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EFFECTS OF SLUM UPGRADING RELOCATION PROGRAMME ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SOWETO EAST.

BY

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DECLARATION:

I declare that this research project is my own original work and that this work has not been submitted before for any other degree at any other university.


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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research paper to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Juma who have been the pillars of strength and inspiration in my life, and have ensured that I get good education in order to be who I am today.

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First I thank Almighty God for his grace and favour that has seen me through my studies. With his generous blessings I managed to have patience and get resources for financing my Masters Course.

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ABSTRACT.

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme was initiated in the year 2000 through an agreement between the Government of Kenya and the UN HABITAT. Since the inception of the programme, a number of interventions have been undertaken. This includes improvement of the physical infrastructure such as access roads, water and sanitation, waste disposal and environment. The Kibera Soweto East residents were relocated to the newly constructed houses at the decanting site. This study has looked into the socio economic effects that have affected the women who moved to the new environment. The other objective is to look into policies related to relocation and recommend the best way of engaging women. The research is a case study which has used the conflict and structural functional theories. The social change theory has also been applied.

The data has been collected using questionnaires, interviews, observations and focus group discussions. The target sample was the women both in the slum and in the new site in Langata. A total of eighty respondents were interviewed. Forty from the slum and forty who were relocated to the new flats in langata. Data was also collected from the key informants such as the opinion leaders and the area chiefs. The data collected is both qualitative and quantitative. The data includes the household survey which looked into the lifestyles of the women in the two areas. This data has been analyzed manually as the sample size is not large. The findings have then been presented using charts, tables and narrative or description. The research has found out that the women prefer to be relocated to a new site. However they still face many challenges as they have to adjust to the new environment. They have given their recommendations one being that they be fully engaged by the Government in case in activities that directly affect them such as relocation. The policies also need to be looked into to consider women as beneficiaries.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND.

Africa has the world's highest urbanization rates with an annual average of urban growth of 4.0 per cent (GOK, 2007). Currently 37 per cent of the continent's population lives in the cities and by 2030 the urban population is expected to have risen to 53 per cent of the total population (Ibid, 2007). These current trends on population and human settlement growth defy the belief that Africa is the least urbanized continent in the world (Todaro, 1994). The region has experienced high rates of urbanization in an environment of consistent economic decline over the recent past with increasing urban impoverishment. It is estimated that 41 per cent of the urban residents live below the poverty line in the region with two out of five of these residents living in circumstances deemed to be life threatening (Lopez, 2001). Currently Africa is the only region where the number of people living in extreme poverty will increase by more than 100 million between 1990 and 2015 with little or no access to shelter, basic services and social amenities (World Bank 2002).

The shortage of urban housing and the problem of inadequate shelter have manifested themselves in the rapid formation and growth of informal settlements and tenement structures riddled with deficiencies in supply of most basic infrastructure and public facilities required for human habitation. It is estimated that more than half of Kenyan's urban population now live in slums implying that over five million urban residents live in deficient housing and infrastructure (GOK /UNCHS, 2001). In response to the above challenges, the government and other actors such as development partners, Non-Governmental Organizations, local authorities and the communities have adopted various approaches to deal with the problem.

Different policies and strategies have been used in Kenya to deal with the problem of inadequate housing and proliferation of slums and squatter settlements. Such policies and strategies range from slum clearance and forced migration, public housing, provision of minimum services, and upgrading (GOK, 2005). Despite the efforts of the government at national and local level, the problem of slums is still persistent.

Several policies and laws have directly influenced this upgrading programme.

In 2004, the Kenyan parliament approved a land mark National Housing policy which recognizes for the first time the right to housing and participation of the inhabitants in the housing and slum upgrading process.

The universal declaration of human rights (UN, 1948) first declared housing a basic human right, stipulating under article 25.1 that everyone had the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, necessary social services etc. Since this declaration, proceeding policies have supported and amplified this claim to housing rights.

Due to its commitment to systematically upgrade slums in urban areas the Government of Kenya initiated the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) whose main aim is to improve the lives of people living and working in slums and informal settlements.

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme was initiated in the year 2000 through an agreement between the Government of Kenya and the UN HABITAT. An early decision was made to pilot KENSUP in Nairobi's Kibera which is the largest slum in Kenya and comprises 12 villages covering approximately 225 hectares of land. Kibera

has a population of about 500,000 people translating to a density of about 2000 per hectare. Since the inception of the programme, a number of interventions have been undertaken. This includes improvement of the physical infrastructure such as access roads, water and sanitation, waste disposal and environment. Other interventions social infrastructure including; housing, health, education, commercial public purpose e.g. churches and public utilities.

The KENSUP programme adopted the first approach in Kibera of relocating residents to a temporary site where high rise buildings were constructed. According to Pratt, 2008, the slum upgrading approach requires the compulsory '*decanting*' or relocation of existing slum residents into alternative temporary or permanent dwellings. Some residents depending upon individual circumstances and wishes and the availability of suitable homes can then move back into redeveloped housing. This approach was meant to improve the standards of the residents from Soweto East by giving them better housing with adequate water and sanitation, electricity and better environment.

