

**USER-BASED PROJECT DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMS
IN KENYA: A CASE OF KIBERA SLUM UNDER UN-
HABITAT**

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2022

DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that this report you are about to read is an original creation of mine and has never before been submitted for consideration of a degree at this or any other institution.

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DEDICATION

This proposal is dedicated to my dear parents, who have been a constant source of encouragement and motivation for me since they have never stopped believing in me and have given my siblings and me a solid academic foundation.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GDP :	Gross Domestic Product
GoK :	Government of Kenya
HIV :	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IHC :	International Housing Corporation
KENSUP :	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KIPPRA :	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis
NCC :	Nairobi City County
NGO :	Non-governmental organization
UNDP :	United Nations Development Program
UN-HABITAT :	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF :	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID :	United States Agency for International Development

ABSTRACT

As the composition of urban dwellers has changed in recent years, so too have informal neighborhoods. Low wages and an inadequate housing system led to the emergence of these informal settlements, often referred to as slums. The Kenya Slum Rehabilitating Programme was launched in the year 2000 by the government of Kenya in an attempt to enhance the number as well as the quality of houses that are within reasonable price ranges for workers earning low wages by modernizing slum areas. The purpose of this research was to analyze a case study conducted by UN-HABITAT on slum upgrading projects in Kenya and to determine the effect that user-centered project design had on how well those projects were carried out. The goals of this research were assessing the impact of capacity building on the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya; examine the role that monitoring and evaluation play in shaping these initiatives; examine the impact that stakeholder engagement has on these initiatives; and assess the impact that funding availability has on these initiatives. The study was directed by Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, stakeholder theory, and Arnstein's participatory theory. The study's participants consisted of those who benefit from the Project as well as government and community leaders. The sample size was calculated to be 368 individuals. For this investigation, stratified random sampling was employed. The study's tools were semi-structured questionnaire and an interviewing script. Only primary data collected via the use of a questionnaire was used by the researcher. Quantitative information was gathered via the use of closed-ended questions and then analyzed and categorized. Additionally, the data was coded by assigning figures, symbols, signs, and numbers. To analyze the data, the study utilized SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Descriptive statistics, such as mean and standard deviation, was calculated from the provided data and shown in frequency, percentages, and graphs. Thematic analysis was used to do the evaluation of the qualitative data. In order to establish how the dependent variables, relate to the independent variables, the researcher utilized inferential statistics such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and ANOVA. The study found that user-based project design considerations influence implementation of slum upgrading programs in Nairobi Kenya. In addition, capacity building influences on implementation of slum upgrading programs at moderate extent with a composite mean score of 3.75. Monitoring and evaluation influence implementation of slum upgrading programs at moderate extent with a composite mean of 3.37. The participation of stakeholders and the availability of funds are factors that impact the execution of slum improvement initiatives to a modest amount with a composite mean score of 3.46. Availability of funds influence implementation of slum upgrading programs at moderate extent with a composite mean of 3.59. The outcomes of the study indicate that user-based project design considerations have a statistically significant influence on the implementation of slum development programs. According to the findings of the research, the slum upgrading programs trust, the government, and donor organizations should take a timelier approach to financing in order to enhance program execution and expedite the process of bringing it to a timely conclusion. Effective land use planning that includes slum dwellers and urban sprawl policies that meet the social, economic, and cultural requirements of those living in slums are necessary to curb the growth of slums. Planning should engage slum residents.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Availability and quality of fundamental public services are major drivers of urban quality of life. In many cities, fast population expansion and economic restrictions are limiting the degree to which local governments can keep up with rising demand for these services. It consequently becomes vital to prioritize supply of those services that best represent local demand (Baker, 2018). (Baker, 2018). More than a billion people may call slums and other forms of informal settlements in urban areas around the world home. Due to land grabbing, a lack of openness and honesty in the land distribution systems, an expensive and steadily increasing expense of life, rural-urban migration, increasing levels of poverty and inequality in metropolitan areas, and insufficient capital being invested in the low-income housing sector, UN-HABITAT (2018) argues that urbanization is now the most noticeable factor in the world.

Millions of low-income people in cities and towns across developing nations live in slums, and upgrading these areas is seen as the most proactive and successful way to improve their living conditions and quality of life. While there are many issues to consider in the slum upgrading programme, the most basic level includes proper housing achieved by rehabilitating the old and poorly constructed structures, building new structures, and relocation of residents to better settlements; providing basic necessities to those living in slums and other measures that will raise their standard of living. However, the notion of upgrading slums has developed to incorporate the integration of social, economic, organizational, and environmental intervention components in recent years (Boonyabanha, 2019).

It is estimated that more than 4 million people call the Neza-Chalco-Itza Barrio in Mexico City home. Karachi, Pakistan's Orangi Town is second most populous, with over 2.5 million people calling it home. Comparatively, Petare in Venezuela City has between 600,000 and 1 million inhabitants, whereas Sadr City in Baghdad, Iraq, has around 2 million. One-third of urban people are predicted to live in conditions that are less favorable than the federal poverty threshold, with the majority of this expansion happening in developing nations, mainly in Asia. There are over 300 million individuals who are urban poor and who live in informal settlements across the

globe. There are more than 60 million individuals in this category who live in other African cities experiencing rapid population growth, 50 million people in Latin America, and 200 million people in Asia (Kremer 2015).

According to UN-HABITAT, in the last ten years, there has been an increase in the standard of life for around 24 million people who make their living in slums in Africa (2020). This barely accounts for 12 percent of the total efforts that have been made all over the world to close this gap in urban population. However, 14 million people move from rural to urban regions every year in sub-Saharan Africa because of population growth and rural-urban mobility. It is estimated that around 30 percent of the 14 million people will join the official urban population, functioning as agents and beneficiaries of the rise of the formal urban economy. The remaining 70 percent of people join the circumstances of the informal settlements, and it is anticipated that only around 2 percent will exit the slums. North of the Sahara, the population living in slums has fallen by 5%, from 17 million to 16 million, with the greatest achievement in North African countries like Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia, where the quality of life for almost 8.7 million people who had previously lived in slums has been improved as reported by UN-HABITAT (2018).

According to Majale (2019), slum urbanism is caused by a self-fulfilling cycle that is responsible for the patterns of urban growth in the majority of cities in sub-Saharan Africa. It is projected that slum dwellers would continue to construct informal settlements throughout the continent since the state and the formal market are unable to supply the rising demand for land, housing, and services. This is because to an anticipated doubling of the continent's urban population within a single generation. Some reasons that may contribute to the growth of slums include ineffective leadership, inappropriate regulation, broken housing markets, and a lack of political will. Growing slums may be the result of a number of circumstances, not only fast urbanization and population expansion. The goal of the program is to increase the capacity of local, central, and regional institutions as well as key players in the rehabilitation of settlements and slums via the implementation of good governance and management strategies as well as pilot projects. (Moraes & Abiko 2017).

Specifically, Syagga (2018) noted that in Uganda, slum upgrading programs aim to enhance the living conditions of low-income groups by providing them with access to essential amenities. The regularization of land tenure for places with a contested tenure status is one example of the many infrastructure initiatives that are often conducted in tandem with social ones. Improvements to water and sewage systems, trash removal, living conditions, transportation networks, urban planning, drainage, lighting, communications, educational institutions, medical facilities, and community hubs are all examples of essential new infrastructure. Improved health and education service delivery, education services including skills training, and other day care, and social security programs are all examples of social changes that have been implemented with physical infrastructure development.

Slums in Kenya are growing at a rate that has never been seen before. The lack of employment opportunities and other opportunities in rural regions is driving an increase in the number of individuals moving to cities and towns. The federal government and local governments in the United States have enormous issues when it comes to both regulating the physical expansion of metropolitan areas and meeting the needs of a rapidly expanding urban population. The percentage of people living in urban areas in Kenya has risen to forty percent of the total population. Slums are home to more than seventy percent of the people who reside in these cities (Anderson & Mweru 2014). They have insufficient access to secure tenure, suitable housing, water, and sanitation services, among other necessities. They flourish in areas with poor environmental conditions and high rates of criminal activity. The unfavorable effects of urbanization may be irreversible if the supply-demand mismatch for urban services, such as housing, continues to worsen. The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) was developed as a joint effort to address the issue of slums in Kenya. The success of this initiative is dependent on the prior knowledge of a wide variety of partners as well as the participation of local communities. The Kenyan government is in charge of carrying out and managing the project, and the Ministry of Housing and the relevant local authorities are the ones that put it into action.

Kibera Slum Upgrading was one of the designated slums for upgrading in Kenya via a scheme called Sustainable Neighborhood, a project that was finished in the year 2008. Both the

government of Finland and UN-HABITAT contributed funding to the initiative. The Kenyan government has made the improvement of these slums a top priority. As an illustration, the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), which was implemented by UNHABITAT and started in the Soweto neighborhood of Nairobi's Kibera slum in 2004, was one example. The Kibera Slum Upgrading Initiative has a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach, and it is interwoven with sustainable development practices (Anyiso, 2018). As a result of doing a scenario analysis, the program coordinators were able to determine that the primary problem was the inadequate condition of the leased housing, which was caused by the illegal landowners' neglectful maintenance practices over many years. The goal of the project as a whole is to lessen the toll that HIV/AIDS takes on the lives of Kibera's residents and workers by implementing specific interventions to address problems with housing, infrastructure, services, land tenure, and employment. The program's objective was to address concerns of land ownership, the establishment of alternative livelihoods, and other options, all while using local talents to reconstruct buildings and increase the capabilities of people living in slums. As a result, it has been proposed to reconstruct the slum with housing units that are 50 square meters in size and consist of two bedrooms (UN-HABITAT, 2018). Therefore, the goal of this study is to examine how user-based project design factors affect the delivery of slum upgrading programs in Kenya, a case study of an un-habitat.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The urban poor have received more attention and resources during the last two decades. This attention has resulted in the establishment of policies at both the global and national level to advance this agenda. At least 100 million people in slums throughout the globe will see a considerable improvement in their living conditions thanks to the Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to reduce extreme poverty by 2030. This objective was established on a global scale. Kenya's most significant contribution to the movement to improve slum dwellers' quality of life is KENSUP, a program whose mission is to aid in the improvement of slums throughout the country. According to the Kenya Vision 2030, by the year 2025, the standard of living for about 200,000 people living in slums should have improved because to KENSUP (GOK 2019).

UN-HABITAT (2019) reports that the Kibera slum rehabilitation project has not done enough to curb the spread of informal settlements. But even if these advancements have been achieved, this remains the case. According to the results of this research, no effort has been successful in reducing the population of informal settlements or improving the quality of life for their residents. In spite of continuous efforts to revitalize the neighborhood, the slum's population has been on the rise. According to the Government of Kenya (2020), the Kibera decanting facility was supposed to be finished by the end of 2017, however it wasn't finished until September of 2019. According to the findings of the investigation, a number of the other projects that are part of the process of upgrading are running behind schedule.

Slum upgrading activities are an integral part of the development process as urbanization increases and more people choose to live in slums (Field, et al., 2016). A lack of planning to provide amenities for urban people is making an already serious problem in the world's slums even worse. This is shown by the rapid development of slums, which are home to the vast majority of city dwellers (Wasao, 2015). Slum redesigning does influence the remaining of open authorities as well as the power adjust amongst proprietors and occupants. Truth be told, mainstreaming ghetto sanctioning has engaged casual land subdivision to wind up an across-the-board marvel. The last two decades have seen a dramatic increase in the number of illegal leases signed in ghettos, with some studies showing that this increase is even more dramatic than in the regular market (Daviss, 2007). Large-scale landlordism controls the informal rental market in Nairobi (Mamunji 1982: 12), effectively shaping and molding slum-related policy (AgeviITDG, 2002).

Beneficiaries of most upgrading initiatives have been actively engaged, which is one reason why such programs have been effective (Hamdi, 1991). Beginning in 2003, the Thailand began putting into action, in conjunction with local and commercial banks and under the tight supervision of several government agencies, housing construction initiatives for low-income families (Greene, 2010). Since urban populations are increasing at a rate of 3.5% per year (UNICEF, 2009), we should expect poverty to worsen, and for such events to occur more often. This is linked to the increased population density inside slums and the inevitable expansion of slums, where the vast bulk of the urban poor live. Kenya's government

established the KENSUP to oversee the country's slum upgrading initiatives in response to this burden and the growth of slums into urban areas. It's been over two decades since the effort was launched, but it hasn't done much to enhance slum dwellers' quality of life (Anyiso 2017). It is incumbent upon all parties involved to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the factors that will have an effect on the successful completion of the project. Taking Kenya as a case study of un-habitat conditions, this research seeks to evaluate the viability, acceptability, and efficacy of user-based project design considerations and the execution of slum upgrading programs there.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to the influence of user-based project design considerations and implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya - a case of Un-habitat.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were to.

