, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2020). The number of households in all seven villages was estimated to be 10,581 by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2020), and the largest village has 1,513 households. The targeted population for this work was all the 10,581 household heads living in Korogocho slums.

Table 1: Target Population

Village	Target Population
Kisumu Ndogo	1459
Grogan A	856
Grogan B	832
Korogocho A	2357
Korogocho B	1175
Highridge	1536
Nyayo	853
Gitathuru	1513
Total	10581

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Sample size and sampling technique are the strategies of choosing a limited number of participants, items, or pieces of data from a larger group to conduct a study (Devi, 2019). The choice of sample size and sampling technique aims to make the sample as close as

possible to the population and the data collected to make valid and reliable conclusions.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Population refers to the number of people, data, or items available in the research community or study universe from which a sample is chosen (Hair, Page & Brunsveld, 2020). A sample size representative of the population possesses characteristics similar to gender, age distribution, and other factors as the target population. Ideally, the sample size should be chosen to represent the population's key characteristics to make inferences. In selecting the sample size, this study used Slovin's formula. Slovin's formula determines an appropriate sample size for a research study, especially with a large population.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + NE^2}$$

Whereby: n = no. of samples; N = total population; e = error margin / margin of error (0.05)

$$n = \frac{10,581}{1 + (10,581 * 0.05^2)}$$

$$n = 385$$

Therefore, the sample size of this study was 385 household heads.

Table 2: Sample Size

Village	Target Population	Sample Size	Percent
Kisumu Ndogo	1459	53	13.79
Grogan A	856	31	8.09
Grogan B	832	30	7.86
Korogocho A	2357	86	22.28
Korogocho B	1175	43	11.1
Highridge	1536	56	14.52
Nyayo	853	31	8.06
Gitathuru	1513	55	14.3
Total	10581	385	100

3.4.2 Sampling Technique

The research employed multi-stage methods of sampling. The study used purposive sampling to select key informants. Purposive sampling, or purposeful or judgmental sampling, is a non-random sampling technique used in research to choose individuals or elements for a sample based on specific criteria or purposes. Purposive sampling is driven by the research objectives and the need to answer specific research questions. Researchers identify the criteria or characteristics relevant to their study and then purposefully select participants who possess those qualities (Kumar, 2019). This study selected five community leaders (council leaders) and heads of 13 non-government organizations dealing with various community projects. Commodity leaders and heads of non-government organizations were selected because they have information on donor-funded projects in Korogocho slums.

The second stage involved the process of sample selection, and a simple random sampling method was used to determine the sample size. Simple random sampling is a basic probability sampling technique commonly used in research activities. It entails choosing a sample from a population in a manner that makes all individuals or elements within the population have the probability of being chosen (Sileyew, 2019). To pick the households, the research started with the first household at the entrance of each village and then took a random sample of the remaining households. This guaranteed that anything in the population had a probability of being selected for the sample. This led to a representative sample and thus reduced the amount of selection bias.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The study used primary data. Primary data is information obtained directly from the source, while secondary data is obtained from a 3rd party, for example, in books and PDFs. This study used a questionnaire as a tool for collecting quantitative data. Moreover, observation checklists and interview guides were used to collect qualitative data.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

The study adopted a semi-structured questionnaire (Appendix I). Semi-structured questionnaires are a research data collection tool that combines elements of both structured and unstructured (open-ended) questionnaires. They provide a flexible way to gather information from research participants, allowing for a balance between standardized questions and the opportunity for respondents to provide more in-depth, qualitative responses (Latwal, 2020). Semi-structured questionnaires include a mix of

closed (structured) questions and open-ended questions. Closed questions often have response options (nominal scale), while open questions allow respondents to provide free-text responses. Open-ended questions in semi-structured questionnaires encourage participants to express their thoughts, feelings, and experiences in their own words, which can yield rich, qualitative data (Sileyew, 2019). This depth of information can provide a deeper understanding of the research topic. Questionnaires are not costly and are a very efficient way of collecting data from many participants. They can be administered to many individuals simultaneously, saving time and resources. Refer to Appendix I.

3.5.2 Key Interview Guides

The study used a key informant interview guide to collect qualitative data (see Appendix II). A key informant interview guide is a structured set of questions and topics designed to facilitate interviews with individuals with specialized knowledge or expertise relevant to a particular research area (Hair, Page & Brunsveld, 2020). These key informants are often chosen because of their unique insights, experience, or perspectives. The purpose of the interview guide is to ensure that the interview remains focused and productive and covers all necessary areas of inquiry. This study engaged the following key informants: 5 members of the Council of Elders and 13 leaders of donor-funded community projects. Refer to Appendix II.

3.5.3 Observation Checklist

An observation checklist is a tool researchers, educators, or professionals use to systematically record and track specific behaviors, events, or conditions during an

observation or data-collection process (Bhattacharjee, 2018). It helps ensure that key criteria or observations are documented accurately and consistently. The observation checklist included infrastructure, types of houses, and family members' presentation in the seven villages in Korogocho slum, which are Kisumu Ndogo, Grogan A, Grogan B, Korogocho A, Korogocho B, Highridge, Nyayo and Gitathuru (See Appendix III).

3.6 Validity and Reliability

A pre-test was conducted on the research instruments to evaluate their validity and reliability. According to Kumar (2019), the appropriate sample size for a pilot study should be 10 percent of the overall sample size. Therefore, the pre-test group was 10 percent of the total sample. Validity in research pertains to the accuracy with which a study, research instrument, or measurement gauges what it is intended to measure. This study concentrated on face validity and content validity. Content validity examines whether the items or questions in a measurement tool adequately encompass the entire construct being measured (Devi, 2019). Field experts, including supervisors, solicited input to enhance content validity. Face validity involves the degree to which a measurement tool appears to measure the intended construct at face value. The face validity was improved by pilot testing and modifying unclear or ambiguous questions.

Reliability indicates the consistency of data instruments in producing predictable outcomes when used under similar conditions or settings (Kumar, 2019). Internal consistency was utilized in this study to determine the reliability of data collection tools. Internal reliability was measured using Cronbach's Alpha. Cronbach's Alpha values range from zero to one, with higher values indicating greater reliability. A value above 0.7 indicates high reliability (Neuman, 2006). In this study, the Cronbach's Alpha for the

variables was above 0.7.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis involves examining, cleaning, transforming, and interpreting data to uncover significant information, make conclusions, and support decision-making (Sileyew, 2019). The research instruments generated both qualitative and quantitative data. For qualitative data, thematic analysis was employed, and the results were conveyed narratively. Thematic analysis is a qualitative method used to identify, analyze, and report patterns within a dataset, often in textual or visual forms. This method aims to reveal underlying themes, meanings, and patterns within the data, providing a structured way to understand the content (Kumar, 2019).

Quantitative data analysis used descriptive and inferential statistics, with assistance from SPSS version 25. Descriptive statistics involve techniques and methods to summarize, organize, and present data in an understandable manner, including frequency distribution, percentages, standard deviation, and mean.

Inferential statistics, a branch of statistics, involves making predictions, drawing conclusions, or generalizing findings from a sample to a larger population (Latwal, 2020). This study used correlation analysis to evaluate the relationship between the changing variable (foreign aid) and the constant variables (household income and poverty reduction). Results were presented using tables and figures, such as pie charts and bar charts.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher adhered to research ethics to improve the credibility of this study. The researcher acknowledged the work or ideas borrowed from other academicians, scholars, and researchers to prevent plagiarism. In addition, the researcher sought a data collection permit from NACOSTI to prove that the present study intends to enhance learning. The researcher ensured that the participants, whether individuals or communities, provided informed consent to participate in the study. They should be fully aware of the research objectives, the potential risks and benefits, and their right to withdraw without consequences. The researcher also protected the privacy and confidentiality of the participants. No personally identifiable information was disclosed in the research without consent. Furthermore, the enumerators requested respondents not to indicate their names in the questionnaire for anonymity.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers data analysis, presentation of the results, interpretations, and discussions as per the objectives of the study. The study's general objective was to evaluate foreign aid's contribution to poverty reduction in urban slums: the case of Korogocho Slum, Nairobi, Kenya. The study also sought to evaluate various types of donor-funded projects in Korogocho slums between 2011 and 2016, analyze key sources of foreign aid in Korogocho slums between 2011 and 2016, and assess how foreign aid influenced the livelihood of Korogocho residents.

4.1 Questionnaire's Return Rate

The study's sample size was 385 household heads in Korogocho slums, five members of the council of elders, and 13 leaders of donor-funded community projects. The response rate is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Questionnaire's Return Rate

Village	Sample Size	Responses	Response Rate
Kisumu Ndogo	53	48	90.42
Grogan A	31	25	80.27
Grogan B	30	26	85.88
Korogocho A	86	77	89.78
Korogocho B	43	38	88.88
Highridge	56	45	80.52
Nyayo	31	23	74.10
Gitathuru	55	26	47.23
Total	385	308	80.00

As presented in Table 3, 308 out of the 385 distributed questionnaires were returned, resulting in an 80% response rate. According to Sileyew (2019), a response rate of 75 percent is sufficient for data analysis, deriving conclusions, and providing recommendations. Therefore, an 80% response rate was deemed satisfactory for data analysis.

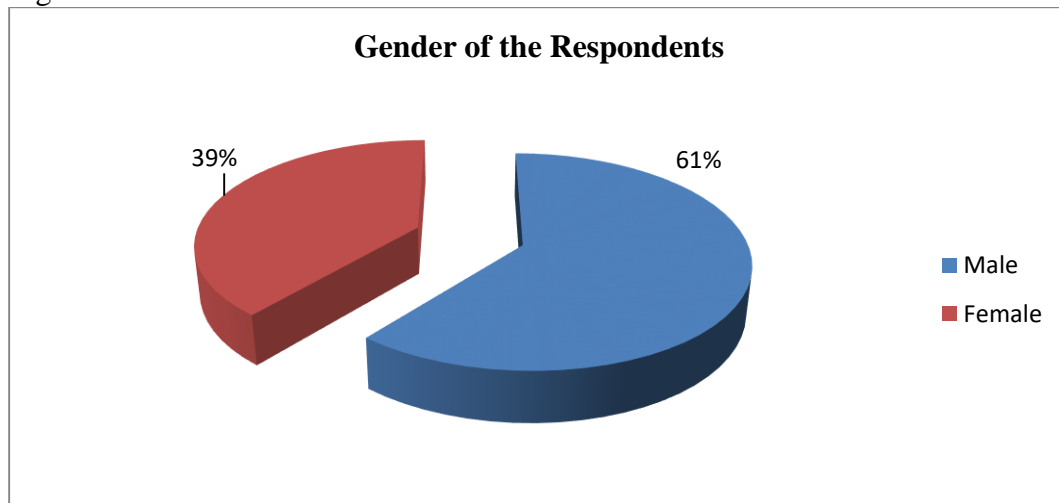
4.2 Socio-demographic Characteristics

Demographic information is essential for understanding the characteristics of a target audience and tailoring programs and projects accordingly. The general information of the household heads in Korogocho slums comprises gender, age bracket, and levels of education.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

The household heads were requested to indicate their gender. The results are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2:



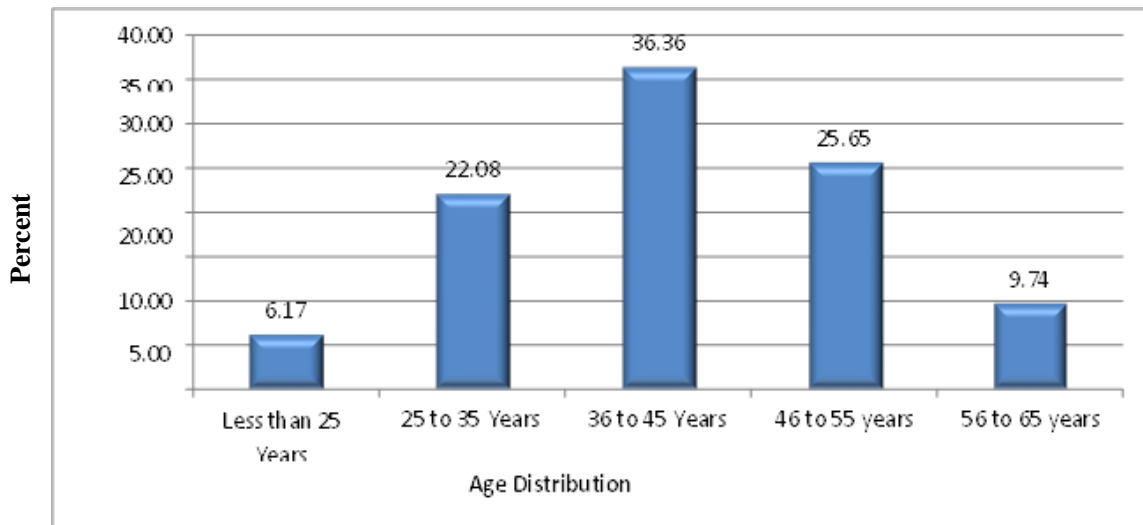
Source: Field Data (2024)

Figure 2: Gender of the Respondents

From the results, a higher percentage of household heads in Korogocho slums are male (61.04%) compared to female (38.96%). The figures represent the proportion of households led by individuals of each gender in the area studied. The disparity in percentages could have implications for various aspects of social structures within Korogocho slums, where the male gender is considered the head of households. The disparity in gender distribution can influence the use of foreign aid for poverty reduction, as male-dominated households may prioritize different needs, potentially impacting how aid programs are designed and targeted, such as focusing more on economic activities over gender-specific concerns.

4.2.2 Age Distribution of the Respondents

The household heads were asked to indicate their age bracket. The results are shown in Figure 3.



Source: Field Data (2024)

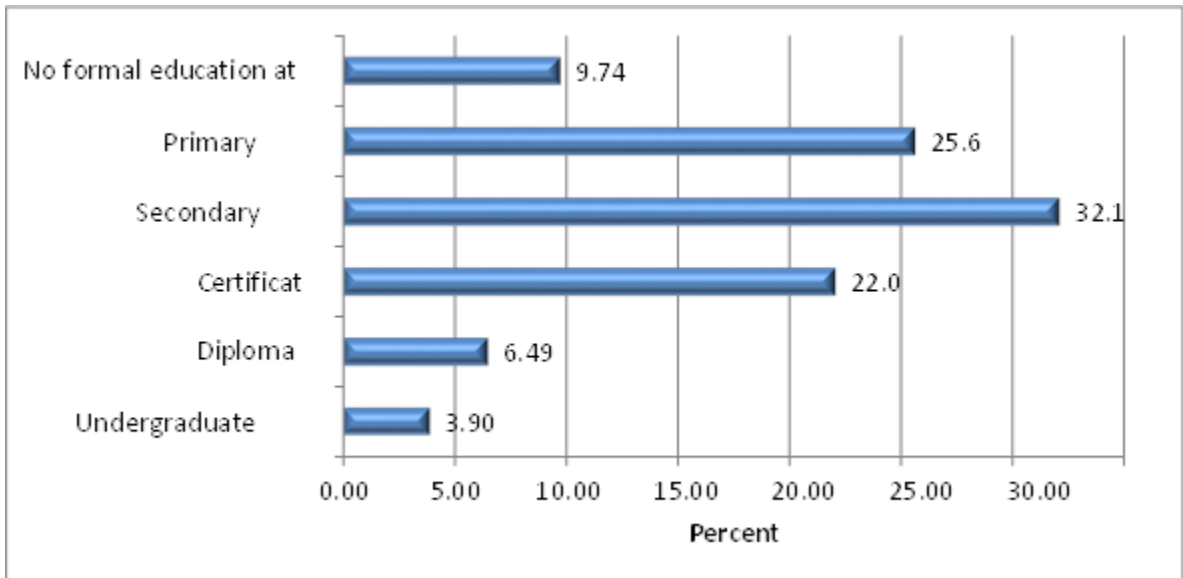
Figure 3: Age Distribution of the Respondents

From the results, 36.36% of the household heads were aged between 36 and 45 Years, 25.65% were aged between 46 and 55 years, 22.08% were aged between 25 and 35 years, 9.74% were aged between 56 and 65 years, and 6.17% were less than 25 years in age. The results show that most household heads in Korogocho Slum are between 25 and 45. This means that the slum harbors a population that may be considered relatively young or of childbearing age. It could have a number of implications for the way that foreign aid influences poverty alleviation. For instance, younger heads of households are more likely to be innovative and seize chances that will enhance income in their households. Also, the better-educated and younger heads of households can frequently spend money on child education and health, which can improve the future development of Korogocho Slum.

Nonetheless, the findings presented here point to the fact that 34.3 percent of the household heads in Korogocho Slum are more than fifty-five years old. This implies that there is also a high population of elderly persons in the slums. This could impact the need for overseas development programs, primarily the supply of health and social care to older persons. The age distribution of household heads in Korogocho slums implies that foreign aid programs should target the young and the elderly population. The education, employment, and health sectors hold the potential for anti-poverty impact in Korogocho Slum.

4.2.3 Level of Education of the Household Heads

The household heads in Korogocho slums were asked to indicate their highest level of education. The results are shown in Figure 4.



Source: Field Data (2024)

Figure 4: Level of Education of the Household Heads

As for education levels, most households have secondary education, which is 32.14%, and primary education, 25.65%. Moreover, 22.08% of the household heads were recorded in the certification level of education. The results also suggest little educational attainment among the heads of households, where 3.90% have attained an undergraduate degree or diploma, 6.49%. Another emerging social issue relates to education; 9.74% of the respondents had no education, which means there could be inequality in the provision of education in the community.

These revelations suggest that approximately 86% of the heads of households in Korogocho Slum have, at most, only attained secondary education. Most people may lack the caliber or certification to obtain quality jobs. Diwakar and Shepherd (2018) noted that this might lead to high poverty levels in the slums because the people can barely feed themselves, let alone have any savings to invest in other ventures. It is also important to

note that a fairly high proportion of household heads are illiterate, which means they have received no education at all. In effect, the study indicates that the education level of heads of households is critical in poverty reduction in Korogocho slums. Imaging policies that encourage learning and training might have positive effects on residents of the area and decrease levels of poverty.

4.4 Foreign Aid in Korogocho Slums

4.4.1 In your understanding, what foreign aid has been received in Korogocho?

Table 4: Forms of foreign aid received in Korogocho

Form of foreign aid	Percent	Frequency
Monetary support	35.7	110
Technical assistance	32.7	101
Food and material donations	30	90
Others	2.2	7

Source: Field Data (2024)

The observations deduced from Table 4 above concerning types of aid received in Korogocho included Monetary aid 35.7%, technical aid 32.7%, Material/ food aid 30% and other types 2.2%. Assessing the types of foreign aid for poverty eradication practiced in Korogocho; the elaborated findings highlight the revealing presence of differentiated foreign aid forms. The highest kind of help received from the foreign community in Korogocho was monetary aid, which was mentioned by 35.7 percent of the respondents. This is in line with what is observed in other countries when funds are disbursed to tackle quick-fix poverty eradication, infrastructure provision, and social fabric strengthening.

Uddin and Belal (2019) pointed out that funding is in the form of monetary support, particularly for big projects financed by institutions such as the World Bank/IMF. These projects can solve many problems, including the lack of education, health care, and adequate accommodation, all of which enhance living standards. This study has found that in Korogocho Slums, financial assistance is paramount in filling the infrastructure gap and providing human necessities.

Technical cooperation was the second, with an average of 32.7% of the help provided by donors. Technical assistance involves providing skills, personnel, and teaching required for improving structure and living standards within slum regions such as Korogocho. As mapped to Winters (2019), this research notes that technical assistance is mostly used to support community health, education, and leadership capacities. Therefore, technical assistance can also enable the process of residents' economic activation in terms of skills training and awareness raising in Korogocho. The concept of technical aid is also in harmony with other non-governmental organizations, such as Medical Without Border and World Vision, that engage in community-based projects, including health and education (Ndeda, 2018).

The fact that 30 percent of the foreign aid comes from food and material shows that immediate relief aid still dominates in Korogocho. Such help is focused on eradicating the critical problems of poverty and food deficit that most residents of slums undergo. For example, WFP and Oxfam are known to have donated food and other essentials that address the needs of struggling families (Mahembe & Odhiambo, 2021). In Korogocho, for example, such donations are crucial in the short term to feed hungry people and deliver other requisite goods and services; however, there is controversy about the

durability of this kind of assistance, which critics of developmental assistance some argue only creates dependency (Preble & Tupy, 2005).

In addition, other forms of aid, which stand at 2.2%, suggest that different kinds of support can be availed, including microfinance, infrastructural development, or even legal assistance. Such forms of aid as these are comparatively rare aids, but they do contribute to the overall goal of sustainable development. For example, though not very common, microfinance can play a huge role in raising household income, provided that residents have small credit facilities for business purposes. Structurally oriented aid, which is less glamorous, still helps enhance people's living conditions by providing proper transport networks, better water supply, and housing (Trivelli & Morel, 2021).

4.4.2 Who do you think primarily receives foreign aid in Korogocho?

Table 5: Beneficiaries of foreign aid projects

Beneficiaries of foreign aid projects	Percent	Frequency
Individuals	6.5	20
Families	23.4	72
Community groups	26	80
Government Institutions	23	70
NGOs	16.2	50
Others	5.2	16

Source: Field Data (2024)

Korogocho's findings on the primary beneficiaries of foreign aid reveal that the largest share of the total aid goes to community groups, accounting for 26% of the total aid. This notion indicates that aid attempts are mainly premised on assembling common community endeavors; this coincides with the existing global fashion for bilateral and multilateral international donors and NGOs to focus on group-based interventions to stimulate community-based development. That is particularly important in a slum such as Korogocho, where community leadership enhances group ownership of aid projects, improving sustainable outcomes. As highlighted by Agustang et al. (2021), community-based approaches are also more effective in resource management, and gender and other diverse needs are more effectively met in a community-centered manner.

The second biggest group of beneficiaries is the families, comprising 23.4% of the total beneficiaries. This means foreign aid targeting families fulfills basic necessities, including food, health, and education. Such aid that targets families is essential in enhancing people's living standards, especially but not limited to children and women who suffer the most due to poverty. According to Winters (2019), focused aid for families will result in, first, positive changes in overall health, second, positive changes in educational outcomes and, third, changes in family well-being, which is particularly important in the slum because families that live in the slum are most vulnerable to unfavorable socio-economic conditions.

Also, one-third of the aid was distributed to government institutions, which was 23%. This fact supports the idea of foreign donors coordinating assistance with local governmental organizations to meet the needs of Korogocho. The funding normally intended for governmental organizations is generally inclined towards infrastructural

projects, health care, or education reforms, which need formal frameworks for their implementation. Mahalik and Villanthenkodath (2021) posited that the availability of donor funding supports the ultimate financial strength of government institutions to finance structural developments whose advancement yields better overall community aspects, including water and sanitation standards and public health.