Since Kibera is a big slum, Soweto East village was selected as the pilot village for the programme following a detailed situation analysis in 2001. It is one of the 12 villages of Kibera informal settlements with a dense population of 40000 inhabitants occupying an estimated area of 21.3 hectares (Ministry of lands, Physical mapping and planning report 2004). Three thousand five hundred (3500) residents from this settlement were relocated to the Langata decanting site where 600 units were constructed on land covering 4 hectares. The relocation took place in 2009 and early 2010.

With this relocation, it is expected that the lives of the residents has improved in terms of lifestyles and welfare.

Since women are also beneficiaries of slum upgrading, this study will explore how they have benefitted from the new environment and also discover what challenges they are facing.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The cities alliance report on “*Cities without Slums*” (2005) gives the following view on myths and reality:

MYTH: Relocating slum residents to housing projects on the outskirts of the city solves the slum “problem.” **REALITY:** Resettling slum residents far from their original homes and job opportunities is not usually viable. The economic and social disruption costs are too high.

As mentioned earlier, many slum upgrading initiatives have been ongoing in Kenya. The Kibera temporary relocation of slum dwellers (Soweto East) to the decanting site is a first of its kind to be undertaken in Kenya. Previously, the upgrading of slums has been characterized by demolition of the dilapidated structures, large-scale clearance of city slums and construction of modern high-rise as was the case in the upgrading to KiberaNyayo high rise flats. This large-scale redevelopment has in many instances created many social problems because it is not based on numbers, densities and needs of the residents.

The main intention of the slum upgrading programme therefore is to improve the social-economic welfare of the residents. Slum upgrading programme was designed to achieve various developments. This includes giving the residents more space for themselves and their families which leads to privacy. For instance, they were relocated to houses which have water and

electricity; therefore they would spend less time searching for the water to buy. They also have electricity thus it is presumed that their standards of living have improved. Their rent is subsidized at one thousand shillings per room, which includes utilities, that is water and electricity. Upgrading is also meant to improve their security as they were now in premises which have perimeter wall.

The expectation of the former Kibera residents was very high as their lifestyles were to drastically change for the better. The new neighbourhood was expected to transform them tremendously as there may be many positive changes.

According to David Smith in "*The case of Sao Paulo Brazil,*" Those who moved back to the new site were often quite different from those who opted to move to spaces within the slums. It is assumed that the social cohesion will be slowly be regained.

Since most relocation programmes interfere with the social cohesive groups of the people, the same case applied to Soweto East. In Soweto East relocation, all those residents who were enumerated were relocated to the Langata decanting site. Those who were in Soweto East but were not residents during enumeration were required to move away to other villages as their structures were set for demolition.

Relocation affects everybody within any given community, men, women, children and also the elderly.

The Nairobi situation analysis report says that slum upgrading relocation is expected to translate to economic benefits for the community.(UNHCS 2001).However, the residents have agreed that the relocation to the decanting site has had positive impacts on their lifestyles. They

appreciate the clean environment due to accessibility to water and sanitation facilities. This has reduced incidences of diseases especially amongst children. This study will analyze the effects of relocation of women to the decanting site.

This study will however focus on how the relocation has translated to positive socio-economic lifestyle of the women in particular. This is because women play an important role in any given society. The Participatory Urban Appraisal Report by KENSUP, UNHABITAT, and GOK says that since women are in Kibera in large numbers, the upgrading initiative is expected to attend to their needs and welfare. For example those women who do business at the doorstep, 'how will their needs be catered for with the new housing design? The new design should be gender sensitive...'

However, as already noted through the print media there are complaints about how sustainable the relocation is. Some residents claim they cannot afford the rent therefore they have to sublet the rooms though this is illegal. Sharing of the facilities such as kitchen and common areas has also brought issues between the neighbours who now fight each other. Meanwhile, women from the informal Kibera community which was socially functional, found themselves uprooted, leading to a loss of social cohesion.

Some studies have shown that improving housing for women urban slum dwellers by itself is not sufficient to guarantee improved livelihoods. While cities can offer the prospects of socio economic freedom to women, the reality is that women are more likely to be the poorest among the urban poor and therefore more vulnerable to adverse socio economic conditions (Tibaijuka,2002).

Thus relocating the women from Kibera slum to the highrise houses at Langata decanting site has had some consequences on their lifestyles. The consequences may be positive or negative, social and also psychological. This study will therefore explore the intended and unintended effects of relocation on the lifestyles of women from Soweto East.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

1.2.1-General Objective

To assess the socio-economic effects of the relocation process on the lifestyles and welfare of women of Soweto East, Zone A, Kibera.

1.2.2 -Specific objectives.

To explore housing strategies, policies and approaches to slum -upgrading that relate to women.

Establish the attitudes of the women in regard towards relocation to the decanting site

Establish a comparison of the social economic lives of the women both at the new(decanting) and old (Soweto east).

To assess social economic effects of the relocation to the decanting site, on women.

Recommend the best approach to engage women during slum upgrading relocation for their benefit.

1.3 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY.

This study is significant because one of the strategic interventions for slum upgrading includes supporting the women, widows and orphans. It aims at improving the livelihoods of the women

through income generating activities and gender mainstreaming. This study will look into how the women from Soweto East have been affected socially and economically by the relocation to the decanting site.