- i. To determine how capacity building influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
- ii. To examine how monitoring and evaluation influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
- iii. To examine how stakeholder engagement influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
- iv. To assess how availability of funding influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by research questions as follows

- i. How does capacity building influence the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
- ii. How does monitoring and evaluation influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?

- iii. How does stakeholder engagement influence the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
- iv. How does availability of funding influence the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The study was guided by research hypothesis as follows

- i. **H₀**: There is no significant relationship between capacity building and implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
- ii. **H₀**: There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
- iii. **H₀**: There is no significant relationship between stakeholder engagement and implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
- iv. **H₀**: There is no significant relationship between availability of funding and implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.

1.7 Significance of the study

If a country's development programs are completed successfully, it would experience socioeconomic and cultural growth. No matter what nation you're talking about, this holds true. In addition, the development of these projects has a considerable impact on the economic progress of that country. The conclusions of this research would be valuable to a range of key stakeholders, including project planners, government agencies, financiers, and other significant parties since they give crucial information on the multitude of elements that impact the successful completion of projects. To name a few more important parties:

The conclusions of this study would increasingly look at as a starting off point for additional inquiries into the same issue by academics, students, and researchers. The results would be used by scholars and academics to propel future investigation into relevant areas of interest. An examination of the published research in the discipline will aid in finding the areas that require additional investigation. It is likely that succeeding researchers working in the same area may

refer to their work in order to draw comparisons between the results of their own investigations that have been carried out over a wider period of time.

This study added to what is already known about the logistics of slum revitalization initiatives. In addition, it provides ideas that might be implemented in the future to help with the enhancements being planned for Kenya's informal settlements. The enquiry was conducted out in the nation of Kenya. The government might utilize this data to see where there is a shortage of slum renovation programs or where new, more effective methods of helping the urban poor are needed.

1.8 Assumption of the Study

The researcher presumed participants are being truthful in their responses and have been given enough time to finish the questionnaire before going on to data analysis and report writing.

It is hypothesized that participants would be able to read and comprehend the questionnaire, answered all questions honestly, and voluntarily return the completed surveys to the researchers within the allotted time limit.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The questionnaires used in the study are the sole secondary source of data used in the study. The organization had high hopes that the people who take part in the survey felt intimidated when they provided their responses because they are concerned that the information they provide would be utilized against them. As such, respondents might not give the required information due to this fear. The research, although having this constraint, was able to overcome it by assuring all of the participants that their opinions will be helpful in future academic debates. An opening letter would be included as part of the research as well, explaining that the study's primary motivation is pedagogical in nature.

During collection of data from the field, it was likely that participants were so much engaged in their daily operations. This indicates that it would be impossible to collect data in a single day given the circumstances. As a result, the researchers used a drop-and-pick-up format to distribute questionnaires to the people who participated in the study. After the researchers had given the surveys to the respondents and collected their responses, the researcher noted the respondents'

contract information. This information was helpful in doing follow up with the respondents so that we could reply to any concerns and obstacles that the respondents may have been encountering in responding to the surveys.

1.10 Delimitations of the Study

The consequences of stakeholder participation and the availability of money on the rollout of slum rehabilitation activities, the function of monitoring and evaluation in these processes, and the role of capacity development in the success of these programs will all be subjects of research. In order to obtain as much information as possible, the researcher is going to construct a detailed questionnaire. This allowed for sufficient data collection, allowing for the inference of important conclusions and the consequent reduction in waste output. Furthermore, the researcher had to two field assistants working beside them to help with the distribution and collection of surveys. During the process of data collecting, this is done with the purpose of reducing the amount of time lost and increasing the amount of efficiency obtained.

1.11 Definitions of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Availability of funding: refers to the availability of monetary or non-monetary resources (e.g., time, effort, or other people's money) to support the project management team's oversight and evaluation activities. This should be carefully looked at for programs that are paid for by donors and where the organization doesn't have control over how much money is available.

Capacity building: Capacity building entails empowerment of individuals and society and organizations by learning new skills, knowledge and innovation to bring about transformational and sustainable change in the institutions and society at large which in turn aids in the achievement of development goal.

Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs: This has to do with how well the project goals were met within the allotted time, especially in terms of how much the project beneficiaries benefited.

Monitoring and Evaluation: In this research, Monitoring and Evaluation is a procedure that aids in the improvement of performance and the achievement of goals.

Slum Upgrading Programs: This refers to initiatives aimed at strengthening a slum's social and physical environment via the construction of high-quality, low-cost housing units, as well as the improvement of infrastructure and basic services.

Stakeholder engagements- Denotes the collaborations of community members, local organizations, agencies, or groups of people who influence slum upgrading programs.

1.12 Organizational of the Study

The research will be broken up into five different segments. In the first chapter, a broad overview of the study will be presented. This overview will include the history of the investigation, a description of the issue, the aims of the study, research questions, and more. In addition to that, the research is going to demonstrate the relevance, limitations, delimitations, assumptions, and definitions of the terminology that were utilized in the investigation. The second chapter will be a literature review focused on the effects of stakeholder involvement and financing, as well as the effects of capacity development and monitoring and evaluation on the actual execution of slum upgrading initiatives. This chapter will also provide a concise summary of the research that has been done to this point and will address any knowledge gaps that may exist. In Chapter 3, we detail the methods we used to collect data and draw conclusions that support the findings of the study. Concerns are raised concerning the study's ethics, as well as the instruments' and variables' validity and reliability, and the operationalization of the variables. Chapter Four presents the data analysis, results presentation, and interpretation; Chapter Five summarizes and discusses these results and offers a conclusion, a proposal, and suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Capacity development, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder participation, and financing availability and the execution of slum improvement initiatives are all topics explored in this chapter. The study also looks at theories such as Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs, stakeholder theory and Arnstein's participatory theory. Literature and research gaps are summarized in the conceptual framework.

2.2 Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs

A significant factor in the proliferation of slums is the expansion of urbanization. More than one billion people throughout the world call squatter camps and other types of informal settlements home. Even more so, informal settlements have arisen as a serious concern in the world's growing countries. In the decades after the end of colonial rule, post-colonial emerging countries saw rapid urbanization. Across the world, rural-to-urban migration has had a significant influence on urbanization by fueling the growth of informal settlements (Navarro, 2018). Governments, particularly in African and Asian countries, must tackle a more general challenge stemming from urbanization as a result of the strain that fast urban population expansion has placed on economic possibilities, social amenities, and other fundamental human requirements.

As a result of urbanization, local governments are unable to satisfy the demands of their people for suitable housing, medical care, and environmental services; this, in turn, has a domino effect on the design of policies at the national level (Field et al., 2016). (Field et al., 2016). The speed at which metropolitan areas are anticipated to experience a rise in their work force is larger than the rate at which employment is rising. Due to the exorbitant expense of providing them with necessary services such as food, water, sanitation, housing, healthcare, and an affordable education, living in slums is the only choice open to millions of people in developing nations. The situation for these folks is hopeless. Egypt's capacity to offer affordable housing for its rising urban population is coming under increasing pressure as a consequence of the massive rural-urban shift taking place in the country's main cities. This transition occurred in the nation's largest urban centers. Slums sprang up as a result, with most people relocating to the areas

surrounding Cairo and Alexandria (Rashid, 2019). It is unusual for spontaneous colonies to appear on unused public property, despite the widespread problem of homelessness in metropolitan areas. Homeless individuals see these areas as fertile hunting grounds as a result (Onyango, et al., 2015).

One factor contributing to the growth of informal settlements is the failure of municipal administrations to offer affordable housing for the city's low-income residents. This tendency, coupled with the expansion of squatter settlements, has been demonstrated to have a relationship. Despite the fact that more and more people are moving away from rural regions and towards urban centers, the majority of the world's population is still concentrated in rural settings. This is especially the case in growing countries, such as those in Africa and Asia, where the rates of poverty are relatively high. The majority of people that call informal settlements their home may be found residing in metropolitan regions of major cities in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific. In contrast, only a small percentage of people living in industrialized countries think of metropolitan settings as being suitable for long-term habitation (UNHABITAT, 2019).

An estimated 10 million Brazilians live in slums in Rio and Sao Paulo, of which Faves are only one example. An estimated 60% of the world's urban slum population resides in Asia (Kremer, 2005). The majority of Africans live in metropolitan areas, with East, Central, and Western Africa boasting the highest percentages. Published in 1986, Ronald Mears's "historical evolution of informal settlements in Johannesburg from 1886" is a wonderfully detailed account of the social and political maneuverings that resulted in the creation of the largest informal colony in the world. This account focuses on Soweto. "Advancements of informal settlements in Johannesburg from 1886" is the title of the book. As a significant part of South African history, the Johannesburg neighborhood of Soweto soon ascended to the top of the socioeconomic ladder. Informal settlements in Soweto have often been blamed for the city's growth on incompetent policymaking. The policies of the government at the time, which imposed social inequality, were hurtful to the lower-income residents of the nation (Maina, 2013).

2.3 Capacity building and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

Capacity building is the process through which people and communities gain and hone the skills, information, and attitudes essential for the long-term success in the design, construction, and maintenance of the systems and structures (Groot and Moolen, 2014). By identifying significant

constraints and devising interventions to address them, such as by coming up with workshops for training, capacity development assists the community under upgrading programs to get access to money, increase partnership levels, and acquire new skills. People living in slums would benefit greatly from receiving the kinds of education and training that have hitherto been out of their reach. Learning new skills may help people become better leaders and manage initiatives that generate revenue and address market needs. Having media participation in awareness-raising events is crucial in today's world.

Researchers in India did an experiment on the influence of peer effects on a microenterprise training program with low-income slum dwellers being the focus. The participants were appealed to come along with a friend when attending the training, as opposed to attending alone. The study realized slum dwellers that tagged along a friend had a higher demand for business training programs as opposed to those who came alone. It was further shown that slum dwellers that came with their peers had more chances of borrowing and recording more business activities in terms of incomes and expenditures. These slum dwellers were additionally more unlikely on a subsequent review to allude to themselves. These outcomes were generally perceptible among slum dwellers in station that confines themselves with social norms, suggesting that slum dwellers were picked from their peer network (Field et al., 2016)

The slum dwellers in the informal settlements are illiterate, poor and they lack confidence in their ability to run and implement projects. They need capacity building, revolving funds and training in functional areas such as technology, monitoring and evaluation financial skills, literacy skills, marketing, production and managerial skills to achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth (Corburn & Sverdlik 2017). In order to ensure that slum dwellers own the process of capacity building, they should not be reduced to just being participants but should participate in identifying their capacity needs by holding focused groups discussions and household questioners on their preferred thematic areas. Slum dwellers illiteracy and development will come to an end only by providing training and funds.

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The authors Schreiber, Bearlin, Nicol, and Todd (2014) suggest research into several facets of the methods used to monitor and evaluate public sector projects. Moreover, they emphasized the need of integrating both quantitative and qualitative M&E metrics into slum rehabilitation

initiatives. PM&E has been focused on determining how to optimize slum improvement programs in both Asia and Africa. Finding out who all of the players are in these initiatives has been the main focus thus far. Instead of focusing just on how successfully the slum upgrading program is being implemented, experts have proposed other strategies that have the potential to improve community health and, by implication, the economy at large (Oakley, 2018).

The success of a project may be tracked and evaluated in terms of cost, timeliness, and quality, as Hwang and Lim (2013) found. Each of the five Critical Success. Ika et al. (2012) regression's analysis showed that some factors were significantly and favorably correlated with project performance (2012). There are five critical elements to a successful implementation: monitoring, coordination, design, training, and the institutional context. He then went on to describe the most important CSFs for implementing a slum rehabilitation program, and how they are consistent with both theory and practice. As a result, Ika et al. (2012) highlight M&E as a critical factor for project success. According to Naidoo (2001), the M&E function is more likely to be taken seriously if it is located in a department or associated with someone in a position of responsibility.

