Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme: Community Participation, Impact and Challenges

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Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP)
The K-WATSAN component project
Community participation
Emerging impact
Challenges
The overall aim is to improve the livelihoods of people living & working in slums through a multidisciplinary, integrated, decentralized, participatory, all-inclusive and sustainable approach – in the context of MDGs.
Partnerships and coordination

**Partnerships**
- UN-HABITAT
- Local authorities
- Development partners
- Community
- Maji na Ufanisi (local NGO)
- Government of Kenya

**Coordination**
- Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC)
- Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC)
- The KENSUP secretariat
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- Settlement Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)
- Settlement Executive Committee (SEC)
- Multi-Stakeholder Support Group (MSSG)
KENSUP specific objectives

- Develop a nationwide slum upgrading & management framework
- Operationalize the principles of good urban governance
- Provide a broad range of social and physical infrastructure services, security of tenure and improved housing
- Enhance opportunities for income generation & employment
- Attract private sector finance and investments in slum upgrading
- Promote a culture for environmental conservation & management
- Enhance the capacity for research, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and replication of shelter and human settlements programmes
- Address and mitigate the prevalence and impacts of HIV/AIDS

KENSUP is being piloted in Mavoko, Mombas, Kisumu and Nairobi (in Kibera)
Kibera

- The largest informal settlement
- 7 kms from the city centre
- 263 hectares
- 170,000 inhabitants
- Sits on government land
- Has 12 villages
- Many interventions over the years
- Kenya slum upgrading programme (KENSUP)
- Kibera Water, Sanitation and Waste Management (K-WATSAN) project
The K-WATSAN project: objectives

- Improve water, sanitation and waste management conditions
- Improve the mobility in the settlement
- Establish non-motorized transport as an alternative and efficient tool for creating income earning opportunities and providing low cost sustainable access to waste management services
- Provide household power connections
- Support the community to identify and venture into new income generating and business opportunities
- Enhance information and technology skills among the population
- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of selected key target groups by conducting training courses
The K-WATSAN Project: achievements so far

- Establishment of institutional arrangements at the national level (KENSUP Secretariat), Nairobi City Council (Programme Implementation Unit) and at the community level (Settlement Executive Committee)
- Community mobilization and sensitization
- Situation analysis (socio-economic profile) and physical mapping
- Construction of 7 water and sanitation facilities which are now fully operational.
- Commencement of the construction of Kibera access road and Kibera spine road
- Initiating community-based solid waste management systems
- Formation of cooperative societies
- Establishment of a community resource centre
- Capacity building and empowerment through various kinds of trainings
Community participation

Settlement Executive Committee (SEC)

= 18 democratically elected members
= Tenants, structure owners, CBOs, NGOs, FBOs, youth, widows, orphans, women, disabled, etc
= Area chief, councillor & DO are ex-officio members) with no vote
Community participation in:

- Needs identification & prioritization
- Planning
- Provision of labour
- Provision of space
- Management of facilities
Emerging impact

- Improved access to water
- Improved access to sanitation
- Better environmental conditions
- Employment creation & income
Emerging impact

- Improved accessibility
- Capacity building, empowerment & training
- Greater awareness, participation and partnerships
- Improved livelihoods
## Comparative statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Soweto East (%) (N=56)</th>
<th>Lindi (%) (N=61)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source of water (regular – most of the time)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of water per day (&gt;KES 20)</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time taken to fetch water (&gt;30 minutes)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perception on the current water source’s safety for drinking (not safe)</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced periods of longer than normal water scarcity</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of typhoid, diarrhea and cholera</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of sanitation facility (modern ablution block)</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Emerging challenges

- Lack of space or land for development
- Conflicts between tenants and landlords (= land tenure)
- Complexities of a slum settlement
- Coordination at many levels
- "Participation" issues
- Unwillingness of some slum dwellers to change
- Internal conflicts in management
Lessons learnt?
Thank you and welcome to Kibera