With all these observations in mind it is to be noted that a range of research has been conducted to evaluate the best practices and reasons for failure of various slum upgrading projects. For example Rainer (2000) evaluated a decade of UNHCS projects to produce a toolkit for successful slum upgrading. However, most researches focus on the community in general and do not independently address how relocation affects women in particular. There seems to be a knowledge gap in this area and the purpose of this study is to try and fill the gap by giving a case study of how relocation affects women. Following the relocation of the residents of this village, the study seeks to establish which socio economic impacts that the relocation process has had on the women. It will also take a critical analysis of the existing laws and policies that relate to women and relocation as women have generally been neglected when it comes to relocating and yet they are the ones who are mostly affected.

Being in the new environment could also have some impact on the trends for example in household expenditure. This study aims at investigating whether the same applies at the decanting site and how the women are coping.

In general, this study will therefore aim at looking into the socio economic consequences the relocation has had on the lifestyles of women from Soweto East, What was overlooked during the planning process and will the women be ready to relocate back to Soweto East after about three years of staying at the decanting site.

This research will look into how best the women are or how they can overcome the obstacles which are part of the naturally occurring process of adjusting to a new situation. The study will focus on finding out if these women have successfully adapted to the new culture or way of modern life at the Langata decanting site.

This is a pilot project and the Government may need to replicate the relocation process in other areas and this study will provide a guideline as to how women are positively or adversely affected by relocation to a temporary site. Information on how women are affected by relocation will help improve the strategies used in the process. Data collected will identify gaps in the relocation process which have affected the women. Recommendations on the best approach will also be put in place. Recommendations on how to encourage the women to cope and adjust to the new environment will also be addressed in the study.

1.3.1 -Research Questions:

1. What are the socio economic effects of moving the women from the slum to the new environment?
2. Which is the best way to engage the women during any relocation exercise?
3. How are the women affected by relocation?
4. What are the recommendations with regard to the relocation of women?

1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study area will be limited to Langata Decanting Site which is located next to the Langata Women Prison. The women who are now residents there are formerly residents of Soweto East village Zone A, Kibera Division, Nairobi West district, Nairobi province of Kenya. The women will include ladies 15 years of age and above. It shall focus on the social economic status of the women in this area before and after the relocation process. In this regard, variables such as income, education, marital status, level of awareness will inform the study. The study will also focus on policies, laws, development plans, approaches that relate to women during a relocation process.

Since the study will focus on women only, chances are that some males may want to be involved in the process since they are the heads of some households. The interviewees will have to avoid the men. This may affect the data since the men may be biased and give subjective responses. However, effort will be made to ensure that the data collected will be as accurate as possible.

The fact that a baseline survey for women prior to relocation was not done will pose a great challenge since the study seeks to compare the situation before and after relocation. This will mean gathering information on how life was in the slum and relate it to the current life at the decanting site. This will lengthen the time of the interview therefore more time will be set aside for the interviews.

Another challenge will be collecting documented information especially on how slum upgrading relocation has affected women. Data on relocation and slum clearance is available but does not reflect how women in particular are affected.

1.5 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS.

Relocation: the physical movement of identified persons from Soweto Zone A to the Langata Decanting site.

Slum: is often used to describe informal settlements within cities that have inadequate housing and squalid, miserable living conditions. They are often overcrowded, with many people crammed into very small living spaces. **Slum**, as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security.

Slum upgrading: basic improvement of physical infrastructures to a holistic development addressing social, physical and infrastructure needs. Generally the term in Kenya has been used to mean in situ improvements paired with relocation and site and service schemes.

A Migrant: someone who breaks off activities and associations in one place and reorganizes their daily life in another place. A move within the same area is considered mobility.

1.6 -ABBREVIATIONS:

GOK – Government of Kenya.

KENSUP – Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme.

UN – United Nations.

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.1 Introduction

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme was initiated in the year 2000 through an agreement between the Government of Kenya and the UN HABITAT. According to the KENSUP Implementation Strategy Volume 1 – 2005-2020, there are different modes of development. The strategy adopted four modes of development. First is redevelopment with high rise blocks due to existing densities, the second approach is the site and service with core units to be incrementally upgraded. This means that the existing houses are upgraded on site. The third approach is provision of serviced residential plots with secure tenure and slab. The programme adopted the first approach necessitating the relocation of residents from Soweto East to the Langata High rise dwellings.

According to the UN HABITAT's State of the world cities report women constitute the majority of the urban and the rural poor, over 70per cent in some African Countries. The Kibera Social Economic Mapping, Household Survey by Research International says that females in Kibera are 46per cent while the Participatory Urban Appraisal Report of Soweto East village by GOK/UNHABITAT;"women and in particular, single mothers is one of the key group of residents who are vulnerable." In the same report the women cited unemployment and congestion in houses as their major problems. They also cited poor roofing and walls as another major housing issue. Therefore it may be said that women in the slums generally have very different priorities and different needs from their male counter parts. The common felt needs of women include sources of income, education for their children and proper health including

maternal health. Education wise 60per cent of the women have no formal education compared to 40per cent men according to “Kibera socio –economic mapping report.”

This shows that women are greatly challenged due to their unique relationship to the environment that makes changing from an environment that they are familiar with to a new environment a great challenge. It is important to note that security of tenure for the women in any given society is a big challenge.