The report went on to say that M&E departments require success factors to reinforce their credibility because they want to be viewed as creating value and because they need to be able to justify their efforts in order to survive. In light of this, it is clear that the monitoring team has to be bolstered and given greater authority in order to be more successful in its mission. In addition to the strength of M&E teams, other criteria, such as the number of people monitoring the project schedule and the degree of monitoring to discover cost overruns, play a part in bolstering monitoring teams (Ling et al., 2009). Succeeding in the implementation of the slum improvement program relies heavily on the M&E team's ability to add value to their work through the application of technology.

Muindi (2018) undertook a study to find out how M&E skills influence the performance of projects funded by county funds for social developments in the context of Makueni County and found that M&E are crucial in all project phases. The study used a descriptive research methodology and referenced the census process of 45 county government employees, which was used to find all 45 employees while using simple random samples to select 60 project management committee members. The study recommended that Kibwezi Sub County should

mobilize resources to make available the financial and human resources needed to monitor and evaluate county-funded initiatives. Owuor et al. (2013) found that their research on CDF initiatives in Kenya's Ainamoi district revealed that the monitoring and evaluation procedure was very successful. The research found that the PMC, CDFC, and external assessors are all engaged in project monitoring and assessment with very little input from actual project stakeholders. Additionally, it was clear that the majority of Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) recommendations were implemented, with the CDF office being responsible for implementing M and E results.

Maalim & Kisimbii, (2017) in their Study Influence of M&E Practices in Project Performance in Counties, the Mombasa County case, Kenya, established that projects have not met their intended objectives perhaps due to lack of monitoring and evaluation. Participants need involvement, capacity building and adequate funding for activities according to the study. Higher project monitoring standards means extra costs for investors thus discouraging them from obtaining public funds but there are other positive effects such as public support enhancing the quality of the project and that when public funds are subsidized the private investors are more likely to make higher returns (Oxfam,2017). Donor-funded program teams do not have a common grasp of M&E best practices. Although monitoring and evaluation is a key success aspect, it has received relatively little attention in the existing literature. Despite the fact that some of the other studies examined (Naidoo, 2011; Mwala, 2012; Marangu, 2012) also focused on monitoring and evaluation, none of them addressed the link between monitoring and evaluation and the effective implementation of programs.

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

Since the community that established the settlement is responsible for the final usage of the modified houses in the settlement, stakeholder participation is crucial to any program that improves the housing stock in the community. Beneficiaries of a human settlement improvement program, however, are already present at the project site, which is not the case with conventional housing patterns or the conventional sites-and-services program. So, it's crucial to get locals' input throughout the project's design, regularization, and improvement stages.

Touwen (2017) echoed this sentiment when he said that, rather than just replicating western ideas, it is essential to support local businesses that are meeting the requirements of slum communities. To put it succinctly, for a slum upgrading program to be successful, it must place a premium on strengthening the capabilities of its target population in order to promote self-sufficiency, increased knowledge of one's rights, and long-term viability for the local initiatives implemented as part of the program. All these ideas will fail if the project implementation team and the community do not work together.

According to DFID (2018), including stakeholder feedback early on in the development of a project helps to resolve contentious problems before they escalate into full-blown disputes. Because of the scope of the housing crisis facing low-income city dwellers, governments cannot afford to cover the whole expense of upgrading and regularizing urban housing on their own; instead, residents will be expected to chip in for these initiatives (Syagga, 2016). The program manager, aware of the positive effects of stakeholder engagement, must ensure that processes are in place throughout the program's duration and that the right questions are asked of community members to help them gain a deeper appreciation for the complexity of the social and political dynamics at play and the confidence to work together with the community while still allowing them to take the lead in terms of solution creation (Syagga, 2016).

Olima (2014), on the other hand, was of the opinion that it is difficult to build and retain the engagement of stakeholders, and that this difficulty necessitates the adoption of a variety of tactics and considerations to combat. In addition to establishing the particular project plans, verifying the participants in the project, and determining the kind of engagement, an individual has to provide the foundation for identifying and involving all of the relevant stakeholders. The difficulties that are associated with participation may be conquered by strategically including all of the groups in the execution of the project at each step. UNHABITAT (2018) states that everyone in the urban sector who has a vested interest in slum repair is consistently consulted at every stage of the process. According to the study, the organization makes it a point to guarantee that the people of the community who are most directly impacted by slum upgrading are given the opportunity to exercise their fundamental right to have a voice in the procedures that are intended to influence their life.

In Brazil, the approach for the development of the favelas relied on securing the engagement of stakeholders throughout the whole of the program cycle. The Municipal's Housing Department also went out to the communities that will benefit from renovations in the hopes of fostering a collaboration between city officials and locals. Community organizations and neighborhood associations are welcome to take part in the preparation sessions that take place throughout the planning process. During the period of implementation, government authorities urge members of the community to organize themselves into working groups in order to provide assistance for the development of new infrastructure. It is also not suggested to heavily include the community since doing so may have an effect on the planning and implementation of programs; instead, an appropriate balance should be achieved. In Ghana, residents predicted that once the modernization projects were put into action, benefits would start to become visible within the following three months (Boonyabanha, 2019).

The Huruma improvement program in Kambi Moto, started in 1999 as a project of the non-profit organization Pamoja Trust, is one example of a successful slum upgrading scheme in Kenya. Tenants, building owners, a community savings group network called Muungano wa Wanavijiji, the Department of Planning of the Nairobi City Council (NCC), and the Pamoja Trust all took part in the planning process. Through community-led mobilization and lobbying for better land tenure and service provision, settlement plan development, and conceptualization of an upgrading process, members of the community are able to ultimately finance and construct the homes they live in through their own savings and loan schemes (Wasao, 2015).

Success of the Kibera slum reconstruction initiative was dependent on the community's ability to self-organize. All aspects of site, construction, and materials preparation were organized, funded, and staffed by the residents. After establishing a common land title with the Nairobi City Council, the community encouraged a culture of saving via a well-managed daily savings system, which in turn allowed residents get access to external capital loans that were used to finance the creation of new, refurbished flats. This group helped connect residents to the NCC and educated them on participatory planning. Along with serving as a technical adviser during construction, they also contributed to the design of a savings plan. According to UN-Habitat (2008), this approach makes it more likely that resources are shared fairly, that communities are given a voice, and that the upgrading program will last.

2.6 Availability of Funding and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The following stage, when a project is approved and a strategy for its implementation is developed, is to supply enough money to pay for the costs associated with it. It is essential that certain requirements be satisfied prior to a successful project execution, as stated by Gulyani (2018). These include the timely availability of money, a sufficient project concept, an excellently organized project, and acceptable implementation strategies. The primary objective of UN HABITAT's participation in the slum upgrading program is to make it easier to raise funds for the initiative. As part of this, you will function as a liaison between donor agencies and the government and collaborate with them to establish a Trust Fund to be known as the "Slum Upgrading and Low-Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund." Everyone who has a stake in the matter The signing of the MoU indicates that the Government of Kenya is responsible for the program, which includes carrying it out as well as managing its financial and material resources in order to achieve its goals, (UN-HABITAT, 2018).

KENSUP (2015) estimates that the total cost to the Government of Kenya to carry out KENSUP 2005-2020 is 884 billion Kenyan Shillings. Access to these resources is crucial, but they will not be made available in the absence of a prosperous economy, stable government, and a corruption-free setting. According to UN-HABITAT (2018), it is the responsibility of the national government to foster an environment that is conducive to the success of slum upgrading activities. This setting has the requisite legal, financial, and institutional structures for reducing urban poverty and improving slum upgrading chances. By portraying slums as a pressing national issue, it may be possible to get financial support. This would bring about this possibility. It has come to the attention of several different bilateral and multilateral lenders that there is an absence of coordination in the process of project finance inside developing nations. Stakeholders and international lenders have engaged in fruitless efforts to organize money for slum rehabilitation schemes. It is necessary, as a result, to find a more effective method of coordinating the issuance of loans to developing nations. In addition, the firm emphasizes that most of the developing world's financial and technical aid comes from a wide range of donor countries. Since 1990, however, less and fewer wealthy countries have offered substantial funding to poor countries to aid in the rehabilitation of slums or the building of new housing (Otsuki, 2016).

Since 1990, donor support for slum upgrading has decreased for the reasons outlined by Otsuki (2016). He believes that the slum improvement project will have trouble maintaining the type of high exposure over the long term that a funding nation could seek since donor organizations' priority financial priorities lay elsewhere. Most donor countries prefer to avoid funding housing programs in favor of easier ones because of how complicated and time-consuming they are. Also, donor nations are searching for rapid cures, and housing projects have a greater failure probability and a longer implementation time period than other kinds of programs, thus they are less likely to be sponsored. Because of the absence of support from a loud group in donor nations, other initiatives, such those dealing with HIV/AIDS, are given financial precedence over those dealing with international housing. Donor nations are unable to sustain a long-term emphasis on slum upgrading due to the complexity of the projects required, the existence of possible land ownership and political concerns, and the availability of more pressing priorities. Touwen (2011) discovered that many "southern" NGOs and business development organizations relied only on financial and technical assistance from outside. In light of the rising competition for limited donor funds, it is crucial to develop and pilot strategies for generating local resources. Gaining independence could take years or even decades of hard work, but sustained effort often prompts outside donors to step in and lend a hand.

Human Settlements Financing Division of UN-HABITAT, based at the UN's headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, has just developed a new worldwide facility called the Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF). This fund's principal objective is to encourage the use of domestic or regional resources to finance slum improvement projects in developing-world urban centers (UN-HABITAT 2017). To achieve this goal, development programs might be packaged in a way that is both financially and politically appealing, while also offering assistance to local participants. Customers for SUF include municipal governments, NGOs, federal agencies, and businesses in the local private sector, such as commercial banks, mortgage lenders, credit unions, investment firms, real estate firms, utility companies, and others.

In 2001, the General Assembly enacted Resolution AJ56/206 to strengthen the UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, which led to the creation of the UN Habitat and Human Settlements Facility in 2005. The group's goal is to facilitate communication between financial institutions and UN-normative HABITAT's and technical partnership efforts, as well as to

discover and create domestic savings and capital mobilization strategies for the building of affordable housing. Without compromising their core values, banks cannot help with these initiatives unless new funding arrangements and institutional engagement between financial institutions, government, and communities are put in place. The integration of improved efficiency in the use of public housing subsidies is a major approach in slum rehabilitation initiatives. New regulations for the United Nations Human Settlements and Habitat Foundation would allow the organization to provide funding for slum improvement projects in poor nations that meet certain criteria. In order to leverage local capital, specific loans will be made available for things like start-up costs, loan guarantees, and equity investments in companies (UN-HABITAT 2017).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical underpinnings of the research are discussed here. Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of needs, stakeholder theory, and Arnstein's participatory theory will serve as the theoretical foundations for this investigation.

2.7.1 Arnstein's Participatory Theory

Involvement of study participants was recommended by a group of scientists, one of them was Arnstein (1969). Arnstein (1969) developed and categorized several levels of agency in his research ladder of participation. The power transfer that allows the less fortunate people of the community to voluntarily engage in socio-economic empowerment initiatives, from Arnstein's perspective, occurs when stakeholders are involved. Arnstein revealed a hierarchy of involvement in which higher levels of participation were connected with increasing degrees of empowerment. The hierarchy began at the bottom and spiraled up, beginning with the lowest level. To highlight the difference between social programs with varying degrees of SP in their conceptualization, Arnstein (1969) used the image of a ladder. He achieves this by relating the programs to notches on the ladder.

Therefore, starting the processes that will result in neighborhood-based homeownership efforts with a focus on people is the best way to go about it. Thus, it seems that true engagement in democratic processes, driven and coordinated by the people themselves, is crucial to the success of democracies. Kenya's slum redevelopment programs would adhere to the participatory

paradigm by putting a premium on community mobilization and involvement from the start (Otiso, 2003). (Otiso, 2003). However, the participatory method has limitations since it does not account for the wide variety of expertise that many actors in the slum revitalization process bring to the table. The method of involvement that is selected is heavily influenced by the general and local social settings that exist at the time an action is carried out.

2.7.2 Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs

Maslow proposed the theory that in order for a person to thrive, they must have certain needs or desires fulfilled. Each person has their own set of wants and needs, however they may often be categorized into a hierarchy. These desires and requirements are organized in a hierarchical fashion, with the most basic items being met before moving on to more complex ones (McLeod, 2007). They include a higher level of social and psychological pressure in addition to vital physiological requirements. If they aren't addressed, individuals would feel unfulfilled and their lives will be in jeopardy, hence they are considered lower order wants, also called deficient needs. Physiological, psychological, and social requirements all fall under this category. High order or development requirements, on the other hand, include things like a sense of pride in oneself and a desire to expand one's talents (Huitt, 2007). A person's desire to initiate an activity to satisfy their goals is predicated on their own requirements, motivations, and past experiences. Slums are an extreme example of un-habitats, and hence Maslow's hierarchy of requirements may be used to guide the design and implementation of programs aimed at improving living conditions in slums.