Foreign NGOs received 16.2 percent of total foreign aid, showing that though they are an essential slice of the aid pie, they receive less than the above-mentioned entities. They implement most grassroots programs in areas like slums, including Korogocho, incorporating health, education, and empowering projects. As highlighted by Barrett et al. (2019), international NGOs play vital roles as they facilitate support and delivery of aid between the international donor community and needy individuals in the local community. The NGOs might be central to extending services to the most disadvantaged groups in Korogocho because government organizations sometimes fail to provide all the needed services.

As evidenced from the above table, Individuals with a 6.5% proportion constitute the smallest share of the direct foreign aid recipients. This can be attributed to the fact that the structure and distribution of foreign aid in different parts of the world highlight that it favors group or institutional targets. Individual aid usually exists through scholarships, health, or microfinance as instruments designed to promote particular individual development or livelihood improvement. Although effective, individually oriented charity is not as frequently employed on a large scale in poverty reduction projects because the goal is more on social transformation of the society and its institutions. Others (5.2%) refer to a host of small beneficiaries who can be anything from private

organizations or groups not falling under the other categories of beneficiaries. These beneficiaries might be engaged in specialized activities such as private-public partnerships or micro-enterprise development, which are part of the general Korogocho development.

4.4.3 Who are the key donors providing foreign aid in Korogocho?

The respondents were asked to show the major sources of foreign aid in Korogocho slums.

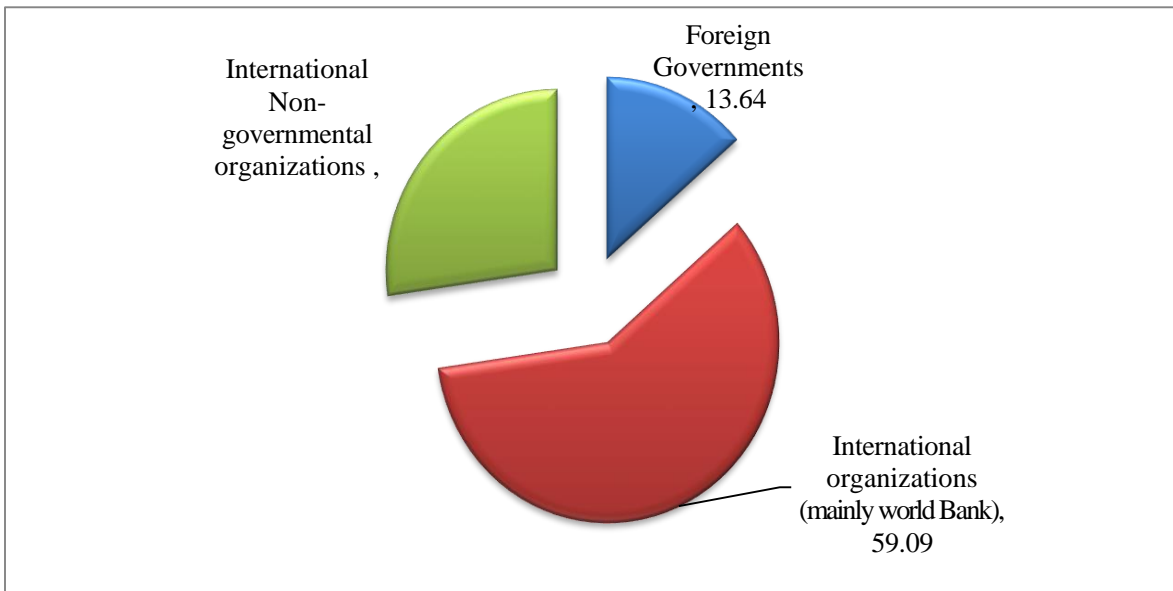


Figure 5: Key donors providing foreign aid in Korogocho

Source: Field Data (2024)

Most foreign aid received, 59.09%, is from international organizations. UN agents, the World Bank, and other regional development banks play a vital role in fulfilling various areas in need in Korogocho. About 27.27 percent of international funds originate from INGOs, and 72.73 percent originate from IGOs among all the international funds received by Pakistan. These NGOs can act alone or with local companions and are a mainstay in implementing and overseeing the projects financed by aid in the sphere of

community advancement, health, education, and capacity. Only 13.64% of the total foreign aid in Korogocho flows directly from foreign governments. This may, for instance, include aid from other countries to Kenya for projects or program implementation to support the slum residents. The study results reveal a diversified list of foreign aid sources in the Korogocho slums. The more significant part stems from international organizations, which clearly testify to the multilateral nature of providing aid to address the community's numerous problems. This is also confirmed by the participation of international non-governmental organizations, indicating the presence of the targeted initiatives and interventions set by non-profit organizations oriented toward the community's welfare. The results are similar to Mahalik and Villanthenkodath's findings that sources of foreign aid include Aid, International Organisations, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The findings also support the argument made by Bila, Khumalo, and Arogundade (2023) that sources of foreign aid are Foundations and Philanthropic Organizations, Multinational Corporations, and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs).

The findings align with the key informant's assertion that many countries across the globe donate foreign aid to Korogocho, and most, if not all, of this help could come from different governments across the world. The countries that can contribute aid can be different. On the same note, several foreign organizations offer aid to needy foreigners within Korogocho. Such organizations could be the United Nations, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. Besides, international and local NGOs continue to support foreign aid for people in need in Korogocho. It will also involve implementing projects and programs by organizations such as Oxfam World Vision. The distribution

and allocation of foreign aid from these sources were HC determined by the type of aid given, such as health, education, and infrastructure, the donors' HC priorities, and the HC needs for the Korogocho community. Thus, for more elaborate and current data, one should turn to official reports of governmental and non-governmental agencies and international organizations functioning in the area.

In particular, the nature of World Bank-funded projects in Korogocho was largely characterized by a focus on integrated urban development and social protection. These projects targeted essential services such as water and sanitation infrastructure, education, and primary healthcare access. The World Bank, often working in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and local implementing partners, emphasized participatory development models to ensure community engagement and sustainability. For instance, initiatives under the *Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP)* aimed to upgrade informal settlements by improving access roads, drainage systems, street lighting, and solid waste management. Additionally, World Bank-funded programs included components of capacity building and institutional strengthening to empower local authorities and community-based organizations in managing and maintaining the infrastructure provided. The projects reflected a shift from purely humanitarian assistance to long-term, development-oriented aid with measurable outcomes aimed at reducing urban poverty, enhancing resilience, and promoting inclusive growth within marginalized communities like Korogocho.

4.4.4 On a scale, how much foreign aid has been received in Korogocho from 2011 to 2016?

Table 6: Foreign aid received in Korogocho from 2011 to 2016?

Amount of foreign aid	Percent	Frequency
Very little	3	8
Little	10	30
Moderate	29	90
High	42	130
Very High	16	50

Source: Field Data (2024)

The results about the receipt of foreign aid in Korogocho from 2011 to 2016 show that most respondents perceived the aid received as high (42%) or moderate (29%). This means that a high level of aid flow was received in the area to access and undertake different development projects and poverty reduction. Even more important is that 16 percent of respondents characterized the aid as very high, which indicates that foreign assistance was one of the most important factors in meeting the community's needs during this period.

The total average of 71% (moderate to very high) responses suggests that the people of Korogocho considered foreign aid an important factor for the development of the community. Mahembe & Odhiambo (2021) posit that foreign aid in the slum areas is mainly channeled to healthcare, education, and infrastructure, hence the perception that the majority of the respondents noted considerable aid in the community. This significant amount of aid would have been used for projects to enhance healthcare facilities and

educational institutions and the availability of clean water and sanitation, which are most needed in impoverished cities.

Though 10% of the respondents stated that they received little aid, while 3% said it was very little, it shows that there might be some shortfall in the right delivery or utilization of the aid. This may suggest a localized issue with the management and distribution of foreign aid, where some of the population may not directly feel the positive impact of the received aid. These perceptions could be explained by some factors, including corruption, inefficiency, or mismatch between the donor’s interests and the needs on the ground since Preble & Tupy (2005) observe that in some cases, aid does not reach the intended targets due to governance problems.

4.5 Distribution of Foreign Aid in Socio-Economic Indicators

4.5.1 Which of the following are major donor-funded projects in Korogocho slums?

The household heads in Korogocho Slums were requested to indicate the most common donor-funded projects are common.

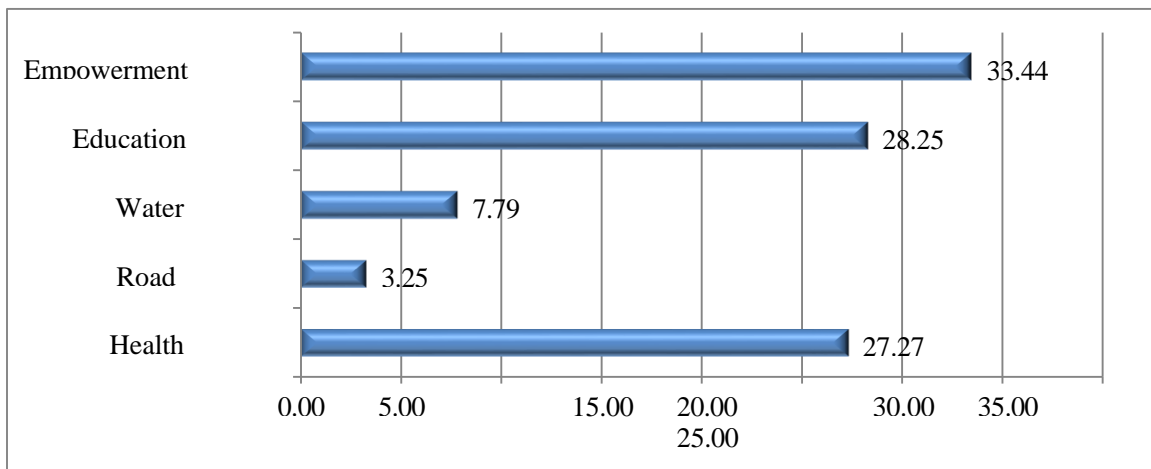


Figure 6: Major donor-funded projects in Korogocho slums

Source: Field Data (2024)

From the results, the most prevalent type of donor-funded projects in Korogocho Slums is empowerment projects, constituting 33.44% of the reported projects. According to Trivelli and Morel (2021), empowerment projects often focus on enhancing the socio-economic conditions of the community, providing skills training, and fostering self-sufficiency among residents. Health projects fall second in the proportion of reported projects at 27.27%. These projects above possibly cater to the medical requirements of the slums, such as treatment, disease control, and health awareness, to enhance the quality of life of the people in the slums.

The education sector constitutes 28.25% of the identified donor-funded projects. Such projects may be dedicated to developing educational facilities, promoting quality education, early childhood care, and education, and supporting projects that enlarge the opportunities to learn for children and adults living in the slum. Water projects comprise 7.79% of all the projects indicated across the entities. These projects were meant to enhance the availability of clean drinking water and safe water and serve as a response to a basic need among people in the community, facilitating improved health and sanitation. Road construction projects have the lowest independently reported prevalence at 3.25%. Such projects may be infrastructural projects like the construction of roads or the repair and maintenance of existing roads used in the connections between buildings within the slum. The study identified many donor-funded projects, focusing on empowering, health, and education projects in Korogocho Slums.