According to the Cities without slums report by the UN HABITAT, In most societies, women and men tend to have different roles, responsibilities, needs and perceptions. As a result, slum upgrading relocation, generally affects women and men differently. Experience has shown that making a conscious effort to incorporate the gender dimensions of slum upgrading results in a more successful initiative.

Women play a vital role in slum upgrading. Increasingly, more and more slum households are headed by women. Many are women with children whose husbands have left them behind to look for work elsewhere. In other cases, women have fled to the slums to escape domestic violence, discrimination in rural areas, or difficult situations created by divorce or marital disputes.

A key aspect of slum upgrading is community participation, and women are at the heart of the community—they are most frequently the ones who save money, look after the children, and care for the sick or elderly. The skills they have used to run households can be applied on a community-wide scale to run a savings scheme, for example, or manage a community construction project.

The broader issue of gender, and the resulting vulnerability, is also a factor. While both men and women living in slums face hardships, women—especially widows—are particularly vulnerable. They are more likely to be victims of violence or subject to cultural norms that do not give them the same legal rights or status as a man.

According to *Slum -Wikipedia Encyclopedia*, critics argue that slum clearances and relocation tend to ignore the social problems that cause slums and simply redistribute poverty to less valuable real estate. Where communities have been moved out of slum areas to newer housing, social cohesion may be lost. If the original community is moved back into newer housing after they have built in the same location, residents of the new housing face the same problems of poverty and powerlessness. There is a growing movement to demand a global ban of 'slum clearance programmes' and other forms of mass evictions and relocations which affect majority women.

The study will also seek to establish whether women have improved in terms of income generation or savings or they have stagnated. Are there any inequalities which have manifested itself in the flats.i.e between themselves and those who are still living in the informal settlement of Kibera.

According to a World Bank report the strong influence of gender on incomes, expenditures and poverty suggests that female slum dwellers are more vulnerable economically and socially than their male counterparts. The Andhra Pradesh Human Rights Commission(2005) also notes that it is essential to recognize the needs of women in any given community.

About one quarter of all households worldwide are headed by women and the number is growing as the effects of urbanization and globalization transform traditional family and

community structures (UN-Habitat, 2006). One of the most significant consequences of urbanization and globalization has been a compounded feminization of poverty. In the past decade the number of women living in poverty has increased disproportionately to the number of men, particularly in the developing world (UNDP, 1997). Women provide the main source of income in more than 20 percent of the households in Sub Saharan Africa., Latin America and Asia. They are also contributing a high income than before in dual parent households. However, UN statistics show that more women than men work in the informal sector (UNDP, 1997).

2.2 Women in Slums

The vast majority of urban poor households live in slums. There is thus a high incidence of women headed households in slums. Women in slums are in a considerable worse situation than their counterparts in conventional housing (Engle, 2000). They have to cope with an almost complete lack of basic services such as water and sanitation. They also frequently face harassment from different quarters in their daily livelihood activities. Violent forced evictions, a common occurrence in many slums have in particular acute impact on women.

The gender disparity that is both a feature of both society and family are often compounded by forced evictions, involuntary displacement and resultant social and economic distress. Rape and other forms of brutal intimidation are not uncommon during migrations and evictions. Women rendered homeless by an eviction are additionally exposed to further violence as they lack the security provided by a home and a community and are consequently more vulnerable to harassment. Women's vulnerability perpetuates their disadvantaged position in society (UN-Habitat, 2006).

According to a World Bank report (2006) Nairobi's slums have an average household size of 3.0, with the poor households reporting an average of 3.4 members compared to 1.9 for non-poor households. By comparison, mean household size is 3.2 for Nairobi city as a whole. In poor households, a greater proportion of adults are women. Female-headed households account for 18 percent of all households, but they account for a higher proportion of poor households (19 percent) than non-poor households (14 percent).

The report's multivariate analyses show that as the proportion of women among adults increases in a slum household, its likelihood of being poor increases. On the other hand, the same analyses also show that female-headed households are not systematically more likely to be poor. Overall, female-headed households appear to have devised coping strategies that are helping them offset some of the liabilities associated with poor access to jobs and education. They are not better-off than male-headed households, but at least they are not systematically worse off.

In Kenyan slums about thirty percent of slum resident's work at home. Majority of them are women. The home is therefore, for many people especially women, a workplace in its own right. It is more than a place to sleep, so allowance must be made for other activities to take place. Adequate space, access, and infrastructure can greatly enhance the livelihood of the occupants. The importance of viewing the home as a place of work, education, recreation, and personal fulfillment is also stressed by Drs. Peter Kellett and A. Graham Tipple of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Women can effortlessly transfer time between family chores and income-generating activities, or transpose space between workshop in the day and bedroom at night. However, separation is still deeply engrained in minds.

2.3 Relocation

Due to the nature of the upgrading process, the programme incorporated temporary relocation to allow for redevelopment of the housing structures. The relocation process that was carried out early last year 2009 raised concern of various stakeholders over its economic, social, cultural, environmental and institutional sustainability. Urban infrastructure and housing projects that cause displacement include slum clearance and upgrading; the establishment of industrial and commercial estates; the building and upgrading of sewerage systems, schools, hospitals, ports; and the construction of communication and transportation networks, including those connecting different urban centres (Cernea, 1993). During redevelopment of Kibera Soweto East all these development strategies are expected to take place. According to the physical planning report (Ministry of Lands) the area is to have new schools, social halls and Markets.