2.7.3 Stakeholders Theory

Professor at the University of Virginia, Dr. F. Edward Freeman, is credited with creating stakeholder theory. This approach was first outlined by him in his seminal work "Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach.". As such, it implies that investors are only one of many interested parties in slum improvement (Ackermann, & Eden, 2011). To put it another way: (Ackermann, & Eden, 2011). It has been shown that... (Ackermann, & Eden, 2011). Every party with a vested interest in, or a stake in, the slum improvement projects is considered part of the stakeholder ecosystem. Employees, environmentalists interested in the slum improvement projects, project participants, government agencies, and others all fall into this category. According to Freeman, the effectiveness of a project to transform slum regions rests on its

capacity to get support from a diverse group of people, not only the people who live in such areas.

According to Professor Friedman (2006), if you care about future life, you will take actions to conserve the environment by lowering the amount of pollution that is released into the atmosphere and increasing the usage of ecologically friendly ways for obtaining resources from the biosphere. If you do this, it is likely that you will behave in a manner that is congruent with your beliefs and that will offer you satisfaction. The success of your slum development project depends on your ability to include all of the relevant parties in defining the scope of the work to be done. These advantages may have an effect on how other people, in addition to your direct stakeholders, perceive your project.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The purpose of a conceptual framework is to aid researchers in both building and conveying their understanding of the phenomena under study (Roberts, 2011). The conceptual framework provides an example of the connection between the two variables. It is considered that a different variable has some kind of effect or influence on the one being measured (Myers) (2009). It may be changed according to requirements, and its values do not constitute a problem that has to be explained in an analysis; rather, they are simply taken as they are supplied. The conceptual framework is given in Figure 2.1, and it displays the links between the researched dependent and independent variables.

Independent Variables

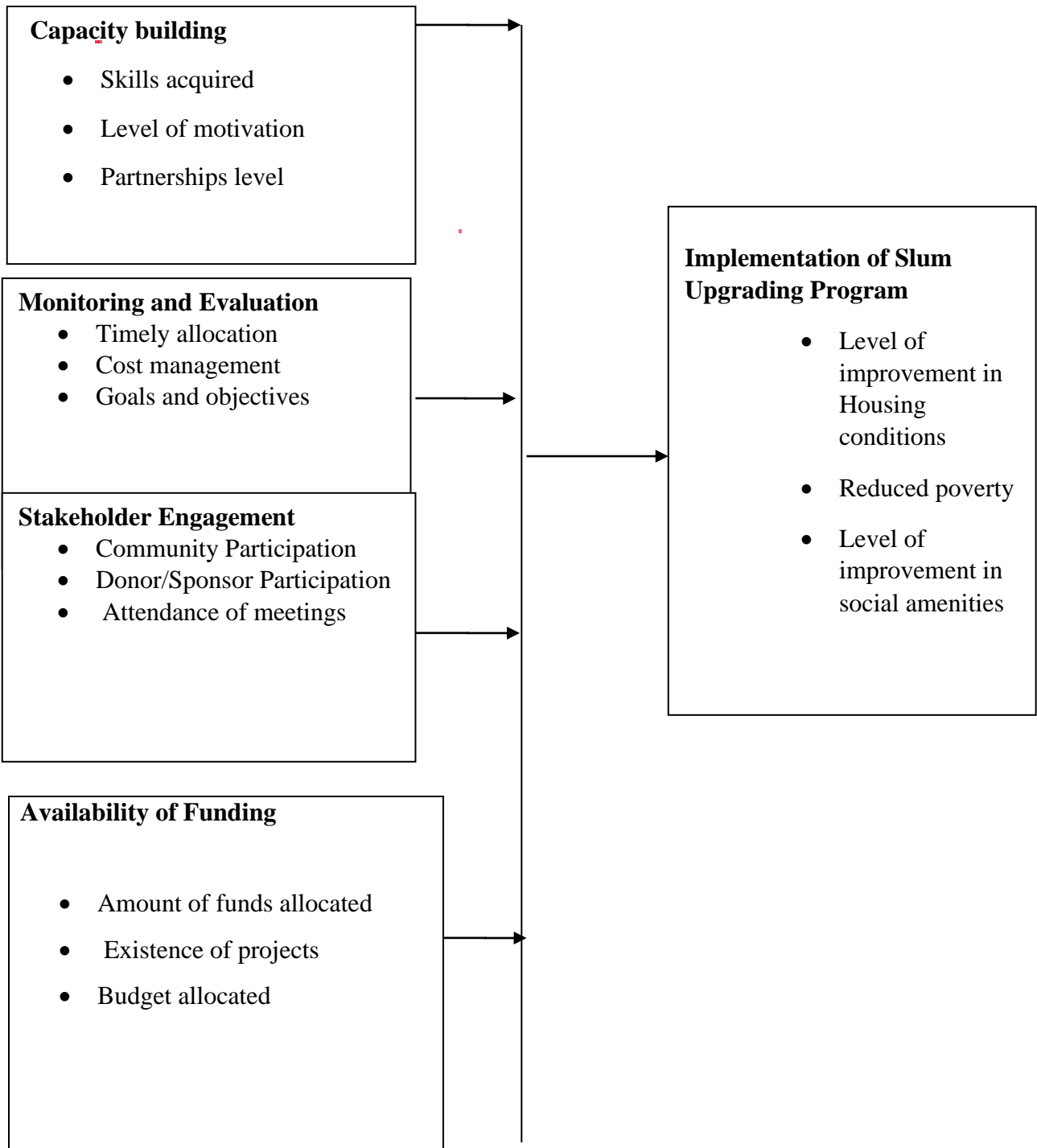


Figure1: Conceptual Framework

2.9 Gaps in literature reviewed

The following Table 2.1 summarizes the gaps in the literature evaluated.

Table 2.1: Summary Gaps in Literature

Variable	Author	Area of study	Research Methodology	Findings	Gaps	Filling the research gaps
Capacity building	Groot and Moolen, (2014).	The impact of capacity development on project performance	Descriptive survey	Capacity building helps the community under upgrading program to capital access, increasing partnership levels and skills acquisition	There is no specific link between capacity building in relation to the performance of projects	Capacity development and the Slum Upgrading Program's actual execution are actually intertwined.
	Okwu and Ejembi (2005)	The fundamentals of a productive farmer training program within the context of agricultural extension in Nigeria	Use of a straightforward random sampling method to get at responders	Farmers that participate in capacity development are better able to grasp and hone the skills necessary for the use of technology.	A significant contributor to the poor production is the participants' overall level of technical ability. Providing support for the premise that increased capability has a	There was a link between capacity building and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

					positive effect on performance	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Bal, <i>et al</i> (2013).	The influence that project monitoring and evaluation have on the performance of the project.	Descriptive survey design	Monitoring and evaluating led to the performance of project	The methods of monitoring and assessing the project's progress have no effect on its success.	There was a link between M & E and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program
	Okeyo <i>et al.</i> , (2013)	Effects of Delayed monitoring and evaluation Mobilization on the Completion of Projects	Used only historical secondary data	As a result of the findings, stakeholders should develop and discuss monitoring and evaluation strategies to guarantee timely access to resources	Monitoring and evaluation Project management practices will be incorporated in performance of community-based fishing projects	The study addressed informal settlement in Kibera. The study will address Monitoring and evaluation
Stakeholder Engagement	Syagga, (2011)	Importance of upgrading programs to communities.	Descriptive survey	In order to minimize financial hardship, communities in	The research did not address the issue of informal settlement, nor did	The study addressed informal settlement in

				need of housing upgrades and regularization in urban centers should chip in toward covering the whole cost of the program.	it concentrate on the involvement of community members.	Kibera. The study addressed stakeholder engagement
	Kobusingye (2017)	The connection between the engagement of project stakeholders and the results of initiatives, with a particular emphasis on the Wash Project in Rwanda	Descriptive survey design	According to the findings of this research, the participation of stakeholders in the inception, planning, execution, and evaluation of projects contributed to the results of such projects.	Since the research was conducted exclusively in Rwanda, it is possible that the results cannot be applied to Kenya in their entirety. In addition, the scope of the research was restricted to the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (Wash) Project,	This study was conducted in Kenya and on Up grading programs.

					which is not the same as the Upgrading Program.	
Availability of Funding	Gulyani (2018)	The relationship between funding and outcomes of slum programs.	Descriptive statistic	timely availability of money, proper project conception, competent project organization, and acceptable project execution plans	Study focused on upgrading of middle-class residents.	The study was done in Kenya
	Alfred (2015)	The issue with community-based project execution in Kenya.	Used only historical secondary data	The study's findings uncovered that availability of funding in upgrading programs improves accountability in organizations	The study is to focus on upgrading on programmes.	This research will help close the gap by analyzing the impact that money has on slum upgrading programs.

2.10 Summary of Literature Reviewed

Based on the findings of these research, it is clear that ensuring the happiness of your most valuable stakeholders throughout the program development phase is crucial to your project's ultimate success. Currently, there is no other method for efficiently upgrading software. Some stakeholders may be content with being just consulted or kept up to date, while others may like to be involved in strategic decision-making and even hands-on execution of specific actions as they emerge. Without these precautions, organizations will not be able to maintain their efforts at the levels they have set for themselves. Recognizing community interests, helping stakeholders determine expectations, and engaging in talks to assist them realize their goals are likely to be the most taxing duties of the leading organization or practitioner during the process's implementation. Modernization initiatives have been shown to positively correlate with resource mobilization in previous research. Slum residents, in Lennie's view, are stakeholders who must be consulted before any development programs can succeed (2005). The findings of Alfred (2015) suggest that more involved stakeholders lead to more accountable businesses. Singer's (2017) research on the factors that affect school districts' capacity to continue running schools found that districts with strong linkages to their local communities had a better chance of long-term success. But studies like the one conducted by King'ori (2014) show that the degree to which individuals in slum areas are able to efficiently carry out their responsibilities has a major impact on the success of development efforts in these areas.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Primary data collection tactics and methodologies are laid forth in this section. Included are the study's rationale, demographic, sampling strategy, data collecting tools, data analysis and processes, pilot testing, validity and reliability of the instruments used, variable operationalization, and ethical issues.

3.2 Research Design

In order to gather data on the phenomena that is the focus of the investigation that are both qualitative and quantitative varieties, the researcher made use of a cross-sectional survey design, which is a descriptive research approach established by Maxwell (2012). This allowed for more reliable inferences to be drawn from the data. In contrast, a longitudinal research strategy was inappropriate since it requires repeatedly observing the same people over a long period of time, perhaps for several years.

3.3 Target Population

A researcher may define a population as the whole collection of subjects that they are interested in researching; alternatively, a population may refer to the total number of people or events that have a certain observable attribute (Cameron, Sankaran & Scales 2015). A group of people or a sequence of events that all have a certain observable quality in common and that the researcher is interested in studying together is an example of a target population. According to UN-HABITAT (2021) study, the core demographic of interest in this inquiry is the 4535 persons who have benefited from the slums improvement initiative in Kibera Slums. The location of interest is in Kibera Slums. Additionally, the research focused on the project implementation teams at UN-HABITAT as well as community leaders that are actively participating in the study location. As stated in Table 3.1, the study targeted 4535 beneficiaries, Project team 80 and community leaders 10.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Category	Population
Beneficiaries	4535
Project team	80
Community leaders	10
Total	4625

Source: UN-HABITAT (2021)

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Kothari (2003) It is of the utmost significance to pick a sample size in order to prevent wasting time by choosing a sample that is not an excessively large size and to develop trust in the conclusions of the research by selecting a sample size that is not an excessively small one.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Selecting a sample that is not too big maximizes the return on time spent researching, while choosing a sample that is not too tiny fosters trust in the study's conclusions (Kothari, 2003). The Slovene's (1978) method for obtaining fixed sample size from a population of 367 was used to establish the appropriate sample size that was used in the research. Below is a rundown of the Slovene formula;

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

N = Population

e = Acceptable margin of error

n = Sample

Statistically, the study had a margin of error of 5%, with a 95% confidence range. Slovene's formula required a set (total) sample size of;

$$n = \frac{4625}{1 + 214(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{4625}{1 + 4625 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = 368$$

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Category	Number of population per category	Proportionate sample size (x/4625*368)
Beneficiaries	4535	360
Project team	80	5
Community leaders	10	2
Total	4625	368

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

To estimate both the overall sample size and the proportionate sample for each category, the study used an approach that blends stratified sampling with proportional sampling. Using a method called stratified random sampling, we can be confident that any person who stands to benefit from the initiative will have an equal shot at being included in the sample. During the process of collecting data from participants in the field, the basic random sample technique also was employed to guarantee that each person has an equal chance.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher was able to collect the respondents' ideas and views with the assistance of the interview guide and the questionnaire. Primary data is considered to be the most accurate kind of information since it was obtained by gathering information directly from

the source. Beneficiaries completed out surveys. Interview guidelines will be used to assist in the collection of qualitative data from Key Informants (KIs), who will include project staff and community leaders.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of the Instruments

Pre-testing was done before the research instrument is given to the respondents in order to ensure that the questions are relevant, prudent, and clear. This took place before the research instrument is given to the respondents. There was trial run to find any kinks in the machinery and layout of the system, and to collect data that can be used as a stand-in for the real thing when picking a random sample. In order to accomplish this goal, 10% of the total sample size was used. According to Tejinde and Sahu (2015), the ideal percentage of the sample size to use for piloting is somewhere between 10 and 15 percent. In order to conduct the pilot research, the researcher went to Mavoko slum, where a total of ten people were asked to fill out questionnaires. Before the instruments are utilized for the real gathering of data, a pilot study was done to ensure consistent with one another.