Respondents were asked to provide details of the donor-funded projects in the Korogocho slums. Other projects involved major health-related projects implemented by agencies such as the Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors without Borders), the World Health

Organization (WHO), and major NGOs within the country. In health activities in Korogocho, UNICEF, WHO, and USAID are other inter-USA interventional NGOs. This involves the creation and funding of basic first-level healthcare facilities, as well as immunization and maternal child health facilities. They also develop strategies that ensure people in the community learn about hygiene measures, ailments, and diets. According to Ndeda (2018), these organizations also conduct awareness-creating occasions to ensure that children and adults undergo the right vaccination to avoid communicable diseases. The household heads also showed that the organizations offer family planning materials and services to enhance reproductive health. They also engage in awareness creation as well as testing services for HIV/AIDS. These conform with the observation by the key informants that foreign aid may fund projects that enhance the standards of healthcare facilities, supply essential medical equipment, or undertake health education crusades that seek to redress diseases common in the slum. Other related agencies are SASA Centre, Care for AIDs Kenya (CFAK), Kenya Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (KAPTLD), Feed the Children Operation (FCO and Kenya Aids Control County (KACC).

According to Miguel (2016), donor organizations provide basic, intermediate, and advanced technical education in tailoring, carpentry, and computing to increase employment opportunities in development empowerment projects or programs. Donor organizations also offer micro-credit, capacity for community financial management, and business planning services for launching and maintaining micro-enterprises. Women Empowerment Programs involve educating women and providing skills development education that may help women earn. The respondents also stated that youth development

projects included offering education and leisure activities, rendering mentors, and supporting programs and skills boosting to improve the youths. International and local organizations were also involved in establishing community savings and credit groups, which included savings and credit groups to foster financial literacy and community economic stability.

“Hope Worldwide Kenya empowers girls and provides them with sanitary towels. I was happy when my daughter received their aid in terms of a scholarship for her education” KII05.

Other services, including job placement and career development services, included job placement services, career guidance and numerous training sessions on enhancing employment opportunities. Emphasizing further the concept of leadership and advocacy training for the community, Agustang et al. (2021) note that leadership and advocacy training for communities entails ensuring that leaders are equipped with the mastery of the rights and ways to enhance quality living.

The role of education projects in the slum area comprises providing education in slum areas, working to increase literacy levels, and availing gadgets and other educational inputs. School infrastructure improvements are the construction or rehabilitation of school structures, which enhance the learning environment (Akingbite, 2018b). Other activities donors supported were scholarships and sponsorship, whereby students received scholarships and finances to help them go to school for enhanced learning. These organizations also had educational resource centers. They created centers with books and computers where people could source other forms of formal education and do other

things. Donor organizations also had after-school programs organized to provide additional learning support and homework assistance and enrich learners' academic experiences outside of structured education (Frazier et al., 2019). Community awareness exercises entailed offering parent /community education on the need to promote education for children. The donor organizations also had the Early Childhood Development Programs, which catered to the formative period of education to enhance a child's future success.

According to a respondent,

“SHOFCO, AYIERA, and MDC Makao have been offering education for the vulnerable families in Korogocho” KII09.

Another respondent affirmed that;

“Oxfam Kenya insulated vulnerable school-going children and their families from hunger by providing meals in primary schools and donating vital requirements to schools. This made children adore school more, and the result was indicated by improved performance of the two primary schools in Korogocho slum, which has continued the good work of empowerment” KII01.

Water projects in Korogocho slum areas aim to improve access to clean water, sanitation, and hygienic practices. Donor organizations support water supply systems, which involve installing or improving water supply, which includes boreholes, wells, or piped water networks, to provide a sustainable source of clean water. In addition, donor organizations were involved in sanitation facilities, which involved the construction of sanitation

facilities, including toilets and waste disposal systems, to improve overall hygiene and reduce waterborne diseases. Several non-governmental organizations are involved in hygiene education programs, which involve conducting educational programs to promote proper hygiene practices within a community that emphasizes the provision of clean water, handwashing, and sanitation (McMichael, 2019). Rainwater Harvesting Projects involved implementing systems to capture and store rainwater for domestic use, particularly during water scarcity. There are also water treatment initiatives that introduce water treatment methods to purify water and make it safe for consumption.

The key informants indicated that other projects include infrastructure development. Projects focused on improving infrastructure, such as roads, drainage systems, and sanitation facilities, enhance living conditions in the slum. They also indicated that there were food security initiatives. In this case, projects addressing food insecurity may involve providing food aid, supporting community gardens, and implementing sustainable agriculture practices. Other projects include women's and gender empowerment programs. Foreign aid is key in funding projects that empower women through various means, such as skill development, entrepreneurship training, and awareness programs (Afrah & Fabiha, 2017). There are also youth engagement and education programs targeting the youth for education, mentorship, and skill-building to contribute to the development of the younger population in the slum.

The results indicate diverse donor-funded projects emphasizing health, water, and education. This distribution reflects an effort to address multiple dimensions of community well-being, aligning with the comprehensive approach often taken in

development projects. Understanding the distribution of projects is crucial for stakeholders and policymakers to tailor interventions and allocate resources effectively based on the community's identified needs. The study findings agree with Uddin and Belal's (2019) findings that donor-funded projects mainly focus on healthcare, water access, sanitation facilities, increased income levels, and infrastructure. The findings also concur with Winters (2019) argument that financial institutions provide long-term funding for development projects.

4.5.2 How has foreign aid been allocated across the following sectors?

Table 7: Allocation of foreign aid across varying sectors

Sectors	Percent	Frequency
Healthcare	6.5	20
Education	23.4	72
Housing/Slum upgrading	26	80
Food security	23	70
Water and sanitation	16.2	50
Employment/empowerment	5.2	16

Source: Field Data (2024)

Analyzing the distribution of foreign aid in various sectors in Korogocho shows that different sectors have different main focuses to meet the community's needs. According to the study, the areas that received the highest funding attention include housing and slum upgrading, which comprised 26 percent of the aid. This is because living conditions in Korogocho still want to be improved, especially on housing and physical infrastructure issues. Interventions such as upgrading the house structures, drainage system, and

sanitation facilities are essential to slum dwellers' quality of life. Mahembe & Odhiambo (2021) affirmed that slum upgrading is a special focus in poverty-hit areas because it works to undo the physical characteristics of the slum – density and the absence of infrastructure head.

Similarly, education failed to receive a large share of the foreign aid, constituting only 23.4% of the total. This shows a good focus on enhancing education for children and adults in the area of interest, Korogocho. The dependency on donor-source funding may mean that the skills primarily address school construction, scholarships, and the furnishing of learning aids. As Frazier Et al. (2019) mentioned, providing education is one of the significant steps toward eradicating poverty; therefore, this allocation is strategic for development. Expanding education increases young people's employment opportunities and improves their living standards.

In the same way, food security, nutrition, and agriculture were given 23% of the foreign aid. Food security programs must be implemented and embraced in Korogocho since there is a high poverty level, and Families are experiencing hunger and Malnutrition. It probably helps food relief operations, school feeding projects, and nutrition sensitization, which helps reduce the first phase of hunger. WFP has identified food security interventions in the slum areas as one of the effective ways of combating hunger and enhancing well-being among the slum dwellers, particularly the young and elderly.

Water and sanitation got 16.2 percent of the aid in compliance with the need for an adequate water supply besides observing hygiene. In Korogocho, which experiences frequent water shortages, this allocation provides for water points, latrines, and hygiene promotion. Lack of clean water and sanitation is the cause of many waterborne diseases

that affect people's health. Hence, McMichael (2019) notes that interventions to improve the availability of clean water and sanitation can enhance people's health.

Healthcare, being the other recipient of 6.5% of aid, is less important, though important in its own way. Compared to the other sectors, healthcare aid is equally helpful in dealing with the health concerns ongoing in Korogocho that the dwellers cannot afford good health care. Healthcare aid probably funds the construction of clinics, vaccinations, and health awareness and illness eradication within the society. As not a major component of aid, medical assistance still has the potential to play a central role in contributing positively to the general health of individuals, as observed by Ndeda (2018).

Finally, employment and empowerment programs got the least attention in funding, with only 5.2%. These are conventional programs that aim to enhance the training, skills, and financial assistance for entrepreneurial initiatives. Despite the lower allocation, such programs are important in rebuilding and sustaining the long-term economic base of the community. Trivelli & Morel (2021) posited that one clear plan for sustainable development is to emancipate residents of a given area by providing them with skills that can result in income-generating abilities.

4.5.3 Approximately how many people do you think have benefited from foreign aid in the following sectors?

Table 8: Benefits of foreign aid across different sectors

Socio-Economic Indicator	No Beneficiaries	Less than 1000	1000-5000	5000-10,000	More than 10,000
Healthcare		20	120	98	70
Education		58	150	70	30
Housing/Slum Upgrading	21	98	79	50	60
Food Security	32	70	68	90	48
Water and Sanitation		120	110	70	8
Employment/Empowerment	18	90	100	80	20

Source: Field Data (2024)

This distribution of beneficiaries by sector gives a clear perception of how foreign aid has affected the people of Korogocho in different sectors. Through healthcare aid, the respondents indicated an equal balance of 120 people postulating that between 1,000 and 5,000 people benefited from Healthcare aid; 98 people thought that between 5,000 and 10,000 benefited from Healthcare aid. Further, 70 respondents were able to quantify that healthcare undertakings have touched more than 10,000 people. This proves that the extended foreign aid to conserve the health aspect of the Korogocho community has succeeded in capturing and managing a large percentage of the community's aspects concerning medical necessities such as services, vaccinations, and administration of educational health programs. This may, in part, be attributed to the fact that most healthcare aid in slums encompasses prevention and treatment of major diseases, maternal health, and availability of basic health facilities.

Through the current study, there was also an indication of the number of beneficiaries accessed by foreign aid in education, whereby 150 respondents said that foreign aid

helped less than 1000 people while 70 said that their number was between 1000 and 5000. Regarding the number of people who benefited from the education-related aid, 30 respondents agreed that over 10000 people have benefited. These figures further substantiate that outlay to education, like scholarships, building schools, and feeding programs, affect both the young and old. Expanding education provision is important among populations such as those of Korogocho slums as educated people get better employment chances, which help them overcome poverty.

Looking at the beneficiary response by the Housing/Slum Upgrading sector, 98 respondents pointed to less than 1000, while 79 more argued that the services reached 1000 to 5000 persons. Notably, 60 people thought that more than 10,000 persons benefitted from housing and slum upgrading projects. Since many houses in Korogocho are substandard, and sanitation and drainage systems primitive, improving such sectors should have many positive effects. Slum upgrading is important as a utility or function to help solve infrastructural problems such as overcrowding and poor housing.

Food security assistance in Korogocho was identified to have helped several people, with 90 people estimating the reach to be between 5,000 and 10,000 people and 48 respondents estimating that over 10,000 people benefited. This indicates that beneficiary-targeted food distribution programs, school feeding programs, and nutrition sensitization interventions have gone a long way in eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the community. Food security aids are used as a tool to assist slum dwellers' immediate needs and make unstable families with low incomes more stable.

A significant number of people have directly benefited from aid across the sector of waters and sanitation; the 120 respondents said less than 1000 people benefited, while

110 said that between 1000-5000 people benefited from the aid. Seventy respondents estimated the number of beneficiaries to be between 5000 and 10000 residents, while a minimal percentage of eight estimated the number of residents to be more than 10000. It can be seen that water and sanitation facilities are important to the slum dwellers. These statistics show that foreign aid in this area has had a moderate to large effect on the community. They may include water drilling and availability, latrines, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, which may also form part of these programs.

Employment and Empowerment program beneficiaries, despite being in the minority, are noteworthy regarding coverage. When asked, 100 participants responded that 1,000 to 5,000 participants benefited from these programs, while 80 responded that 5,000 to 10,000 participants benefited. These are vocational training, micro-credit, employment creation, and financial management programs, which are critical in policy to ensure that ultimate reliance on aid is eradicated.