2.3.1 Railway Relocation

In Kenya Compared to the Kibera Soweto East slum relocation where residents were given alternative housing, the Railway relocation had many issues as the people affected by the eviction order, who live and work on the land reserved for the railway, which extends 100 feet (approx 30 metres) to either side of the railway line, have lived there for several years, were not willing to relocate as they had no alternatives as the government has not offered them alternative housing or other resettlement options, they are likely to lose their homes, possessions and incomes. Their access to clean water, sanitation and healthcare, already precarious, will be badly affected.

2.4 Relocation Trends in Various Parts of the World.

2.4.1 Africa.

In Africa, in general the record of relocation in upgrading projects is distinctly mixed. The Nylon project in Cameroon for instance, has an especially poor record. Almost 2,000 households were displaced in the first phase of the project, rising to a total of 3,700 by the end of the project. Only 20 percent of these were resettled which is one of the reasons why the World Bank cancelled the loan and closed the project in 1994. A particular problem is that some of the relocated households never received the financial compensation they were promise or the title to their new land. In Mali the District of Bamako's save our neighbourhood Project 1992 was plagued by similar problems. Evaluations show that displaced households ended up paying more for the land in order to obtain legal title while the residents who remained in the squatter areas were less concern with obtaining formal titles and did not pay.

In Nigeria, 300,000 squatters were forcibly relocated from the settlement of Moroko in Lagos. The official reason was that they were occupying government land that was only 1.5 metres above sea level and therefore liable to flooding and complete submergence. Therefore, the government cleared Moroko in the 'over riding public interest' and supposedly to enable better planning so as to improve the lives of the evictees. However, research suggests that the real reason behind the eviction was that elite groups wanted to use the central and highly desirable location for themselves (Agbola& Jinadu,1997) A survey by COHRE published in 2004 found that in the course of the year, over 30,000households were forcibly evicted without compensation or provision of alternative accommodation (COHRE, 2004). Such are the issues

that have continued to mar slum upgrading projects which in most cases are carried out to improve the lives of the very slum dwellers and settlers that they oppress.

In Kenya, the people living along the railway line are to be relocated by the Ministry of transport with support from the world bank. The Kenya Railways will start the 3.2 billion Kibera and Mukuru Slum Upgrade and relocation project to improve the safety of the Kenya – Uganda rail-line and boost train speeds. The project will displace or relocate 9,000 families who reside or carry out business on the reserve. (Business daily, April 18th 2012).

2.4.2 India

However in Mumbai, India, 60,000 people were moved without coercion to make way for improvements to the city railway system. The squatters were relocated with their full agreement and cooperation and in conjunction with SPARC, the National Slum Dwellers Federation, Indian Railways and the World Bank. The relocation programme benefited from the high degrees of community organization among the population that was to be relocated with particular attention paid to reducing the cost for those who were resettled (Burra, 1999).

Negotiated relocation was also successfully carried out in Southern Brazil where some 50 homeless households organized themselves in the face of stubborn official indifference to their claims and with the help of an NGO; they occupied a derelict downtown bank building. A compromise was reached whereby they would give up the building for a plot of land on the periphery designated by the authorities. However, two months later they were still waiting, and they started building shacks on the promised plot only to be forcefully evicted. Following intense negotiations, the area municipal allocated a small piece of land for the families involved to share among themselves. A federal programme gave each household US\$2,000 to meet basic

infrastructure and construction cost. The state company managed the construction jointly with the households while the National Movement for Housing Struggle, designed the plans for multi storey housing that freed up land for other activities. This is a clear indication that even the most successful relocation projects have not been without some aspects of eviction and a persistent struggle on the part of the community.

It is worth noting from the above stated cases of relocation that, the whole process including cases of forced evictions largely depend on the shelter policies in place.

2.5 Shelter Policies

The policy initiatives proposed for addressing slums and squatter settlements require consistency in implementation. It is also necessary that such policy decisions be reviewed regularly. It is important to have consistency through time and space in the implementation of policies providing homes for the urban poor, in order to pre empts further formation of slum or squatter settlement. Like the need to ensure that the relocation programme is a socially inclusive process transparent of all stake holders, consistency in policy implementation is important in reassuring members of poor households that their housing needs will be met in a timely and efficient manner. A critical examination at shelter policies in the country reveals some gaps in the framework.

2.5.1 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights enshrines the most important legal source of housing rights under international human rights law. Article 11(1) of the Covenant explicitly recognizes the right to housing of everyone living in countries which

have ratified this important treaty. Article 11(1) has been consistently interpreted as providing legal protection against forced evictions, most notably within General Comment No. 7 and General Comment No. 4. General Comment No. 7 on the Right to Adequate Housing is the leading legal interpretation of the right to be protected against forced eviction adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1997. This general comment represents the most far-reaching decision under international law on forced evictions and human rights, detailing what governments, landlords and institutions must do to prevent forced evictions. General Comment No. 4 on the Right to Adequate Housing released in 1990, made it clear that forced evictions are a violation of human rights. The Committee considers in paragraph 18: "that instances of forced evictions are prima facie incompatible with the requirements of the Covenant and can only be justified in the most exceptional circumstances, and in accordance with the relevant principles of international law." According to the Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) procedural protection that should be applied in relation to relocation includes:

An opportunity for genuine consultation with those affected

Adequate and reasonable notice for all affected persons prior to the scheduled date of evictions

Information on the proposed evictions, and where applicable on the alternative purpose for which the land or housing is to be used, to be made available in a reasonable time to all those affected

Especially where groups of people are involved, government officials or their representatives to be present during an eviction

- All persons carrying out the evictions to be properly identified
- Evictions not to take place in particular bad weather or at night unless the affected persons consent otherwise
- Provisions of legal remedies
- Provisions where possible, of legal aid to persons who are in need of it to seek redress from the courts.