3.5.2 Validity of the Research Instrument

The instrument's dependability is directly proportional to its capacity for making precise measurements of the designs. In this research, questionnaires were defined using linked earlier studies as a starting point, with revisions made to suit the study goals. The supervisor of the study had to do a second round of quality assurance checks on the paper to guarantee that the theoretical elements are addressed appropriately. To guarantee that the research instrument is valid, the researcher had to take into account the comments and modifications made by the supervisor, academic staff, as well as the respondents who took part in the study pilot test. In order to determine whether or not the criteria are valid, the researchers had also to run KMO tests and Bartlett tests on the variables that are produced from the responses of the participants in the pilot test.

The identities of the respondents were included in the questionnaire in order to prevent any appearance of prejudice. The researcher directly delivered the questionnaire, and it is possible that the researcher was not enlisted the assistance of research assistants, who may potentially add bias via tone variance or gestures. In addition to this, the wordings of the questionnaire were chosen after proper consideration. The questions included in the questionnaire are not intended to direct replies or force the respondents to have a predetermined understanding of the issue.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

According to reliability, the findings are error-free, or the research instrument generates consistent outcomes (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). The Cronbach alpha analysis helped to determine the dependability of research instruments by demonstrating internal consistency in data collecting devices. The Cronbach Alpha shows dependability by providing a real 'base' score. Cronbach's Alpha is essential for a scholar to ensure consistency and dependability, even if questions are interchanged with similar questions (Valencia-GO, 2015). Alpha Cronbach is based on the following formula.

Table 3.2 provides a thumb rule for most circumstances. Reliabilities in 0.7 range are often regarded satisfactory and above 0.8 are excellent.

Table 3.2: Cronbach's Rule on Internal Consistency

Chronbach's Alpha	Internal Consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

Source: (Sekaran, 2003)

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The process of collecting data is carrying out the necessary steps to get the pertinent replies from those who are taking part in an investigation. As soon as the University of Nairobi gave its approval to the study idea, it became feasible to start the data gathering process. The researcher needed to go through the additional steps to apply for a license from NACOSTI. The researcher started the process of gathering data by first requesting permission from the County Government of Nairobi via the County Secretary, using the authorisation letter that had been sent to him by the University of Nairobi.

After obtaining consent to visit the targeted respondents for the collection of the required data, the researcher will engage four research assistants to assist him in the data collection

exercise since this ensured, expeditious and effective data collection by the research assistants who were trained first in order, to have a better appreciation of the research instruments, goals of the research and the ethical issues involved. The researcher and four research assistants met with each responder individually and went through the questionnaire with them, taking the time to clarify what was needed and what kind of information was being sought. The respondents were entrusted with the questionnaires for a fortnight in order to read, comprehend and fill in the necessary data at their own convenience. The completed questionnaires were then be compiled in preparation for data analysis.

3.7 Data Analysis and Technique

Data were analyzed using the SPSS, Version 25.0, which is the most up-to-date version available. Estimates were made of descriptive statistics for all of the quantitative variables and information that was given in the form of tables. Frequency distributions, percentage breaks, mean and standard deviations, and other similar measures were all provided. Analyses were performed using conceptual content analysis on the free-form responses, and the findings were written up in prose for the readers.

Regression analysis, a kind of inferential statistics, was used. Regression analysis was used to ascertain the connections between the explanatory variables and the measurable outcomes. Where Y represents the plan for slum improvement to be put into action. To evaluate the significance of the combined independent variables' impact on the dependent variable, a combination multiple linear regression model was used. The constant, coefficient (β_0), and slope of the coefficients (β) may all be calculated from the data using linear regression analysis. A t-test, with a 95% level of confidence, was used to evaluate the study's null hypothesis. The null hypothesis was rejected if the calculated p-value is less than or equal to α ($\alpha = 0.05$). The multiple linear regressions model is presented below is displayed below:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

β_0 is the model 's constant

β_1 to β_4 are the regression coefficients

X_1 = Capacity building

X_2 = Monitoring and Evaluation

X_3 = Stakeholder engagement

X₄= Availability of funding Variable

e = Error Term

3.8 Ethical considerations

Confidentiality and privacy were maintained by keeping all the information collected private and solely utilized it for the purpose of study. The participants are going to be notified that the information was used for the conclusions of academic study, and that no unwelcome individual is allowed to access the questionnaire. During the data collection phase, the research avoided doing any of the following: posing questions that are difficult to answer or expressing surprise or disapproval; using threats or coercing replies in specific aspects; or causing fear or worry.

The research's goal is to shed light on the undisputed realities of the situation. Any requests made by respondents to remain anonymous was honoured. Because respondents' first and last names are not included anywhere in the surveys, their identities were not disclosed to any third parties and remained anonymous. Via the use of an introductory letter to the research project and the solicitation of informed permission through the completion of an information consent form, the participants in the study were asked to freely take part in the investigation. The results were communicated based on the real findings, devoid of any bias that may have been introduced. The University must provide its approval in order to comply with ethical standards.

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

The operationalization of the factors that determine the effect of user-based project design considerations and execution of slum upgrading initiatives in Kenya - an example of UN-HABITAT is described in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Operationalization of Study Variable

Objective	Indicators	Scale	Data	Tool of
	Variables		analysis	Analysis

To examine how capacity building influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills acquired • Level of motivation • Partnerships level 	<p>Nominal</p> <p>Ordinal</p> <p>Interval</p> <p>Ratio</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics</p> <p>Inferential Statistics</p> <p>Thematic analysis</p>	<p>Frequencies</p> <p>Percentages</p> <p>, Mean and Standard deviation.</p>
To examine how Monitoring and evaluation influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals and objectives • Timely allocation • Cost management 	<p>Nominal</p> <p>Ordinal</p> <p>Interval</p> <p>Ratio</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics</p> <p>Inferential Statistics</p> <p>Thematic analysis</p>	<p>Frequencies</p> <p>Percentages</p> <p>, Mean and Standard deviation.</p>
To examine how Stakeholder Engagement influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.	Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Participation • Donor/Sponsor Participation • Attendance of meetings 	<p>Nominal</p> <p>Ordinal</p> <p>Interval</p> <p>Ratio</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics</p> <p>Inferential Statistics</p> <p>Thematic analysis</p>	<p>Frequencies</p> <p>Percentages</p> <p>, Mean and Standard deviation.</p>
To examine how Availability of funding influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.	Availability of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of funds allocated • Existence of projects • Budget allocated 	<p>Nominal</p> <p>Ordinal</p> <p>Interval</p> <p>Ratio</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics</p> <p>Inferential Statistics</p> <p>Thematic analysis</p>	<p>Frequencies</p> <p>Percentages</p> <p>, Mean and Standard deviation.</p>

Implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.

- Level of improvement in Housing conditions
- Level of improvement in social amenities
- Level of livelihood improvement

Nominal
Ordinal
Interval
Ratio

Descriptive statistics
Inferential Statistics
Thematic analysis

Frequencies
Percentages
, Mean and Standard deviation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter is organized to provide the results by first looking at the response rate, demographic data, and goals. This format was chosen so that the chapter could be read in its entirety. The research study employed a variety of statistical approaches to examine the effect of user-based project design considerations and execution of slum upgrading initiatives in Kenya - a case of Un-habitat. The chapter is brought to a close with the results of the regression as well as a discussion of the findings. The specific objectives of the study were to determine how capacity building influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya, to examine how monitoring and evaluation influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya, to examine how stakeholder engagement influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya and to assess how availability of funding influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Rates and percentages of questionnaire returns are provided in this section, using data taken from Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Questionnaire

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Returned	196	53.3
Not Returned	172	46.7
Total	368	100

According to the information that was gathered, out of a total of 368 questionnaires that were sent, 196 were filled out and returned, which indicates a response rate of 53.3%. This response

rate was deemed to be adequate, which allowed for a meaningful conclusion to be drawn from the research.

4.3 Demographic of Respondents by Age group, Gender and Education level

It was requested that the responders disclose their ages. Table 4.2 contains their replies as they were given.

Table 4.2 : Age of the Respondents

Years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25 years	46	23.46
25 - 35 years	70	35.71
36 - 50years	50	25.51
51 years and above	30	15.3
Total	196	100

From Table 4.2, the study found that 35.51% of the respondents were between 25-35, between 36-50 were at 25.51%, below 25 years were 23.46% and lastly above 51 years were 15.3%. This was justified by the fact that most the beneficiaries in the implementation program are youths.

It was required that the respondents identify themselves according to their gender. The results of their replies are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Gender of the Respondent

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	130	66.3

Female	66	33.7
Total	196	100.0

According to Table 4.3, the majority of the respondents were men, as demonstrated by the fact that 66.3% of the total was made up of males, while the remaining respondents, as represented by the fact that 33.7% of the total was made up of females. This illustrates that the researcher analyzed all respondents, irrespective of gender, in order to collect trustworthy information regarding the matter that was being investigated.

In order to get this information, we asked the respondents to identify their greatest degree of schooling. The results of their replies are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Respondents Academic Qualifications

Academic Qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
College Diploma	40	20.4
Bachelor's Degree	100	51.0
Post Graduate Degree	56	28.5
Total	196	100.0

According to Table 4.4, the findings of the survey show that 51.0% of the respondents had a bachelor's degree, and 28.5% of them held a master's degree or higher. In addition, among the respondents, there were individuals with a diploma making up 20.4% of the total. This constitutes a group of educated respondents that were able to grasp the topic that was being researched and provide information that could be trusted.

4.4 Capacity building and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The initial purpose was to establish the relationship between capacity development and the execution of slum improvement projects in Kenya. Respondents were asked to indicate their degree of agreement with certain items on a Likert scale ranging from one to five. In this case, response that is greater than 4 and less than 5 representing agreeing strongly, response that less than 4 and greater than 3 representing agree, response that less than 3 and greater than 2 representing neutrality, response that greater than 1 and less than 2 representing disagreeing and response that is less than 1 representing disagreeing strongly. The study findings were as discussed in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Capacity building and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SDV
I receive several training on the upgrading programmes project	(21)10.71%	(15) 7.65%	(55)28.06%	(83)42.35%	(22)11.22%	3.36	1.121
I get technical assistance from project officers.	(15)7.65%	(12)6.12%	(18)9.18%	(94)47.96%	(57)29.08%	3.85	1.140
We get collaborations with other programmes sponsors and NGOs.	(21)10.71%	(9)4.59%	(74)37.76%	(71)36.22%	(21)10.71%	3.32	1.082
Capacity building helps to strengthen the capacities of the people of Kibera at the	(3)1.53%	(6)3.06%	(32)16.33%	(103)52.55%	(52)26.53%	3.99	0.832

periphery
through
resource
allocation

I have made
connections/
interactions
and
relationships
with others
in the
upgrading
programme.

(3)1.53% (6)3.06% (16)8.16% (87)44.39% (84)42.86% 4.24 0.846

**Composite
Mean and
S.D**

3.75 1.00

As illustrated in Table 4.5, of all 196 individuals who responded to the survey, 21 (10.7%) strongly agreed that they receive multiple training sessions on the upgrading programs project, while those who agreed were 15 (7.5%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 55 (28.06%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 22 (11.22%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 83 (42.35%). The assertion recorded 3.642 as its mean with 0.923 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.75 with 1.00 as its standard deviation.