Korogocho has received foreign aid in varying degrees and different benefiting sectors, including enhancements in health, food issues, and housing / Slum improvement. Education and water/sanitation had sizeable coverage and long-term durable impact, while employment and women's empowerment had relatively lower coverage but are equally important for sustainable development. This distribution is in line with the multiple approaches to addressing the needs of this community, with a sort of blend between meeting the urgent needs of the society and focusing on the long-term development needs of this society.

4.6 Impact of Foreign Aid on Livelihoods

4.6.1 How has foreign aid influenced the livelihood of Korogocho residents?

Table 9: Impact of Foreign Aid on Livelihoods

Impact on Livelihood	Percent	Frequency
Increased household income	16.1	50
Improved access to healthcare	20	62
Better access to education	23	70
Improved housing conditions	19.5	60
Increased employment opportunities	13	40
Others	8.4	26

The analysis shows how donor funding has positively impacted the lives of the people of Korogocho. It cuts across financial income, health, learning, shelter, and job creation. The role of foreign aid has been most significantly reflected in increasing access to education; the answers reveal that 23 percent stated that they saw the change for approximately 70 people. Aid received from other nations for educational purposes has paid for the construction of schools, providing scholarships, providing school needs, and covering after-school activities. This is very important, especially in a slum such as Korogocho, where quality education is hard to obtain, and education itself is one of the main causes of poverty eradication. According to Frazier et al., 2019, access to education also leads to increased future employability and enhances the overall human capital of a particular society. These findings agree with the key informants' argument that it improves education.

“Foreign aid has also played a role in improving education in Korogocho. A number of NGOs have built schools in the slum, and many of these schools are funded by foreign donors. These schools have provided educational opportunities for thousands of Korogocho children who would not otherwise have had access to education. As a result, there has been a significant increase in literacy rates among Korogocho residents” KII10.

Approximately 62 respondents said that with the help of foreign aid, the availability of primary healthcare for the residents has been enhanced. This is most probably due to health projects launched by foreigners, such as setting up clinics, vaccinations, and health promotion stations. Access to healthcare is especially critical in Korogocho, an area characterized by poor sanitation, overcrowding, and limited healthcare facilities. Donations made through other health facilities, such as Médecins Sans Frontières and the World Health Organization, have helped manage those difficulties and diseases, improving society's quality of life. These findings are supported by the key informants' argument that foreign aid improves healthcare access.

According to an informant,

“One of the most significant ways foreign aid has impacted the lives of Korogocho slum dwellers is by providing access to healthcare. Many residents of the slum do not have the means to afford basic medical care, and foreign aid has helped to fill this gap. For example, the World Health Organization (WHO) has provided funding for a number of clinics in Korogocho, which offer free or subsidized healthcare to residents. These clinics have helped

reduce preventable diseases and improved the overall health of the slum's residents” KII12.

As many as 19.5 % of the respondents noted that the help received from foreign countries regarding housing conditions helped residents. As a result, it can be assumed that the funding from foreign donors aimed at slum upgrading has targeted improved shelters, increased provision of sanitation facilities, and provision of basic services such as water and electricity supply. Such improvements are important in an area like Korogocho since the standard of housing here is very low, and people are living in very dangerous places. Housing not only helps make its inhabitants safer and healthier but also helps them preserve their dignity and leads to their social enrichment.

Close to 50 of the respondents said that foreign aid boosted the amount of household income. This impact may have been due to aid programs that support business startups, vocational education, and microfinancing. Foreign aid creates sources of income for residents and offers them cash to elevate their living standards and wean them off foreign dependency. According to Trivelli & Morel (2021), economic participation programs are conceivable in equipping the residents of slum areas with sustainable income-generating opportunities.

Foreign aid has also helped in development and employment creation, as stated by 13% of the respondents. Employment-oriented programs probably include skill acquisition training, job readiness, and business enterprise promotion. These measures are needed to lower unemployment, especially amongst the youth and women, who are definite casualties of poverty. At least creating employment opportunities has an impact on

improving household incomes. Thus, they are self-reliant in the long run and depend on employment opportunities for external support.

“Foreign aid has created employment opportunities to the members of the community as well as offering learning opportunities for children across Korogocho community.” KII15

The 8.4% of respondents who selected ‘Others’ probably pointed to other, albeit perhaps less significant, areas of impact as provided by the aids, such as community enabling, legal advocacy, or environmental conservation projects. These could also be the effects of foreign aid on sectors like social cohesion, gender equality, or even mental health.

4.6.2 To what extent has foreign aid improved the following areas of life in Korogocho?

Table 10: To what extent has foreign aid improved the following areas of life in Korogocho?

Socio-Economic Indicator	No Beneficiaries	Less than 1000	1000-5000	5000-10,000	More than 10,000
Healthcare	8	140	100	50	10
Education	0	120	130	30	28
Housing/Slum Upgrading	0	188	80	40	0
Food Security	2	106	100	79	21
Water and Sanitation	18	90	100	60	40
Employment/Empowerment	40	60	78	80	50

The degree to which foreign aid has impacted different socio-economic aspects of life in Korogocho illustrates the uneven effectiveness of interventions in various sectors. On average, foreign aid has effectively covered health services, with 140 respondents stating that less than 1000 people were reached and 100 respondents estimating that 1000 to

5000 people were impacted. Fifty respondents estimated that the number of people who received positive effects ranged from 5,000 to 10,000, while just ten respondents reported that more than 10,000 residents benefited. The results of the current studies imply that even though healthcare aid has been extended to a significant segment of the populace, more expansive provision can be achieved. Some possible health categories of projects are probably vaccination, medical clinics, and health awareness that will contribute to health issues in the community, but there may still holes in achievements.

Education is another sector where foreign aid has been deemed useful, with 130 respondents suggesting that between 1,000 and 5,000 people benefited, while 120 believed that less than 1,000 people benefited. Only a third of them opined that over 5000 persons had been helped (28 respondents), and thirty thought that between 5000 and 10000 people had been aided. This shows that educational aid has impacted education structures and society in general, probably through programs that target the construction of school facilities, the provision of scholarships, and the provision of necessary learning material. Education is one of the most effective tools for sustainable poverty elimination, and the statistics inform that foreign aid has contributed significantly to the improvement of educational access by the Korogocho children and youth populations. Also, all the respondents posit that foreign aid helps to enhance education and skills in the country.

“Aid directed towards education and skill development programs can empower individuals in slums by providing them with the necessary tools to improve their economic prospects. This may include vocational training and access to better educational facilities” KII3.

Housing and slums have also remained recipients of foreign aid but received more remunerations than it has offered to people compared to other sectors. Most respondents (188) expected the number of affected people to be less than 1000; 80 contestants responded that somewhere between 1000 and 5000 people are affected. A small number of the respondents (40) said that between 5000 and 10000 people benefitted, while none said more than 10000 were impacted. This implies that though there is improvement in housing and infrastructure, few people have reached these levels relative to education and health. Concerning the living conditions found in Korogocho, the sustained emphasis on slum upgrading offers the best chance to enhance the quality of life of the populace.

“Aid funds are used for infrastructure projects, including the construction of roads, water supply systems, and housing. Improved infrastructure can have a direct positive impact on the living conditions of slum dwellers” KII02.

Foreign aid targeting food security has had a great reach, with 100 respondents demonstrating that between 1,000 and 5,000 people were affected by foreign aid and 106 indicating that not more than 1,000 benefitted from such aid. Furthermore, 79 respondents opined that about 5000-10000 people benefitted, while 21 respondents opined that more than 10000 benefitted. This reveals the purpose of the food aid program, which feeds the hungry and malnourished in society, including children and older people. Additional themes are direct food distribution, school feeding, and agri-input interventions to guarantee the population’s food needs.

Shared foreign aid has been deemed to have enhanced service delivery in the water and sanitation sector, with 100 respondents estimating that between 1000 and 5000 people have benefitted and 90 respondents estimating that less than 1000 people were

reached. Regarding the number of beneficiaries of water and sanitation services, 60 respondents estimated that 5000 to 10000 people benefited from the services, while 40 respondents estimated that more than 10000 benefited. In view of this, assistance in this docket has been central in minimizing the incidences of water-borne diseases and enhancing sanitation in Korogocho.

While employment and empowerment programs have received foreign aid, the affected people are still a smaller but relevant number. Of these, 78 believed that between 1,000 and 5,000 people benefited, while 80 suggested that 5,000 and 10,000 people were affected. Fifty respondents estimated that over 10,000 people benefited from such programs, implying that while not as numerous as in the past, these programs do make a difference. Education and employment programs are probably vocational training, job search assistance, and microenterprise support because these are important to ending beneficiaries' dependency on aid.

The key informants also indicated that some foreign aid programs focus on creating economic opportunities in impoverished areas. This might include offering credit to local traders, providing micro credits, undertaking initiative financing, or promoting the culture of business. They can have poverty reduction and improved livelihood impacts. To this end, the following efforts have been made. Foreign aid, expected to improve the lives of residents in Korogocho, has also been criticized for producing a culture of dependency among the populace. According to the key informants, people living in the slums they studied were too dependent on external assistance to pull themselves out of poverty. Some critics say that foreign aid is unsustainable in the long run and does not help change Korogocho 'poor' people's lives.

However, as critics have rightly observed, foreign aid has introduced positive aspects to the lives of the people of the Korogocho slum. In some respects, it has given significant overall help in health, education, and sanitation facilities and has, in a certain way, helped improve the quality of life in the slum area. Still, it fits well to point out that foreign aid does not solve all the problems facing Korogocho. The inhabitants of the slum have to be made to stand on their own to fend for themselves, and this might take a lot of time before it is achieved, but it requires cooperation from the Kenyan government and companies from other countries.

4.7 Correlation analysis

Correlation Analysis was used to show the contribution of foreign aid to poverty reduction in Korogocho Slum in Nairobi, Kenya (2011 to 2016).

Table 11: Correlation Results

		Foreign Aid	Household income	Heath	Education	Food	Clean Water
Foreign Aid	Pearson Correlation	1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	(2-					
	N	308					
Household income	Pearson Correlation	.812**	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	(2- .000					
	N	308	308				
Health	Pearson Correlation	.832**	.040	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	(2- .000	.853				
	N	308	308	308			

Education	Pearson Correlation	.756**	.060	.124	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.295	.838		
	N	308	308	308	308	
Food	Pearson Correlation	.724**	.036	.079	.056	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.853	.551	.937	
	N	308	308	308	308	308
Clean Water	Pearson Correlation	.695**	.043	.091	-.024	.07
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.853	.295	.838	.551
	N	308	308	308	308	308308

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results demonstrate a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.812$, $p < 0.001$) between foreign aid and household income, indicating that household income also tends to rise as foreign aid increases. This suggests that as foreign aid increases, there is a significant improvement in the income levels of households, which could be attributed to foreign aid programs focusing on economic empowerment, job creation, or direct cash transfers. Further, the study results showed a very high positive correlation between foreign aid and health status; therefore, as foreign aid increases, health also increases ($r = 0.832$, $p < 0.001$). Foreign aid programs aimed at improving healthcare infrastructure, reducing disease burden, and increasing healthcare access have a direct positive impact on health. It was also established that foreign aid bears a strong positive relationship with education with a correlation coefficient of 0.756, $p < 0.001$, respectively, indicating that increased foreign aid improves the education sector. Foreign aid might be directed to education

programs that promote school enrollment, literacy, and vocational training, resulting in better educational outcomes. However, as observed earlier, the research reveals a very high positive relationship ($r = 0.724$, $p < 0.001$) between Foreign Aid and Food Accessibility, meaning that food accessibility has increased as Foreign Aid increases. This might be through agricultural development, food relief programs, or community support, leading to reduced hunger and better nutrition among impoverished communities. Lastly, the findings indicate a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.695$, $p < 0.001$) between foreign aid and access to clean water, suggesting that access to clean water improves as foreign aid increases. Aid programs likely help build water infrastructure, promote sanitation projects, and ensure clean water availability, directly enhancing the living conditions of communities.