2.5.2 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her home" and that "everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference."

2.5.3 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

The African Charter guarantees the right to property, the right to protection of the family and the right to the best attainable state of health. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has held that these rights imply a right to adequate housing, including the prohibition on forced relocation and eviction.

2.5.4 Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2004/28

The Commission on Human Rights is the world's most important human rights body. While resolutions adopted by this body are not per se legally binding on governments, they are considered important normative standards and they possess political legitimacy as they are adopted by governments. The Commission's Resolution on April 16, 2004 (2004/28) reaffirmed

the practice of forced eviction constitutes a grave violation of human rights, and "strongly urges Governments to undertake immediately measures, at all levels, aimed at eliminating the practice of forced evictions."

2.5.5 Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1993/77

The Commission's earlier Resolution on March 10, 1993 (1993/77) stated the practice of forced eviction constitutes a grave violation of human rights, and "recommends that all Governments provide immediate restitution, compensation and/or appropriate and sufficient alternative accommodation or land, consistent with their wishes and needs."

2.5.6 Sub Commission on the Protection of Minorities

The U N Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted a number of important resolutions on forced evictions during the 1990s: 1998/9, 1997/6, 1996/27, 1995/29, 1994/39, 1991/12. The Sub-Commission's Resolution 1998/9: "Reaffirms that the practice of forced evictions constitutes a gross violation of a broad range of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing, the right to remain, the right to freedom of movement, the right to privacy, the right to security of the home, the right to security of tenure, the right to food and a variety of additional rights."

2.5.7 Millennium Development Goals

According to a UN report (2008) on Millennium Development Goals that targeted the significant improvement millions of slum dwellers by the year 2020, the global community had not only failed short of this target with an additional 50 million people having been added to the

slums of the world in the past two years, but that the practices of forced evictions were worsening the lives of millions of urban poor each year.

2.5.8 National Housing Policy: Sessional Paper NO. 5 1966/1967

This policy document did not mention much about informal settlements but indicated that “If towns are not to develop into slums and centers of ill-health and evil social conditions, low income urban housing and slum clearance must continue to form the major part of the nation’s housing programme. It will be the responsibility of local authorities under their bylaws, as well as the NHC to ensure close supervision of such projects so that buildings are erected according to approved plans and specifications, and to avoid the creation of slums.”

2.5.9 Revised National Housing Policy: Sessional Paper NO. 5 May 2004

Kenya’s revised National Housing Policy as articulated in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2004 is intended to address the deteriorating housing conditions countrywide and to bridge the short fall housing stock arising from demand that far surpasses supply, particularly in urban areas. The shortage in housing is manifested in overcrowding, proliferation of slum and informal settlements especially in peri-urban areas. The policy aims at: enabling the poor to access housing and basic services and infrastructure; encouraging integrated, participatory approaches to slum upgrading, including income-generating activities that effectively combat poverty; promoting and funding of research on the development of low cost building material and construction techniques; harmonizing existing laws governing urban development and electric power to facilitate more cost effective housing development; facilitating increased investment by the formal and informal private sector, in the production of housing for low and middle-income urban dwellers; creating a Housing Development Fund to be financed through budgetary allocations and financial

support from development partners and other sources. Although the policy statement could address some aspects of relocation, it does not address the issue of evictions and negotiated relocations.

2.5.10 Habitat Agenda

The Habitat Agenda is the main document that came out of the United Nations' 1996 Conference on Human Settlements in Istanbul and has been adopted by all members of the Commonwealth. It contains commitments in the following areas: adequate shelter for all; sustainable human settlements; enablement and participation; gender equality; financing shelter and human settlements; international co-operation; and assessing progress. The agenda is yet to see its full implementation given the challenges that are in most developing countries such as Kenya.

2.5.11 Vision 2030

The 2020 vision for housing and urbanization is an “adequately and decently housed nation in a sustainable development. The goals for 2012 are, therefore to increase opportunities all round among women. Specific strategies will involve increasing the participation of women in all economic social and political decision making processes.”

2.5.12 Global strategy for Shelter 2000

According to the Global strategy for Shelter 2000, “women constitute the poorest of the poor in developing countries. They are forced to live in the slums and squatter settlements and raise families in squalid misery. They bear the brunt of all problems which arise from lack of adequate shelter. It is women who have to turn a shelter into a home and who must in the first place set up all the families’ survival system. They bear the brunt of all the problems which arise

from lack of shelter and services. In many of the poorest households it is a woman who is the head of household and the bread winner. They suffer most from lack of proper sanitation and waste disposal as they spend most of their time within their home. They must nurse their children when they fall sick from drinking unsafe water or from living in unsanitary conditions within and around the home.”