Slum improvement efforts in Kenya are not impacted, indicating that the aforementioned statement needs to be revised or enhanced. To the statement, "I get technical assistance from project officers," 15 (7.65%) respondents strongly agreed while those who agreed were 12 (6.1%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 18 (9.18%). Nonetheless, respondents who disagreed strongly were 57 (29.08%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 94 (47.96%). The statement recorded 3.89 as its mean with 0.844 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.75 with 1.00 as its standard deviation. Since this is the case, it can be concluded that the above statement has a constructive effect on the rollout of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya. The statement recorded 3.32 as its mean with 1.082 as its standard deviation which was lower to the composite mean of the variable 3.75 with 1.00 as its standard deviation.

Of the respondents, 21 (10.71%) strongly agreed, while those who agreed were 9 (4.59%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 74 (33.76%). However, respondents who disagreed strongly were 71 (36.22%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 21 (10.72%). This suggests the above remark has a detrimental impact on the rollout of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya. That's why certain tweaks are necessary. 3 (1.53%) strongly agreed, while those who agreed were 6 (3.06%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 32 (16.3%). However, respondents who disagreed strongly were 52 (26.53%) and those who also disagreed that capacity building helps to strengthen the capacities of the people of Kibera at the periphery through resource allocation were 103 (52.55%). The statement recorded 3.99 as its mean with 0.832 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.69 with 1.140 as its standard deviation. This suggests the preceding statement has a favorable effect on the actualization of slum improvement. Three participants (1.53%) strongly agreed with the statement, while those who agreed were 6(3.06%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 16 (8.16%). However, respondents who disagreed strongly were 84 (42.86%) and those who also disagreed with the same assertion were 87 (44.39%). The statement recorded 4.24 as its mean with 0.846 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.69 with 1.140 as its standard deviation. This indicates that the preceding remark has a favorable impact on the actualization of slum improvement.

Project Team and Community Leaders interviewed indicated capacity development assists the community under upgrading programs to get access to money, increase partnership levels, and acquire new skills. People living in slums would benefit greatly from receiving the kinds of education and training that have hitherto been out of their reach. Learning new skills may help people become better leaders and manage initiatives that generate revenue and address market needs.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The second goal was to investigate the ways in which monitoring and evaluation have an impact on the development of slum improvement projects in Kenya. In order to achieve this goal, the respondents were given statements and asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with each statement using a Likert scale that ranged from 1 to 5. In this case, response that is greater than 4 and less than 5 representing agreeing strongly, response that less than 4 and greater than 3

representing agree, response that less than 3 and greater than 2 representing neutrality, response that greater than 1 and less than 2 representing disagreeing and response that is less than 1 representing disagreeing strongly. The study findings were as discussed in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SD
monitoring assists in determining whether or not the program are going in the manner predicted	(6)3.06%	(45)22.96%	(62)31.63%	(64)32.65%	(19)9.69%	3.23	1.00
The organization involves beneficiaries in identification	(3)1.53%	(27)13.78%	(66)33.67%	(76)38.78%	(24)12.24%	3.46	0.93
M&E results and findings are communicated to the beneficiaries	(9)4.59%	(39)19.9%	(67)34.18%	(56)28.57%	(25)12.76%	3.25	1.05
Results and feedback from M&E are timely	(15)7.65%	(21)10.71%	(37)18.88%	(105)53.57%	(15)7.65%	3.47	1.08

The M&E objectives are largely achieved	(12)6.12%	(27)13.78%	(50)25.51%	(77)39.29%	(27)13.78%	3.45	1.12
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Composite mean and S.D

3.37 1.03

The statement recorded 3.23 as its mean with 1.00 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.37 with 1.36 as its standard deviation. As illustrated in Table 4.6, of all 196 individuals who responded to the survey, 6 (3.06%) strongly agreed that monitoring helps in determining whether or not the program is going in the manner predicted, while those who agreed were 45 (22.96%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 62 (31.63%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 19 (9.69%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 64 (32.65%).

It may be deduced from this that the preceding assertion does not have any effect on the execution of slum improvement projects. On the statement that organizations participate in the identification of beneficiaries, 3 (1.53%) respondents agreed strongly with this observation, 27 (13.78%) respondents agreed with the statement, 66 (33.67%) respondents were neutral, 76 (38.78%) respondents disagreed with the statement, and 24 (12.24%) respondents strongly disagreed with the assertion. The assertion received 3.46 as its mean with 0.93 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.37 with 1.00 as its standard deviation. This suggests that the preceding remark has a favorable impact on the execution of plans for slum improvement.

M&E results and findings are communicated to the beneficiaries, with 9 (4.59%) strongly agreeing with the same observation, while those who agreed were 39 (19.9%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 67 (34.18%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 35 (12.76%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 56 (28.57%).

The assertion recorded 3.25 as its mean with 1.05 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.37 with 1.36 as its standard deviation

It may be deduced from this that the above assertion has a detrimental impact on the execution of slum improvement projects. Because of this, there is undoubtedly opportunity for advancement. On the statement that results and feedback from M&E are timely, 15 (7.65%) respondents strongly agreed with the same assertion, while those who agreed were 21 (10.71%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 37 (18.88%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 15 (7.65%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 105 (53.57%). Additionally, the assertion recorded 3.47 as its mean with 1.08 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.37 with 1.36 as its standard deviation. This suggests that the preceding observation has an overwhelming bearing on the execution of initiatives aimed at improving slums.

The M&E objectives have been achieved to a large extent, as 12 (6.12%) respondents strongly agreed with this assertion, while those who agreed were 27 (13.78%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 50 (25.51%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 27 (13.78%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 77 (39.91%). Additionally, the assertion recorded 3.45 as its mean with 1.12 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.37 with 1.36 as its standard deviation. This suggests that the aforementioned remark has a strong bearing on the execution of slum improvement projects.

Project Team and Community Leaders who were interviewed indicated that the strength of M&E teams, other criteria, such as the number of people monitoring the project schedule and the degree of monitoring to discover cost overruns, play a part in bolstering monitoring teams. Succeeding in the implementation of the slum improvement program relies heavily on the M&E team's ability to add value to their work through the application of technology. Donor-funded program teams do not have a common grasp of M&E best practices.

4.6 Stakeholder Engagement and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The third goal was to investigate the role that stakeholder participation plays in the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya. In order to achieve this goal, the respondents were given

statements and asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with each statement using a Likert scale that ranged from 1 to 5. In this case, response that is greater than 4 and less than 5 representing agreeing strongly, response that less than 4 and greater than 3 representing agree, response that less than 3 and greater than 2 representing neutrality, response that greater than 1 and less than 2 representing disagreeing and response that is less than 1 representing disagreeing strongly. The study findings were as discussed in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 : Stakeholder Engagement and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SDV
The beneficiaries are involved in the Slums upgrading programme	(9)4.59%	(34)17.35%	(18)9.18%	(70)35.71%	(65)33.16%	3.76	1.216
The upgrading projects has made a positive change in the area	(21)10.71%	(30)15.31%	(28)14.29%	(82)41.84%	(35)17.86%	3.41	1.247
Proper attention is given to the upgrading programme planning stage	(27)13.78%	(42)21.43%	(41)20.92%	(67)34.18%	(19)9.69%	3.05	1.225
The beneficiaries is involved decision making of Upgrading programme.	(6)3.06%	(36)18.37%	(58)29.59%	(84)42.86%	(12)6.12%	3.31	0.944
Donors are usually involved in upgrading programme in	(12)6.12%	(18)9.18%	(28)14.29%	(84)42.86%	(54)27.55%	3.77	1.135

each stage.

Composite mean and S.D	3.46	1.153
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As illustrated in Table 4.7, of all 196 individuals who responded to the survey, 9 (4.59%) strongly agreed that beneficiaries are involved in the Slums upgrading programme, while those who agreed were 34 (17.35%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 18 (9.18%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 65 (33.16%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 70 (35.71%). The assertion recorded 3.76 as its mean with 1.216 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of other statements. This suggests that the aforementioned statement does have an impact on the implementation of slum upgrading programs.

On the statement that the upgrading projects have made a positive change in the area, 21 (10.71%) respondents who agreed strongly with this observation, while those who agreed were 30 (15.31%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 28 (14.2%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 35 (17.86%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 82 (41.84%). This statement received a mean score of 3.41 and a standard deviation of 1.247, both of which were lower than in light of this, it may be deduced that the above statement has a detrimental impact on the execution of slum improvement projects. This indicates that there is room for development in this area. Proper attention is given to the planning stage of the upgrading program, 27 (13.78%) who agreed strongly with this assertion, while those who agreed were 42 (21.43%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 41 (20.9%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 19 (9.69%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 67 (34.18%). Additionally, the assertion recorded 3.05 as its mean with 1.225 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.46 with 1.153 as its standard deviation. This implies that the above statement influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in a negative. This indicates that there is room for development in this area. On the statement that beneficiaries are involved in decision making of upgrading program, there were 12 (6.12%) respondents who strongly disagreed with the statement, 84 (42.86%) respondents who disagreed with the statement, and 36

(18.71%) respondents who agreed with the statement. Additionally, the assertion recorded 3.31 as its mean with 0.944 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.46 with 1.153 as its standard deviation. In light of this, it may be deduced that the above statement has a detrimental impact on the execution of slum improvement projects. This indicates that there is room for further development.

Donors are typically involved in each stage of the upgrading program, with 12 (6.12%) strongly agreeing with this observation, while those who agreed were 18 (9.18%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 28 (14.2%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 54 (27.55%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 84 (42.86%). Additionally, the assertion recorded 3.77 as its mean with 1.135 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.37 with 1.36 as its standard deviation. Therefore, the preceding assertion has a satisfactory bearing on the execution of slum improvement projects.

Project team and community leaders interviewed noted that they are usually involved in implementation of slum upgrading programs in decision making to create a greater sense of ownerships, morale and sustainability. Therefore, it is the duty of the project leaders to come up with community' analysis process to enable comes up with the right community members to be involved in the project. Donors usually use community analysis to identify and analyses community members to be involved in the project. Some community members noted that community participation in decision making is a tool towards the enhancement of effectiveness and efficiency in slum projects implementation. Stakeholders often overlook feedback, despite its critical role in community engagement in decision making. To further connect assessment results to decision making, community involvement, and planning, feedback is provided. Review meetings, seminars on OVC projects, newsletters, and online networks are only some of the most prevalent methods of disseminating information.

4.7 Availability of Funding and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The investigation of how the availability of financing affects the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya was the fourth target of this project. In order to achieve this goal, the respondents were given statements and asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with each statement using a Likert scale that ranged from 1 to 5. In this case, response that is greater

than 4 and less than 5 representing agreeing strongly, response that less than 4 and greater than 3 representing agree, response that less than 3 and greater than 2 representing neutrality, response that greater than 1 and less than 2 representing disagreeing and response that is less than 1 representing disagreeing strongly. The study findings were as discussed in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Availability of Funding and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SDV
government agency funding slum upgrading projects	0.0%	(3)1.53%	(18)9.18%	(80)40.82%	(95)48.47%	4.36	0.714
The donor funding in slum upgrade is sufficient	(18)9.18%	(21)10.71%	(52)26.53%	(73)37.24%	(32)16.33%	3.41	1.158
Number of donors influence the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT	(24)12.24%	(27)13.78%	(51)26.02%	(72)36.73%	(22)11.22%	3.21	1.186
Amount of Funds allocated influence the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT	(37)18.88%	(42)21.43%	(49)25%	(25)12.76%	(43)21.94%	2.97	1.409

Consistent funding influences the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT	0.0%	(6)3.06%	(31)15.82%	(116)59.18%	(43)21.94%	4.00	0.709
Composite mean and S.D						3.59	1.035

As illustrated in Table 4.8, of all 196 individuals who responded to the survey, 0% strongly agreed that government agencies fund slum upgrading projects, while those who agreed were 3 (1.53%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 18 (9.18%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 95 (48.4%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 80 (40.82%). This assertion recorded 4.36 as its mean with 0.714 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.59 with 1.035 as its standard deviation. The conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the remark made before does, in fact, have an impact on the way in which slum improvement initiatives are carried out. On the statement that the donor funding in slum upgrade is sufficient, there were 18 (9.18%) respondents who strongly agreed with this, while those who agreed were 21 (10.71%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 52 (26.53%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 32 (16.3%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 73 (37.24%). This assertion recorded 3.41 as its mean with 1.158 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.59 with 1.035 as its standard deviation. As a result, there is a need for further advancement.