These findings support Mahembe and Odhiambo (2021), who established that aid trends like ODA grants and Multilateral aid have lowered poverty. The findings also agree with Iwegbu and Dauda (2022), who noted that foreign aid enhances income levels. Likewise, the study is in tandem with Ogbodo and Attamah (2019), which unveiled a significant effect of foreign aid on poverty reduction in Nigeria. However, the results contrast those of Anetor, Esho, and Verhoef (2020), who found that aid negatively correlates with poverty reduction in the sample country.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This section summarizes the outcome of the research and the discussions, draws a clear conclusion of the discussion made in the research, and gives prudent recommendations to policymakers, policy implementors, and the direction of future research for the scholars.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

5.1.1 Types of Donor-Funded Projects Existing in Korogocho Slums

It was established that between 2011 and 2016, many projects received donor funding and were implemented in Korogocho slums, aiming to solve problems of infrastructure, health, education, water, sanitation, and economic development. These projects aimed to tackle poverty-related issues and enhance the quality of people's lives in one of Nairobi's densely populated urban slums. According to the study, health, education, empowerment, water and sanitation, and roads were some of the lead donor-funded projects in Korogocho.

Health projects made up the largest sector for donors in Korogocho, contributing to 27.27% of the projects. These projects were meant to enhance the health systems, medical centers, disease control, and even the community's health literacy. Boutros/ Boutros, Men of the Cross/ Coptic Orthodox Christians, International Non-governmental organizations including Doctors Without Border, World Health Organization, and several other International NGOs and Local NGOs were involved in providing primary health care services, immunization, and reproductive health, among others. Besides, health

projects targeted set health needs encompassing HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and deliveries.

Education-related ventures constituted the other large, broad area of donor-funded works, accounting for 28.25% of the projects. These included enhancing enrollment in quality education, expanding education facilities, offering scholarships, and reinforcing co-curricular activities. Other non-governmental organizations or NGOs, such as Oxfam, continue to assist the local schools in direct ways, starting by serving as feeding programs and microscope school supplies. Mentionable practices included setting community-based resource facilities to support the normal education framework and enhance the young generation through welfare schooling of vocational and literary skills.

The largest number of interventions funded by donors were empowerment initiatives, accounting for 33.44% of the projects. These projects were designed to support the improvement of the socio-economic status of Korogocho inhabitants through skill development, capacity and training, and financial management. These projects included support for women's rights as well as women's economic empowerment, youth development, and support for entrepreneurship, self-employment, and the fight against unemployment. Micro-credit and grants were also offered to cater to small entrepreneurial activities as a means of income generation to better the residents' livelihoods.

Water and sanitation donor-funded projects were especially important, contributing to 7.79% of the interventions in Korogocho. These projects entailed the provision of safe water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene awareness to the community members. Other Non-Governmental organizations, including World Vision, escalated the construction of boreholes, wells, and piped water systems to reduce the perennial water deficit in the

slum. Also, improved anatomy and hygiene facilities such as restrooms and the installation of pit latrines helped minimize the incidence of waterborne diseases that were significant health hazards in the region.

However, those on roads constituted a lesser proportion of 3.25 percent of the donor-funded interventions in Korogocho. These projects sought to increase transport facilities for better access to the slum area. A sufficient road network was considered an important infrastructure that would help enhance the task of transporting goods and services and increase the total economic activities of the inhabitants. Transport development also improves access to transport; other social amenities, such as ambulances and hospitals, are worthy of mention. The study established that these donor-funded projects were delivered using a sector-wide approach whereby, most importantly, they addressed the community's needs. Donors sought to end the vicious cycle of poverty within Korogoch by focusing on healthcare, education, and economic development. Nevertheless, the following issues could not be solved with such interventions: under-financing projects, inefficient management, and questions of sustainability of initiatives.

5.1.2 Key Sources of Foreign Aid in Korogocho Slums

Foreign aid sources were established to include international organizations as the major foreign aid sources in Korogocho, followed by bilateral and multilateral government aid and NGOs. The majority of the funding in aid received in Korogocho during the duration of this study was from multilateral donors, international INGOs, and bilateral donors. The most significant part of the foreign aid, more than half or 59.09%, was provided by international organizations, including United Nations agencies (WFP, WHO, UNICEF), the World Bank, and regional development banks. These organizations played a crucial

role in the large-scale health, education, and construction development undertakings. For instance, the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) offered large amounts of financial support under agreements designed to improve urban poverty and some sectors, such as health facilities or water systems.

International NGOs received about 27.27% of the foreign aid in Korogocho. Prominent NGOs like Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières, and World Vision have included the roles of carrying out community-based programs offering health, education, and economic opportunities. These NGOs espoused community-based programs that selected vulnerable groups in society. Their operation was mostly carried out in collaboration with other local organizations and governmental bodies.

A slightly lower proportion, 13.64%, was from direct government aid from other countries through bilateral aid. These include the United States through USAID, the United Kingdom, and Japan through the Japanese International Cooperation Agency-JICA. Most of this aid was mainly in the form of infrastructure, such as roads, and in health, particularly in the development of health facilities to cater to the health needs of the growing population of slums that resulted from poor literacy levels and high rates of unemployment that had led to the formation of the modern-day slum.

The study, therefore, reveals that a diversified source of foreign aid assisted in supporting different developmental projects in Korogocho. There was an especially significant erosion of governance deficits as much as international organizations and non-governmental organizations were involved in delivering aid to vulnerable, needy persons within the African continent. However, the study also pointed the arrow at some of the coordination and consistent fancies, particularly with donors, regarding the type of

projects that would suit the community most, but it ended up creating some problems in implementing the aid projects.

5.1.3 Influence of Foreign Aid on the Livelihood of Korogocho Residents

This study analyzed the effects of foreign aid on the people of Korogocho, and it was evident that it affected people's lives positively and negatively. Altogether, foreign aid was found to have a substantial role in the enhancement of the socioeconomic status of residents, but the projects had their restrictive measures of supply chain and collateral fast impacts. The greatest effect of the foreign aid was in the health sector. International organizations and non-governmental organizations supported the opening of health clinics, medical equipment, and facilities, as well as healthcare services and immunizations, ante-natal care, and anti-retroviral treatment for HIV/AIDS. Many residents also experienced enhanced health conditions in all sectors that had been exhibiting high incidences of preventable diseases, especially maternal and child health sectors. They also educated community members on hygiene, nutrition, and reproductive health issues, which positively affect the community's health.

Foreign aid also boosted education positively since it meant that quality education was embraced in Korogocho. Scholarships facilitated by CARE, the development of infrastructure, and the support of local schools allowed more children to attend and continue with higher education. Other interventions, including school feeding programs, ensured children attended school, and their performance indices recorded an improvement. Foreign aid for slum education is always considered a major way to eradicate poverty. Education is taken to be effective in the poverty fight since the support to reduce the school drop and improve literacy levels of the youths in the slums.

They saw economic assistance as central to developing the overall well-being of Korogocho residents. Through the center's vocational training, capacity building, and banking services, residents were given education, life skill training, and microfinancing to embark on income-generating activities. Such measures contributed to decreasing unemployment indicators and residents' independence, including women and young people. Many loans and grants amounted to psychological capital for many to transform their households into informal businesses, boosting their earnings.

The foreign aid regarding the Water and Sanitation Brazenned uplifted the living standards within Korogocho. Increased availability of safe water, construction of better toilet facilities, and hygiene promotion campaigns contributed to improved living standards as water-borne diseases dropped. Toilet construction, drainage, and Clean water points sort out some of the major infrastructural needs a citizen experience. Which in turn brought about an improvement in the general health of the people and fewer cases of diseases attributable to poor hygiene.

Nonetheless, the present study also revealed various issues concerning foreign aid in Korogocho. One was the problem of dependence on aid, with some residents and organizations tending to depend on the continued flow of aid. It negated the sustainability of projects and made it difficult for the community to embrace and sustain the gains made without more donor support in their movement. Furthermore, where the priorities of the donor were misaligned with the actual needs of the target community, project relevance and effectiveness also suffered, sometimes incurring wasted effort. Sustainability was identified as another important factor in the study. Several projects initiated and supported by donors were effective during the project implementation period yet showed

little sustainability once the donor money was exhausted. The most common was the absence of other activities aimed at building the skills of the local communities and institutions and their ability to implement and maintain the projects. Some of the projects would need constant support in terms of operation and funding. When this was not forthcoming, the community was provided with half-baked solutions that never benefited them in the long run.

5.2 Conclusions

The study finally finds that foreign aid has been key in eradicating poverty and enhancing the standard of living in Korogocho slums. Different projects, through donor funds, such as health, education, economic support, water, and sanitation, have played a central role in improving the hard-core lives of the people in the slum. Health projects ensured that people got access to basic services, cutting the number of people who contracted diseases; while education projects saw increased literacy levels, the youths got chances to be empowered. Source of Income: Empowerment projects for youth and women to become economically self-reliant, thus improving household income and eradicating unemployment.

In Korogocho, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and governments of other countries were the major assistance donors, with the multilateral organizations donating more to large residual projects. Their outputs enabled timely interventions to respond to emerging community issues and push for a socio-economic growth agenda.

Nevertheless, the study also revealed some significant challenges even though grants from international donors benefited Korogocho. These sources were predominant in

funding many projects; hence, dependence on aid was a fundamental problem. Donor-funded projects continued to be an issue because of sustainability; Many projects went into a blind spin once the aids stopped. In some of these programs, the donor interests and the needs of the target populations were often out of sync and sometimes contributed to inefficiency, wastage, and low community involvement.

Given the foregoing, the study suggests that foreign aid should switch to the more sustainable economic development paradigms where emphasis is made on building the institutional and infrastructural capacities of the populace, ownership, and strategic visioning. To eliminate dependence on foreign support and guarantee the improvement of living conditions, the government shall encourage the locals to decentralize projects' management and maintenance.

It is undeniable that foreign aid has positively impacted the socio-economic situation in Korogocho. This potential should bring vital lessons in making foreign aid sustainable and reducing dependency to eradicate poverty. The retention of outcomes in future aid interventions will, therefore, only be possible if the initiatives support the community and if structures are put in place to ensure that residents continue to build on these gains even after a particular aid cycle.

5.3 Recommendations

The study made the following recommendations for policy and practice among stakeholders in foreign aid:

- i. The government should increase its efforts in housing and slum upgrading programs to accommodate more families in Korogocho. Foreign aid has influenced housing, but the research confirms that such projects affect fewer

people than other sectors. There is, therefore, a need for the Nairobi County government to engage with international donors and NGOs to upscale slum upgrading. These may range from developing housing structures, enhanced provision of sanitation facilities, and establishing secure social places.

- ii. Strengthen the efficiency of monitoring and evaluating foreign aid projects in terms of transparency and accountability of development outcomes. There is a need for the government, with the support of foreign donors, to develop a central mechanism for assessing the status of the aid projects in Korogocho. This will help manage the resources and the right way to use the aid properly or give it to the right people it is supposed to help.
- iii. Decision-makers should aim at broadening employment and empowering opportunities for citizens to minimize dependency on donations from developed countries. Local governments should partner with foreign aid agencies to offer working capital for youth and women through microfinance, amongst other things, training them in financial control and management and enterprise development.
- iv. The prerequisites to continue the development of water and sanitation facilities should be worked on to increase the number of people who have access to water and proper sanitation. The government and policymakers should engage foreign donors and development agencies to put more boreholes, water treatment, and piped water systems to ensure the availability of clean and safe water supplies. Engage other NGOs mainly concerned with environmental health to promote hygiene and sanitation and help reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases.