The strategic plan which covers the period 2005 – 2020 spells out the Slum Upgrading Vision Mission, Goals and Objectives including the programmes strategic interventions that will be employed in order to achieve the goal of the programme which is to improve the lives of 5.4 million people living and working in the slums by the year 2020.

2.6 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

2.6.1 –STRUCTURAL FUNCTION THEORY.

According to Robert Merton, the society is made up of groups or institutions, which are cohesive, share common norms and have a definite culture. He argued that functionalism is about the more static or concrete aspects of society, institutions like Government and faith based organizations. In the structural functionalist model, individuals produce necessary goods and services in various institutions and roles that correlate with the norms of society.

This theory asserts that the way a society is organized is the most natural and efficient way for it to be organized.

A characteristic of this theory is that it views society as constantly striving to be in a state of equilibrium which explains why there is an inherent drive within human societies to cohere or stick together. This is where social cohesion takes place. For instance the Kibera Soweto East

residents were moved to a new environment, they stuck together in order to maintain that equilibrium although it takes time to adjust to a new situation.

Gender inequality offers a good illustration. According to Structural Functionalist thought, women being subordinate to men allow the cogs of society to function smoothly as everyone knows his/her position in the hierarchy. Therefore there is always desire to maintain the status quo.

With the relocation it may be noted that the women could have been considered in many aspects since the men are normally the ones who spearhead such activities. This gender stratification seems to be acceptable and therefore no effort should be made to change.

This theory explains why certain aspects of society continue as they always have, despite the phenomena being clearly less beneficial for the society as whole. For instance the residents who were relocated to the new houses may still want to maintain the slum lifestyle.

An important characteristic of this theory which applies in this paper is the issue of social inequality where individuals in society do not have equal social rights. This includes voting rights, freedom of speech and assembly, property rights, access to education health care and quality housing.

One of the assumptions of structural functionalism is that society is cohesive if it consists of various intermediate groups which share the same norms. This assumption leads to another proposition that the higher the level of integration between the intermediate groups, the, core cohesive society will be as a whole. The absence of social cohesion can result in greater violence towards others and oneself.

This theory also states that interdependence is a central theme in structural functionalism. It refers to the parts of society sharing a common set of principles, institutions, organizations and individuals are all interdependent with each other.

Equilibrium in a social context is the internal and external balance in a society. While temporary disturbances may upset the equilibrium of society, because of social structure, society will eventually return to a balanced orderly state. It is assumed that the state of equilibrium for those who have moved to the decanting site has been disturbed therefore change to return to the normal state will take place slowly.

2.6.2 -Conflict Theory

This theory is the alternative to structural functionalism theory. This theory states that society or an organization functions so that each individual participant and its groups struggle to maximize their benefits, which inevitably contributes to social change such political changes and revolutions. Conflict theory describes instances where conflict occurs between groups of people or opposing parties. This theory shows that cooperation is a source of healthy growth. The theory tries to prove if conflict brings about change in any way.

2.6.3 -Social change theory – Parsons Evolutionary theory. Parsons explains the different types of change. One of them is the adaptive upgrading where there are new mechanisms of integration, coordination and controls which are developed.

The other one applicable to this situation is the structural change which is the least common change where the basic cultural values, goals and distribution are affected.

Theory of order and stability of equilibrium theory. The Concept of stability is defining characteristic of structure, It defines activities that are necessary for the survival of the system, i.e society has a functional requisites or imperatives where different functional requisites produce differentiated structures that specialize in accomplishing the requisites.

In his second principle, Rawl states that social and economic inequalities are to be arranged so that they are to be of the greatest benefit to the least-advantaged members of society and that offices and positions must be open to everyone under conditions of fair equality of opportunity (Rawls, 1971). He claims that departures from equality of a list of what he calls primary goods 'things which a rational man wants whatever else he wants' are justified only to the extent that they improve the lot of those who are worst off under that distribution in comparison with the previous, equal, distribution (Rawls, 1971, pg. 92). His position is at least in some sense egalitarian, with a proviso that equality is not to be achieved by worsening the position of the least advantaged. An important consequence here, however, is that inequalities can actually be just on Rawls' view, as long as they are to the benefit of the least well off. His argument for this position rests heavily on the claim that morally arbitrary factors for example, the family we're born into shouldn't determine our life chances or opportunities. Rawls is also keying on an intuition that we do not deserve inborn talents, thus we are not entitled to all the benefits we could possibly receive from them, meaning that at least one of the criteria which could provide an alternative to equality in assessing the justice of distributions is eliminated. He further stated that 'fair equality of opportunity' requires not merely that offices and positions are distributed on the basis of merit, but that all have reasonable opportunity to acquire the skills on the basis of which merit is assessed.

With respect to relocation and resettlement, Rawls's general conception enables us to recognize some of the problems encountered by those displaced as injustices (Jay, 1999). An unsuccessful resettlement scheme can fail to benefit the displaced and in addition cause further impoverishment. According to Rawl, it can create new inequalities by depriving of people not only income and wealth but also their social goods in two other categories which he states as liberty and opportunity, and social bases of respect. If we align ourselves to this school of thought that justice forbids any inequalities unless they work to everyone's advantage, then we can be in a position to see these effects of displacement not only as impoverishing but as unjust. The first contribution of the Rawlsian general conception of justice, then, is to synthesize these various impoverishing effects of bad resettlement plans as evidence of injustice (Jay, 1999).