The statement that UN-slum HABITAT's upgrading programs are influenced by the number of donors received 24 (12.24%) votes of strong agreement, 27 (13.78%) votes of agreement, 51 (26.02%) votes of neutrality, 72 (36.73%) votes of disagreement, and 22 (11.2%) votes of strong disagreement. This statement received 3.21 as its mean with 1.158 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.59 with 1.035 as its standard

deviation. Therefore, the above sentence might need some tweaking and refinement. On the statement that the amount of funds allocated influence the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT, 37 (18.88%) respondents agreed strongly with this statement, while those who agreed were 42 (21.43%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 49 (25%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 32 (16.3%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 43 (21.9%). This assertion recorded 2.97 as its mean with 1.409 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.59 with 1.035 as its standard deviation. On the statement that consistent funding influences the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT, there were 0 people who agreed strongly with this observation while those who agreed were 6 and respondents who indicated neutrality were 31. Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 43 and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 116. This assertion recorded 4.00 as its mean with 0.709 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.59 with 1.035 as its standard deviation.

Project team and community leaders who were interviewed indicated there are certain conditions that must be met before an effective project implementation can occur. These include the timely availability of money, a sufficient project concept, an excellently organized project, and acceptable implementation strategies. The primary objective of UN HABITAT's participation in the slum upgrading program is to make it easier to raise funds for the initiative. As part of this, you will function as a liaison between donor agencies and the government and collaborate with them to establish a Trust Fund to be known as the "Slum Upgrading and Low-Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund." Everyone who has a stake in the matter The signing of the MoU indicates that the Government of Kenya is responsible for the program, which includes carrying it out as well as managing its financial and material resources in order to achieve its goals.

4.8 Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs

The dependent variable for this study was the implementation of slum improvement projects. In order to achieve this goal, the respondents were given statements and asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with each statement using a Likert scale that ranged from 1 to 5. In this case, response that is greater than 4 and less than 5 representing agreeing strongly, response that less than 4 and greater than 3 representing agree, response that less than 3 and greater than 2

representing neutrality, response that greater than 1 and less than 2 representing disagreeing and response that is less than 1 representing disagreeing strongly. The study findings were as discussed in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SDV
The housing conditions in Kibera improved after the implementation of UN-HABITAT.	(18)9.18%	(21)10.71%	(60)30.61%	(66)33.67%	(31)15.82%	3.36	1.14
The slum upgrade project affected your livelihood as a beneficiary	(18)9.18%	(40)20.41%	(52)26.53%	(65)33.16%	(21)10.71%	3.16	1.14
The program in UN-HABITAT are delivered in time and are well implemented	(6)3.06%	(18)9.18%	(13)6.63%	(88)44.9%	(71)36.22%	4.02	1.03
There is satisfaction at the level participation at the end or after	(6)3.06%	(12)6.12%	(25)12.76%	(97)49.49%	(56)28.57%	3.94	0.967

the completion
of UN-
HABITAT
program

There is improvement in social amenities	(9)4.59%	(47)23.98%	(24)12.24%	(82)41.84%	(34)17.35%	3.43	1.16
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Composite mean and S.D						3.58	1.08
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As illustrated in Table 4.9, of all 196 individuals who responded to the survey, 18 (9.18%) strongly agreed that housing conditions in Kibera improved following the adoption of UN-HABITAT, while those who agreed were 21 (10.71%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 60 (30.61%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 31 (15.82%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 66 (33.67%). The assertion recorded 3.36 as its mean with 1.14 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.58 with 1.08 as its standard deviation. This suggests that the remark made before does, in fact, have an effect on the execution of slum improvement projects.

On statement that the slum upgrade project affected your livelihood as a beneficiary, respondents who agreed strongly were 18 (9.18%), while those who agreed were 40 (20.41%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 52 (26.53%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 21 (10.71%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 65 (33.16%). The assertion recorded 3.16 as its mean with 1.14 as its standard deviation which was inferior to the composite mean of the variable 3.58 with 1.08 as its standard deviation. Therefore, there is need for improvement.

On assertion that program in UN-HABITAT is delivered in time and are well implemented, respondents who agreed strongly were 6 (3.06%), while those who agreed were 18 (9.18%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 13 (6.63%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed

strongly were 71 (36.22%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 88 (44.9%). The assertion recorded 4.02 as its mean with 1.03 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.58 with 1.08 as its standard deviation.

There is satisfaction at the level participation at the end or after the completion of UN-HABITAT program, respondents who agreed strongly were 6 (3.06%), while those who agreed were 12 (6.12%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 25 (12.76%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 56 (28.57%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 97 (28.57%). The assertion recorded 3.94 as its mean with 0.967 as its standard deviation which was superior to the composite mean of the variable 3.58 with 1.08 as its standard deviation.

On the statement there is satisfaction at the level participation at the end or after the completion of UN-HABITAT program, respondents who agreed strongly were 6 (3.06%), while those who agreed were 12 (6.12%) and respondents who indicated neutrality were 25 (12.76%). Conversely, respondents who disagreed strongly were 56 (28.57%) and those who also disagreed with the same observation were 97 (28.57%). The assertion recorded 3.94 as its mean with 0.967 as its standard deviation which was lower to the composite mean of the variable 3.58 with 1.08 as its standard deviation. Therefore, there is need for improvement.

Project team and community leaders interviewed noted that factor contributing to the growth of informal settlements is the failure of municipal administrations to offer affordable housing for the city's low-income residents. This tendency, coupled with the expansion of squatter settlements, has been demonstrated to have a relationship. The bulk of the world's population still resides in rural areas, despite the fact that an increasing number of people are leaving rural areas for urban centers.

4.9 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

A Multiple Linear Regression analysis was carried out in order to determine the percentage of the dependent variable, which was the execution of slum upgrading projects, that can be predicted based on the independent variable, which was the engagement of stakeholders. Table 4.10 presents the findings from the multiple regression analysis.

Table 4.10: Model Summary for Combined Determinants of User-Based Project Design Considerations and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs

Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.856 ^a	.732	.649	.520

Predictors: (Constant), capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement and availability of funding.

From the findings in the model summary Table 4.10, the R square was 0.732 implying that 73.2percent of the implementation of slum upgrading programs could be explained by combined determinants of stakeholder’s participation. This shows that 26.8% of the implementation of slum upgrading programs can be explained by other factors other than combined determinants of user-based project design considerations.

The study sought to test hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between combined determinants of user-based project design considerations and implementation of slum upgrading programs. Table 4.11 shows the results of the model.

Table 4.11: Model Summary for Combined Determinants of User-Based Project Design Considerations and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14879.327	4	4784.807	270.423	.000 ^b
	Residual	6518.813	191	14.325		
	Total	155268.14	195			

a. Dependent Variable: implementation of slum upgrading program

. b. Predictors: (Constant), capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement and availability of funding.

As shown in Table 4.12, the F-calculated (270.423) is greater than the F-critical (2.4377) and the p-value (0.000) is less than the significance level (0.005), which shows that the model can be used in predicting the influence of combined determinants of user-based project design considerations. The study sought to measure the strength of the relationship between each element of the combined determinants of user-based project design considerations.

The study sought to measure the strength of the relationship between each element of the combined determinants of user-based project design considerations. Table 4.12 shows the results

The result indicated that ($p = 0.001$, $p=0.000$, $p = 0.013$, $p =0.000$) <0.05). Thus, each

Table 4.12: Model coefficients for Combined Determinants of User-Based Project Considerations and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Programs.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
1 (Constant)	7.389	1.025		7.208
Capacity building	.069	.035	.201	1.9714
Monitoring and evaluation	.546	.042	.469	13.000
Stakeholder engagement	.075	.044	.072	1.704
Availability of funding	.187	.036	.479	5.194

a. Dependent Variable: implementation of slum upgrading program

of the variables that constitute the combined determinants of user-based project design considerations significantly affects implementation of slum upgrading program since P calculated is $p < 0.05$. The null hypothesis that each of the variables

that constitute the combined determinants of user-based project design considerations does not significantly affect implementation of slum upgrading program is rejected.

The following model is thus developed.

$$Y=7.389+ 0.069X_1 + 0.546X_2 + 0.075X_3 + 0.187X_4$$

This suggests that there is an increase in the execution of the slum upgrading program by 0.069 units whenever there is a one-unit improvement in capacity building. When monitoring and assessment are improved by one unit, there is a subsequent rise of 0.546 units in the amount of slum improvement program that is actually implemented. When the level of stakeholder participation is raised by one unit, there is a 0.084-unit increase in the number of slum improvement programs that are successfully implemented. Last but not least, an increase in the amount of funds that is available by one unit results in an increase in the number of units that the slum improvement program is implemented.

4.10 Discussion of Findings

The purpose of this research was to examine how user-based project design factors and the execution of slum improvement projects in Kenya's Un-habitat affected the success of these initiatives. The specific aims of the study were to investigate the effects of capacity building on the execution of slum upgrading programs in Kenya, the effects of monitoring and evaluation on the execution of such programs, the effects of stakeholder engagement on the execution of such programs, and the effects of funding availability on the execution of such programs. The study's conclusions were therefore discussed in light of the aforementioned aims.

4.10.1 Capacity building and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

According to the research, capacity development had a modest impact on slum upgrading program execution, with a mean composite score of 3.75. The key statements of the study corroborated this finding, showing that most respondents (mean = 3.85) are receiving technical assistance from project officers, that capacity building helps to strengthen the capacities of the

people of Kibera at the periphery through resource allocation (mean = 3.99), and that they have made connections, interactions, and relationships with others in the upgrading programme (mean = 4.24).

Project Team and Community Leaders interviewed indicated capacity development assists the community under upgrading programs to get access to money, increase partnership levels, and acquire new skills. People living in slums would benefit greatly from receiving the kinds of education and training that have hitherto been out of their reach.

This finding agreed with findings by Groot and Moolen, (2014) People living in slums would benefit greatly from receiving the kinds of education and training that have hitherto been out of their reach. Learning new skills may help people become better leaders and manage initiatives that generate revenue and address market needs. Field et al., (2016) slum dwellers were additionally more unlikely on a subsequent review to allude to themselves. These outcomes were generally perceptible among slum dwellers in station that confines themselves with social norms, suggesting that slum dwellers were picked from their peer network.

4.10.2 Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The findings of the study, which were supported by the study's key statements, indicated that the majority of respondents, with a mean score of 3.45, had agreed that the M&E objectives are largely achieved, with a mean score of 3.47, and finally, results and feedback from M&E are timely, with a mean score of 3.48. Generally, a composite mean of 3.37 agreed that monitoring and evaluation influence implementation of slum upgrading program at moderate extent. The project team members indicated that succeeding in the implementation of the slum improvement program relies heavily on the M&E team's ability to add value to their work through the application of technology. Donor-funded program teams do not have a common grasp of M&E best practices.

These findings concur with Schreiber, Bearlin, Nicol, and Todd (2014) suggest research into several facets of the methods used to monitor and evaluate public sector projects. Moreover, they emphasized the need of integrating both quantitative and qualitative M&E metrics into slum rehabilitation initiatives. Maalim & Kisimbii (2017) established that projects have not met their intended objectives perhaps due to lack of monitoring and evaluation. Participants need

involvement, capacity building and adequate funding for activities according to the study. Higher project monitoring standards means extra costs for investors thus discouraging them from obtaining public funds but there are other positive effects such as public support enhancing the quality of the project and that when public funds are subsidized the private investors are more likely to make higher returns.

4.10.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

According to the findings of the research, the level of influence exerted by stakeholders on the execution of slum upgrading programs is modest, with a mean score of 3.46. The results of the research, which were backed by the study key statement, revealed that the average number of beneficiaries participating in the Slums upgrading program was 3.76. It was also reinforced by the assertion that the donors are typically active in upgrading programs in each step with a mean score of 3.77. The leaders of the community also lent their support by pointing out that they typically participate in the execution of slum improvement programs in order to foster a stronger feeling of ownership, morale, and sustainability in the community. As a result, it is the responsibility of the project leaders to devise a strategy for conducting community analysis in order to allow the selection of appropriate people of the community to participate in the project.