- v. It is necessary to raise funding and supplies for medical care, enhance the consumers' entry into the services, and raise the quality of the healthcare supplied to the populace. The Ministry of Health should seek the involvement of third-party agencies like the WHO and MSF to extend healthcare services, women and child health, communicable disease control, and immunization.
- vi. Due to foreign aid going a long way in education, policymakers should build on this by increasing access to secondary and vocational education and raising the quality of schools. The Ministry of Education and the international funding agencies should jointly increase the vocational training centers and give youths relevant skills to meet the market demand immediately after school.

5.4 Areas for Further Research

Directions for future research could try to focus on several particular angles related to the foreign aid factors and the extent to which it can help to decrease poverty levels in slums such as Korogocho. More research can follow and analyze whether or not donor-funded initiatives are sustainable in the long run. Although this study pointed out the short-term benefits of such activities, it left a knowledge void concerning whether such activities translate to improved standards dependent on continued donor funds. An interesting analysis could be made regarding exit strategies and how local governments and communities maintain these projects. Secondly, future studies could try to establish the relationship between foreign aid and social cohesiveness and women's enrolment in slum areas. Knowing how different types of aid – financial support, technical assistance, and tangible goods – impact the sentiments of common welfare, people's entitlement, and consolidation of social capital would define the concept of multiple values of foreign aid

other than economic.

Furthermore, research into foreign aid's impact on managing urban slums may yield important results. It should examine how governance structures and policies in slum areas are influenced by the collaborations that characterize most foreign aid. Finally, more empirical analysis is required about how aid fosters resilience to such shocks as changes in the global business cycle or a viral outbreak. This would aid in determining which type of foreign aid leads to improved community coping mechanisms to adversities that affect residents.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Dear Respondents,

My name is Charles Mabonga, a Master of Arts student in Diplomacy and International Studies at Kenyatta University. I am currently conducting a study on *The Contribution of Foreign Aid to Poverty Reduction in Urban Slums from 2011 to 2016: A Case of Korogocho Slum in Nairobi, Kenya*. The purpose of this research is to assess the impact that foreign aid has had on improving the living conditions of residents in Korogocho during this period.

Your participation in this study is highly valuable, as your insights and experiences will contribute significantly to understanding the role of foreign aid in poverty alleviation efforts in urban slums. The information you provide will be used solely for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

SECTION A: General Information

1. Gender

Female

Male

2. Age

Less than 25 years

25 to 35 years

36 to 45 years

46 to 55 years

56 to 65 years

Above 65 years

3. What is your level of education?

PhD

Masters degree

Degree

Diploma

- Certificate
 - Secondary level
 - Primary level
-

SECTION B: Foreign Aid in Korogocho Slum

4. In your understanding, what foreign aid has been received in Korogocho?

- Monetary support
- Technical assistance
- Food and material donations
- Other (please specify) _____

5. Who do you think primarily receives foreign aid in Korogocho?

- Individuals
- Families
- Community groups
- Government institutions
- NGOs
- Other (please specify) _____

6. Who are the key donors providing foreign aid in Korogocho?

- Foreign governments
- International NGOs
- Multilateral organizations (e.g., World Bank, IMF)
- Religious organizations
- Other (please specify) _____

7. On a scale, how much foreign aid has been received in Korogocho from 2011 to 2016?

- Very little
 - Little
 - Moderate
 - High
 - Very high
-

SECTION C: Distribution of Foreign Aid in Socio-Economic Indicators

8. Which of the following are major donor-funded projects in Korogocho slums?

- Health projects
- Road projects
- Water projects

- Education projects
- Empowerment projects

Please specify the donor-funded projects in Korogocho slums

.....

.....

.....

9. How has foreign aid been allocated across the following sectors? (Tick where applicable):

Socio-Economic Indicator	No Allocation	Low Allocation	Moderate Allocation	High Allocation	Very High Allocation
Healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing/Slum Upgrading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water and Sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment/Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Approximately how many people do you think have benefited from foreign aid in the following sectors?

Socio-Economic Indicator	No Beneficiaries	Less than 1000	1000-5000	5000-10,000	More than 10,000
Healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing/Slum Upgrading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water and Sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment/Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION D: Impact of Foreign Aid on Livelihoods

11. How has foreign aid influenced the livelihood of Korogocho residents? (Tick all that apply)

- Increased household income
- Improved access to healthcare
- Better access to education
- Improved housing conditions

Increased employment opportunities []
 Other (please specify) _____

12. To what extent has foreign aid improved the following areas of life in Korogocho?

Area of Life	No Improvement	Low Improvement	Moderate Improvement	High Improvement	Very High Improvement
Healthcare	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Education	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Housing/Slum Upgrading	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Food Security	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Water and Sanitation	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Employment/ Empowerment	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

SECTION F: General Comments

13. In your opinion, what could be done to enhance the impact of foreign aid in Korogocho?

.....

14. What challenges have you observed in the implementation of foreign aid projects in Korogocho?

.....

Thank you for your time and participation

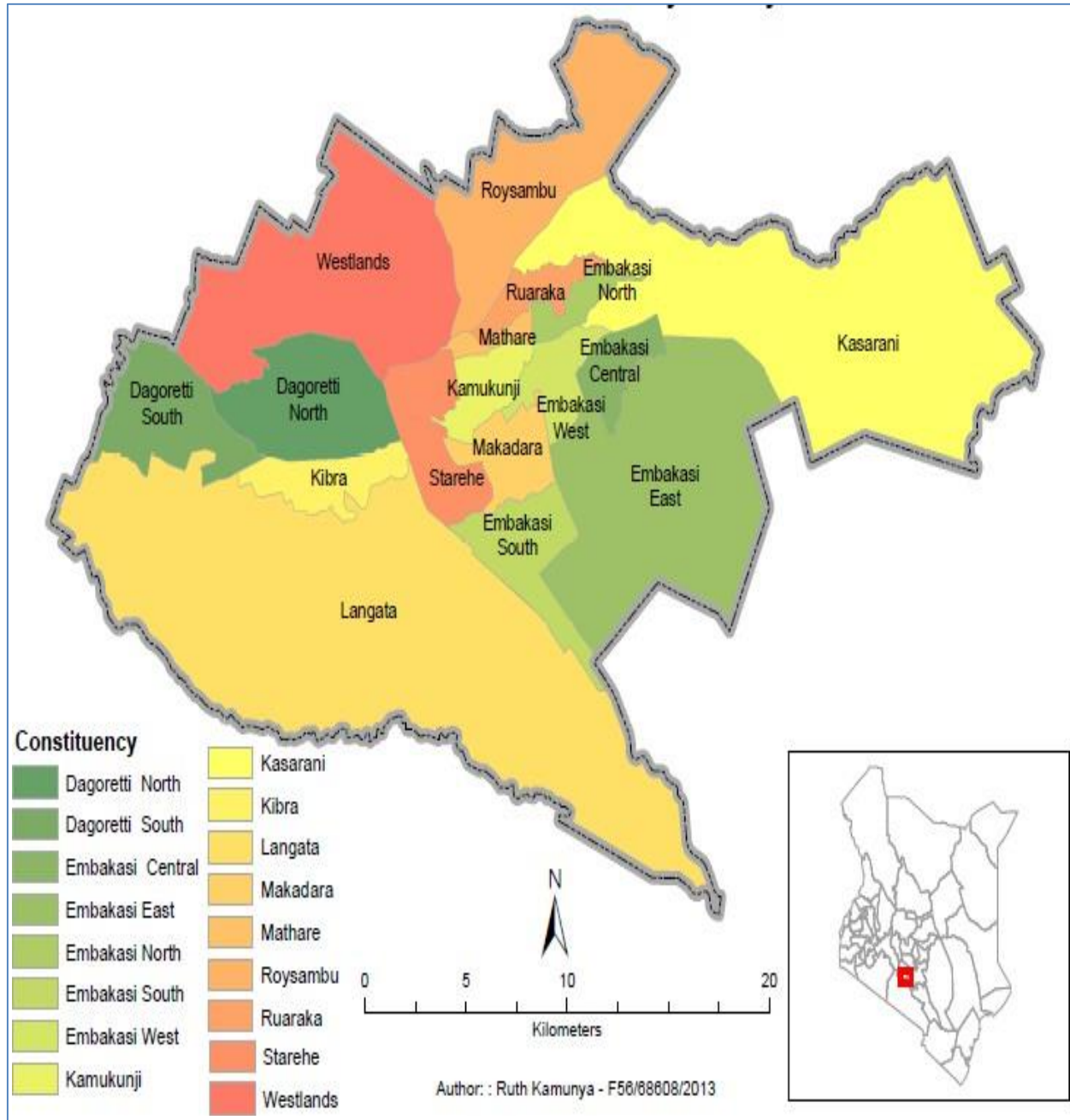
Appendix II: Key Interview Guide

1. What types of donor-funded projects were implemented in Korogocho between 2011 and 2016?
2. Which organizations or entities provided the majority of foreign aid for these projects in Korogocho during that period?
3. On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the overall amount of foreign aid received in Korogocho between 2011 and 2016? (1 = Very Little, 5 = Very High), explain.
4. In your view, how did these donor-funded projects impact the daily lives of Korogocho residents?
5. How has foreign aid been allocated across different sectors in Korogocho? For instance, which sectors have received the most attention?
6. How would you assess the sustainability of these donor-funded projects in Korogocho?
7. How many people, roughly, do you think have benefited from the foreign aid provided in Korogocho across different sectors?
8. What suggestions would you offer to improve the effectiveness of future foreign aid projects in Korogocho or similar urban slum areas?

Appendix III: Observation Checklist

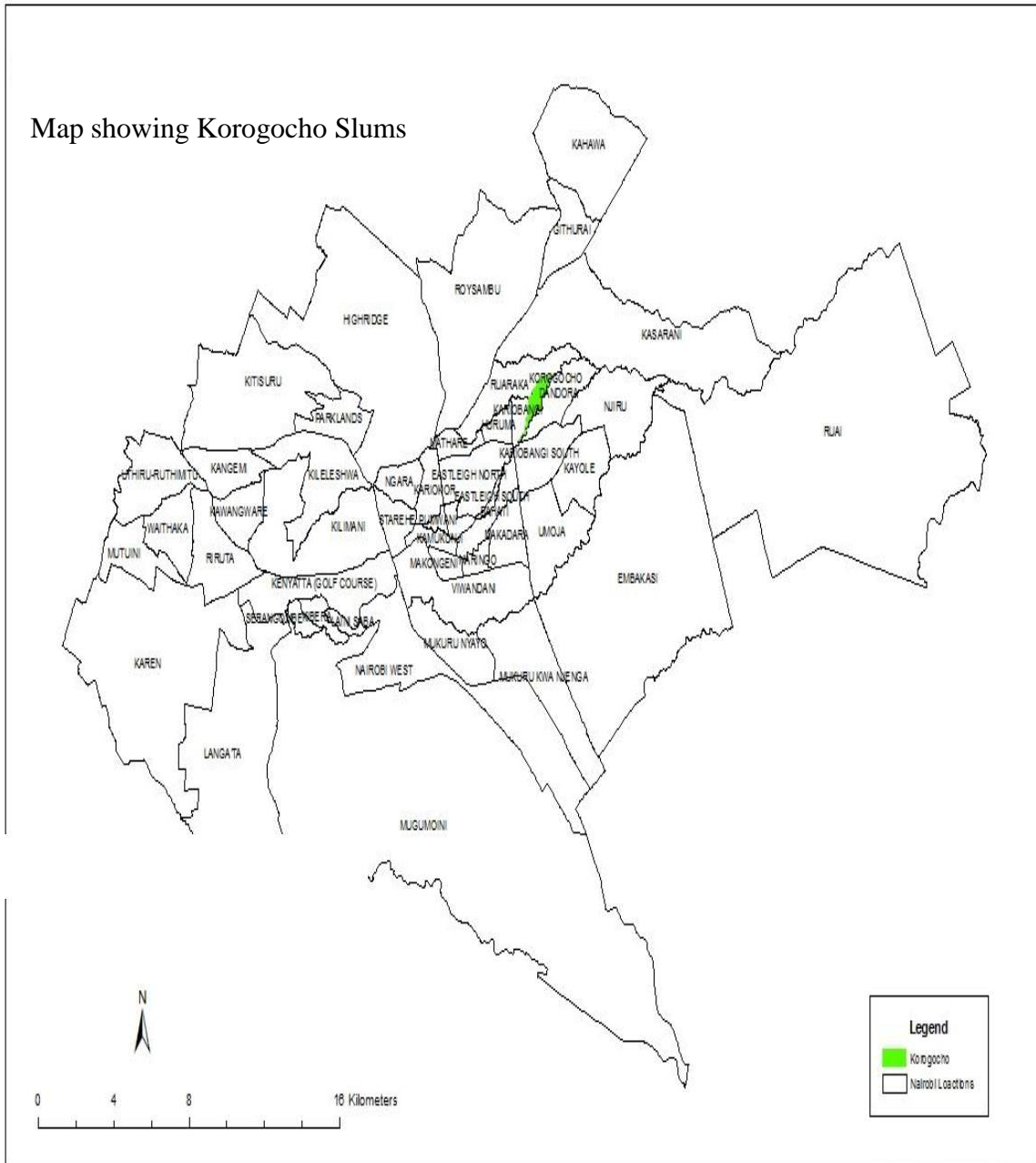
- Infrastructure
- Types of houses
- Family members' presentation
- Types of clothes and shoes
- Evidence of food availability
- Evidence of malnutrition

Appendix IV: Map of Nairobi County

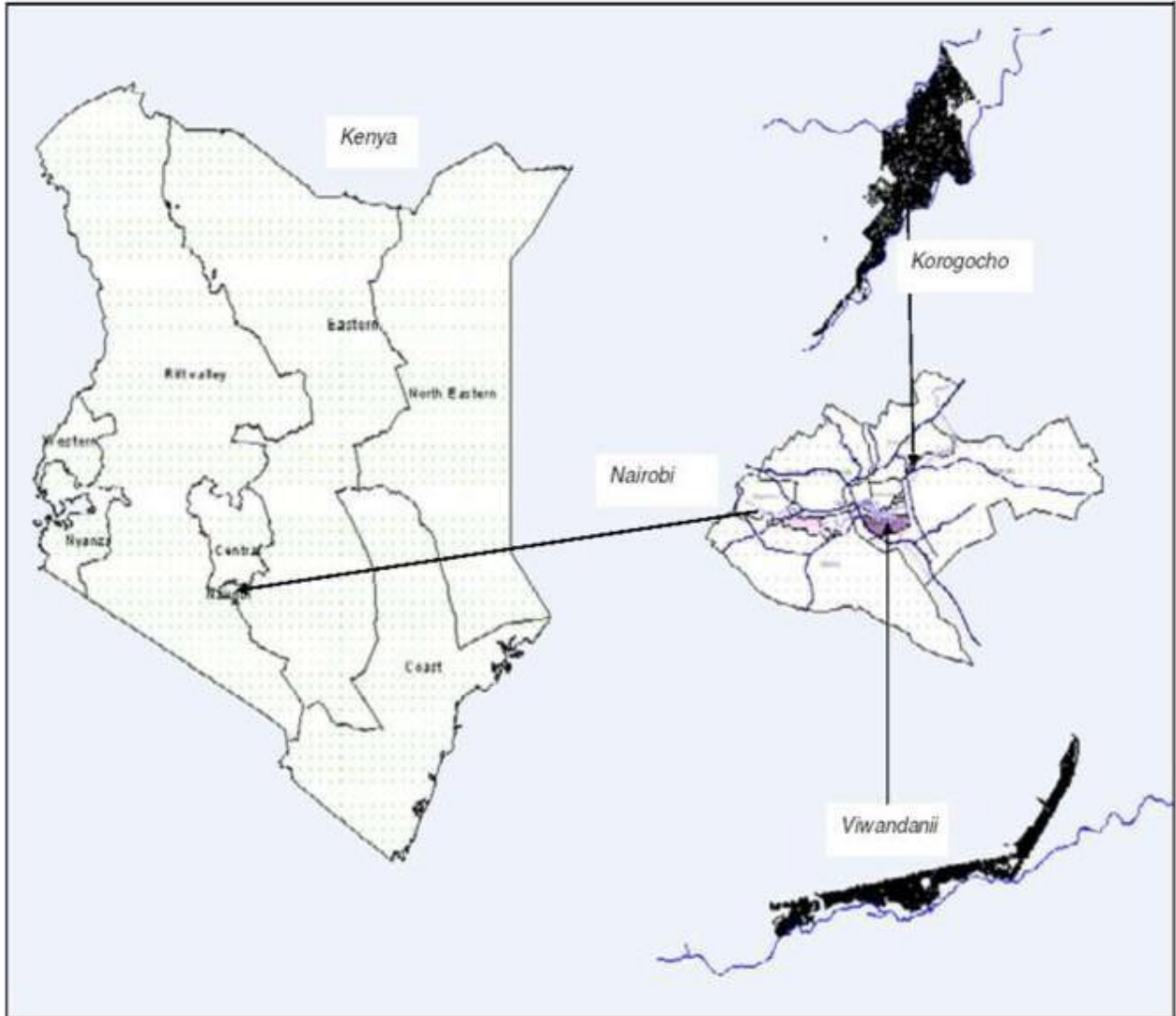


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

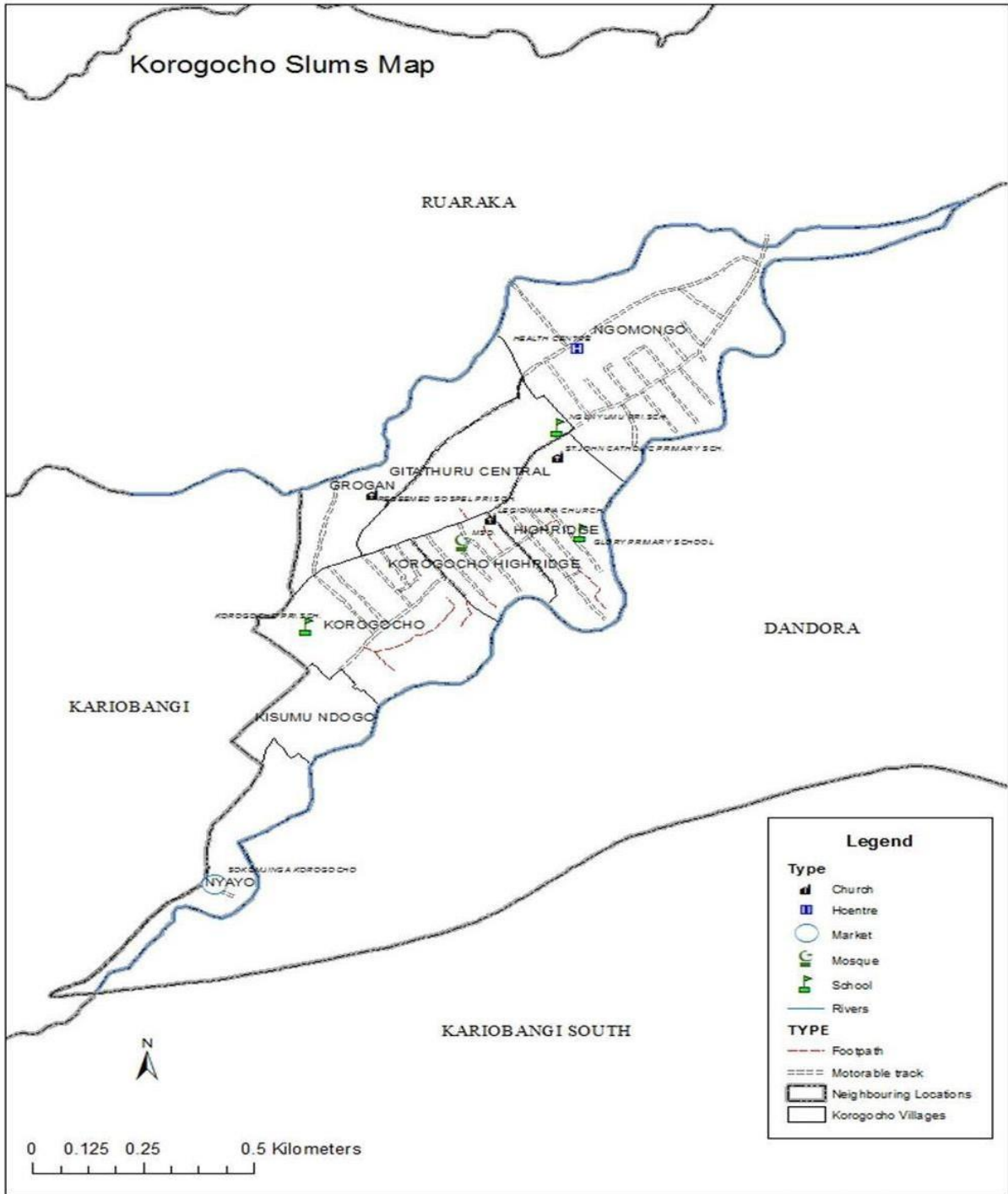
Appendix V: Nairobi County Map Showing Korogocho Slums



Appendix VI: Map of Kenya Showing Korogocho Slums



Appendix VII: Korogocho Slums Map



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

Appendix VIII: Approval of Research Proposal



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 20th May, 2021

TO: Charles Mabonga
C/o Inter. Rel. conf. & Strg. Studies Dept.

REF: C50/CTY/PT/24328/2013

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board of 29th January, 2020 entitled "Contribution of Foreign aid to Poverty Reduction in Urban Slums (2011-2016): A Case of Korogocho Slums in Nairobi City County Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and Progress Report Forms per semester. The Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

ELIJAH MUTUA
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

C.c. Chairman, Department of International Relations Conflict & Strategic Studies.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Pius Kakai Wanyonyi
C/o Department of Inter. Rel. conf. & Strg. Studies
Kenyatta University

EM/lmr

Appendix IX: Research Authorization Letter



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: C50/CTY/PT/24328/2013

DATE: 20th May, 2021

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR CHARLES MABONGA – REG. NO.
C50/CTY/PT/24328/2013

I write to introduce Charles Mabonga who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of International Relations Conflict & Strategic Studies.

Charles intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “Contribution of Foreign aid to Poverty Reduction in Urban Slums (2011-2016): A Case of Korogocho Slums in Nairobi City County Kenya”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.


Yours faithfully,


A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E. Kimani', is written over the typed name.

PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
AG. DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

EM/inn


Appendix X: NACOSTI Permit


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

Ref No: **467739** Date of Issue: **02/July/2021**

RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Mr.. charles Baldy mabonga of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN AID TO POVERTY REDUCTION IN URBAN SLUMS: A CASE OF KOROGOCHO SLUMS IN NAIROBI, KENYA (2011 to 2016) for the period ending : 02/July/2022.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/21/11513**

467739
Applicant Identification Number

Walter Mombi
Director General
**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &
INNOVATION**

Verification QR Code



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