This conclusion matched with findings by Preston (2016) that feedback is the most important and critical aspect of stakeholder engagement in decision making, but it is also the aspect of stakeholder participation that is disregarded the most. The primary objective of feedback is to integrate the results of assessments to the processes of decision making, particularly as they pertain to the engagement of stakeholders and the planning process. Review meetings, lectures on the work being done on OVC projects, newsletters, and computer networking are some of the most typical methods that information is sent. However, there are many more ways that information may be communicated. Harrison (2014) many project managers understand the value of project decision making if effective project participation strategies are to be accomplished by the relevant stakeholders. Building capability in monitoring and evaluation calls for a variety of different actions, all of which have been singled out as being essential. These include; professional development, resources and support, organizational development and creation of enabling environment.

4.10.4 Availability of Funding and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The study found that availability of funding influences implementation of slum upgrading program moderately with a composite mean of 3.59. The study findings supported by the study key statement that government agency funding slum upgrading projects with a mean 4.36. It was also supported by the statement that Consistent funding influences the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT with a mean of 4.00. Project team and community leaders concur with the findings that there are certain conditions that must be met before an effective project implementation can occur. These include the timely availability of money, a sufficient project concept, an excellently organized project, and acceptable implementation strategies.

The finding agrees with KENSUP (2015) estimates that the total cost to the Government of Kenya to carry out KENSUP 2005-2020 is 884 billion Kenyan Shillings. Access to these resources is crucial, but they will not be made available in the absence of a prosperous economy, stable government, and a corruption-free setting. According to UN-HABITAT (2018), it is the responsibility of the national government to foster an environment that is conducive to the success of slum upgrading activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This part provides a summary of the results discussed in the preceding chapters, as well as a discussion of those findings, draws, and conclusions, and it concludes with some suggestions for the field of additional research. The goal of the research served as the impetus for drawing both the results and the suggestions that were subsequently developed.

5.2 Summary of the findings

There were 368 participants in the study, and 196 questionnaires were completed and returned for analysis, for a return rate of 53.3%. The poll revealed that the great majority of participants were young guys. Additionally, the majority of respondents were male. Last but not least, the majority had degrees. This further suggests that the majority of the beneficiaries understood the significance of the study instrument and submitted information that is most likely reliable.

The initial goal of this research was to evaluate how capacity development affects the execution of slum upgrading projects in Kenya. This was the first research aim of this study. According to the findings of the research, capacity development has a modest amount of effect on the implementation of slum upgrading programs, with a composite mean score of 3.75. Based on the findings, capacity development had a ($\beta=0.546$, $p=0.001<0.05$), thus, the research had a considerable impact on the way slum improvement initiatives are carried out in Kenya. The alternative hypothesis, which states that capacity development does not have a substantial influence on the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya, is shown to be false.

The second research objective of this study was to determine how monitoring and evaluation influences the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya. The study noted that composite mean of 3.37 agreed that monitoring and evaluation influence implementation of slum upgrading program at moderate extent. There was a statistically significant relationship between the effect of monitoring and assessment on the execution of slum improvement projects ($t=0.546$, $p<0.05$). The alternative hypothesis, which states that the monitoring and assessment of slum

upgrading projects in Kenya does not have a substantial influence on the execution of the programs, is rejected.

The participation of stakeholders in the development of slum upgrading programs in Kenya was the focus of this study's third research goal, which aimed to identify the extent to which their involvement affects program execution. According to the findings of the research, the level of influence exerted by stakeholders on the execution of slum upgrading programs is modest, with a mean score of 3.46. There was a statistically significant relationship between the level of stakeholder participation and the successful execution of slum improvement projects ($t=0.075$, $p<0.05$). Stakeholder participation does not have a substantial influence on the execution of slum improvement projects in Kenya.

Finding out how the accessibility of funds affects the execution of slum upgrading initiatives in Kenya was the fourth research aim of this study. According to the findings of the research, the availability of funds has a modest impact on the execution of slum improvement programs, with a composite mean score of 3.59. According to the findings, capacity development had a ($\beta=0.187$, $p=0.001<0.05$); as a consequence, the research had a substantial impact on the way slum improvement initiatives are carried out in Kenya. It is shown that the null hypothesis, which stated that the availability of financing does not have a major influence on the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya, is false.

5.3 Conclusion

In this part, a conclusion is drawn based on the results of the investigation.

5.3.1 Capacity building and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The purpose of this research was to investigate the factors that impact the development of capacity building programs in Kenya's slum improvement initiatives. The findings of this research draw the conclusion that capacity development was implemented by Un-habitat on the slum implementation program to a modest level. These findings are based on descriptive statistics. The findings of the study, which were based on regression beta coefficients and p-values, led the researchers to the conclusion that capacity development had the greatest and most significant impact on the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya.

5.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The purpose of this research was to determine whether or not monitoring and assessment have a role in the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya. The research draws the conclusion that monitoring and evaluation were done to a modest amount by Un-habitat on the slum implementation program. Descriptive statistics provide the foundation for this interpretation. Regression beta coefficients and p-values were used to determine that monitoring and evaluation played the fourth most essential role in the successful implementation of slum improvement efforts in Kenya.

5.3.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The purpose of this research was to investigate how the involvement of various stakeholders affects the development of slum improvement projects in Kenya. The findings of the study, which were based on descriptive statistics, led the researchers to the conclusion that Un-slum habitat's implementation program engaged stakeholders to a modest degree. The findings of the study, which were based on regression beta coefficients and p-values, led the researchers to the conclusion that the level of stakeholder participation had the third greatest and most significant influence on the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya.

5.3 4 Availability of Funding and Implementation of Slum Upgrading Program

The purpose of this research was to determine whether or not the availability of financing has a role in the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya. The findings of the study, which were based on descriptive statistics, led the researchers to the conclusion that the availability of money was practiced by Un-Habitat on the slum implementation program to a modest amount. The findings of the study, which were based on regression beta coefficients and p-values, led the researchers to the conclusion that the availability of financing had a considerable and disproportionately huge impact on the execution of slum improvement initiatives in Kenya.

5.4 Recommendations

The following are some suggestions that may be made based on the findings and aims of this research,

5.4.1 Recommendations for policy and practice

In light of the aims and findings of this research, it is suggested that,

- i. According to the findings of the research, the slum upgrading programs trust, the government, and donor organizations should take a timelier approach to financing in order to enhance program execution and expedite the process of completing it in a timely way.
- ii. Education needs to be a vital aspect of the upgrading program as a foundation for promoting slum dwellers' sense of dignity and independence in order to win the goodwill and confidence of those who live in the slums. Residents of slums have to be extended invitations to participate in training seminars, workshops, and conferences that are focused on slum improvement.
- iii. Effective land use planning that includes slum dwellers and urban sprawl policies that meet the social, economic, and cultural requirements of those living in slums are necessary to curb the growth of slums. Planning should engage slum residents.
- iv. According to the findings of the research, the beneficiary communities should be included in the execution of the slum upgrading project to a greater extent moving ahead. This would increase the project's impact on the community and make the process of implementation more effective.
- v. The research suggests that urbanization rate should be taken into account in the slum upgrading program, and also suggests that the program's duration should be extended beyond 2030 in order to have the desired effect.

5.4.2 Suggestions for further research

- i. When carrying out the study, primary sources of data were used; as an alternative, secondary sources of data may be used. The results of the present research may be validated or refuted based on this evidence.
- ii. The study was carried out using multiple linear regression and correlation analysis; further research might make use of other kinds of analytic techniques such as factor analysis, granger causality analysis, cluster analysis, and discriminant analysis.

- iii. Slums cover a wide spectrum, although most research has been done in big cities. The study's limitations need more research into issues including the relationship between established and developing slums in Kenya, and the impact of population composition on slum improvement.
- iv. Future research should concentrate on additional characteristics and indicators of user-based project design considerations, rather than the capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement and availability of funding that were investigated in the current study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Dear Sir/ madam,

REF: REQUEST FOR USE OF INFORMATION

I am a Masters of Arts student in project planning and management at the University of Nairobi and in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree; I would like to carry out a research on the influence of user-based project design considerations and implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya - a case of UN-Habitat. The goal of the letter is to ask for permission to interview respondents involved in community development programs in Turkana Central Sub-county in order to collect data. Your support and replies will be beneficial to the study since they will enable me to summarize, conclude, and make appropriate recommendations.

I would like to take this chance to guarantee that the data you offer would only be utilized for academic reasons and that your identity will be kept private.

Your help will be greatly valued.

Yours Faithfully,

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Beneficiaries

PART 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Kindly tick accordingly

Please specify your age group

Below 25 years () 25 - 35 years () 36 - 50years () 51 years and above ()

Please indicate your gender

Female () Male ()

Level of Education

College Diploma() Bachelor's Degree() Post Graduate Degree ()

SECTION B: CAPACITY BUILDING

Using the scale: one (1) for strongly disagreeing to five (5) for strongly agreeing with, a score of two (2) would indicate disagreement, a score of three (3) would indicate neutrality and a score of four (4) would indicate agreement, state your agreement level by use (√) in regards to capacity building.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
I receive several training on the upgrading programmes project					
I get technical assistance from project officers.					
We get collaborations with other programmes sponsors and NGOs.					

Capacity building helps to strengthen the capacities of the people of Kibera at the periphery through resource allocation					
I have made connections/ interactions and relationships with others in the upgrading programme.					

SECTION C: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Using the scale: one (1) for strongly disagreeing to five (5) for strongly agreeing with, a score of two (2) would indicate disagreement, a score of three (3) would indicate neutrality and a score of four (4) would indicate agreement, state your agreement level by use (√) in regards to monitoring and evaluation.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
The activity of monitoring assists in determining whether or not the program are going in the manner predicted					
The organization involves beneficiaries in identification					
M&E results and findings are communicated to the beneficiaries					
Results and feedback from M&E are timely					
The M&E objectives are largely achieved					

SECTION D: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Using the scale: one (1) for strongly disagreeing to five (5) for strongly agreeing with, a score of two (2) would indicate disagreement, a score of three (3) would indicate neutrality and a score of

four (4) would indicate agreement, state your agreement level by use (√) in regards to stakeholder engagement.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
The beneficiaries are involved in the Slums upgrading programme					
The upgrading projects has made a positive change in the area					
Proper attention is given to the upgrading programme planning stage					
The beneficiaries is involved decision making of Upgrading programme.					
Donors are usually involved in upgrading programme in each stage.					

SECTION D: AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Using the scale: one (1) for strongly disagreeing to five (5) for strongly agreeing with, a score of two (2) would indicate disagreement, a score of three (3) would indicate neutrality and a score of four (4) would indicate agreement, state your agreement level by use (√) in regards to availability of funds.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
We get support from the government agency funding slum upgrading projects					

The donor funding in slum upgrade is sufficient					
Number of donors/partners influence the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT					
Amount of Funds allocated influence the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT					
Consistent funding influences the slum upgrading programs managed by UN-HABITAT					

SECTION E: IMPLEMENTATION OF SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMS

Using the scale: one (1) for strongly disagreeing to five (5) for strongly agreeing with, a score of two (2) would indicate disagreement, a score of three (3) would indicate neutrality and a score of four (4) would indicate agreement, state your agreement level by use (√) in regards to performance of community-based fishing projects.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
The housing conditions in Kibera improved after the implementation of UN-HABITAT.					
The slum upgrade project affected your livelihood as a beneficiary					
The program in UN-HABITAT are delivered in time and are well implemented					
There is satisfaction at the level participation at the end or after the completion of UN-HABITAT program					

There is improvement in social amenities					
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Thank you

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Project Team and Community Leaders

Introduction

Give a brief description of yourself

Introduce the study

Ask the key informant to introduce himself/herself

1. Kindly list some of the capacity building activities you are aware of and their connectivity to the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya.
2. Explain your level of satisfaction with the capacity building practices towards the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
3. Kindly list some of the monitoring and evaluation aspects you are aware of and their connectivity to the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya
4. Explain your level of satisfaction on the monitoring and evaluation practices applied towards the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
5. Kindly list some of the stakeholder engagement activities you are aware of and their connectivity to the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
6. Explain your level of satisfaction on the stakeholder engagement applied towards the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
7. Kindly list some of the stakeholder engagement activities you are aware of and their connectivity to the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
8. Kindly list some of the Budgetary allocations aspects you are aware of and their connectivity to the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?

9. Explain your level of satisfaction on the budgetary allocations practices applied towards the implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya?
10. Give short notes on the influence of implementation of slum upgrading programs in Kenya based on the following aspects;

Level of livelihood improvement

Level of improvement in social amenities

Level of improvement in Housing conditions