A critical examination of development projects such as dam which displace whole communities leading to utilitarian nightmares reveals a clear picture of Rawls theory of justice. The irony of such projects is that they actually did promote greater good for a greater number; never mind that in many cases there are grounds for doubting this (Smith, 1996). A criticism often made of projects like these is that the sacrifices and impoverishment that are imposed upon the displaced in order to achieve this "greater good" are intolerable (Smith, 1996). Rawls's theory states that a scheme or system which creates advantages for some parts of a community is unjust unless it creates benefits for all and hence injustice is simply inequalities that are not to the benefit of all (Rawls, 1971)

Rawls further supports standards for best practice in treatment of people displaced by development projects. According to this theory, the ideas of compensation and mitigation come nowhere close to satisfying this conception of justice, which would require that the condition of

displaced people be improved not only in terms of income and wealth which is conceived broadly to include access to land, to productive resources, and to other subsistence resources such as forests, but also in terms of liberty and opportunity which entails consultation and self-determination for affected communities and individuals, as well as social bases for respect including a community social organization sufficient for cultural survival (Jay, 1999). This therefore implies that a community and its members are not to be made worse off in assets or resources due to relocation but instead the outcome is to be advantageous to them. In support of the theory of justice to Smith (1996) suggested that as an alternative set of principles for justice in resettlement: displacement and resettlement are to be freely negotiated by the community in a process in which all members are fairly represented. He indicated that community members' social and cultural means of self-respect are not to be damaged by relocation as is usually the case in many relocation projects. Smith further added that a community has the right to refuse displacement if, in doing so, they do not perpetuate or impose deeper disadvantages upon other communities or other segments of the society.

Based on the theory of justice, Jay (1999) investigated displacement induced inequalities as injustices. His findings indicated that displacement and faulty resettlement can impoverish people by degrading the assets or resources which they had formerly relied upon to provide for their own subsistence and income.

Losses of this sort were also captured by Cernea and others among the eight categories of "impoverishment" that are found to result from development induced displacement. These are indicated in the table below.

Table 2.1 Development Induced Displacement Losses

Category	Implication
Landlessness	Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods are constructed. This is the principle form of recapitalization and pauperization of displaced people, through the loss of both physical and man-made capital
Joblessness	Loss of employment particularly affects urban people, but also occurs regularly in rural areas, displacing landless labourers and service workers, artisans and small businessmen. Creating new jobs is as difficult as finding empty lands, and resulting unemployment or underemployment lingers long after physical relocation.
Homelessness	Loss of housing and shelter is temporary for some displacees, but for some it remains a chronic condition
Marginalization	Marginalization occurs when families lose economic power and slide downwards: middle-income farm households do not become landless, but become small landholders; small shopkeepers and craftsmen are

	downsized and slip below poverty threshold
Loss of Access to Common Property	For poor people, particularly for the landless and otherwise assetless, loss of access to non-individual, common property assets belonging to communities that are relocated represents a cause of income and livelihoods deterioration that is systematically overlooked and typically uncompensated in government schemes

Source: Cernea, 1996

According to Cernea (1996), the types of assets and resources that are lost, inadequately replaced or degraded are quite varied, and while some of them would count as “wealth” in the economists’ sense, others may count as “wealth” or “assets” only in a broader, non-monetary sense. Some of these assets may have been owned by the displaced people; others including common property as well as rented property may have been used though not owned by the users, while others such as jobs may only have been held. We can therefore argue that in saying that for these people losing these assets and resources is impoverishing is not quite appropriate. We can only say that by losing these kinds of assets and resources, people are made worse-off (Jay, 1999). Consequently these are clearly the sorts of assets and resources that Rawls would consider “social goods”, subject to the general conception of justice (Jay, 1999).

It follows therefore that when people displaced by development projects are impoverished in these ways, then, the project not only creates an inequality that fails to benefit all, but it creates an inequality precisely by making these people worse-off. According to the general conception,

then, when the sorts of impoverishment that Cernea (1996) lists result from development-induced displacement, an injustice is created.

Liberty and Opportunity

According to Rawls theory of justice, to be displaced involuntarily entails that one's liberty has been curtailed. Theodore (1982) however notes that this involuntariness can be mitigated by consultation and negotiation with the community in question. In the ideal case, if the terms of resettlement are negotiated freely between the state and the displaced community, then arguably the relocation is not involuntary at all, and no liberty has been lost (Cernea, 1996). Cernea observes that many government agencies decide in secrecy on displacement needs, amounts, procedures, terms and deadlines, without the consultation and participation of those who have their most vital interests at stake. This often forces people to exercise participation by opposition and demonstrative resistance, rather than by bargaining and cooperation in finding the best possible solutions (Cernea, 1996).

From the Rawlsian perspective, liberty and opportunity are social goods subject to the general conception of justice (Jay, 1999). It is one of the social goods in which inequalities are not to be created, unless they work to everyone's advantage (Rawls, 1971). The principle has interesting implications concerning consent to displacement. On one hand, imposed displacement or resettlement that is not freely negotiated with the displaced community would not only fail to make everyone better-off, in terms of liberty, opportunity, and self-determination, but it would directly disadvantage this community in particular (Jay, 1999). On the other hand, it would also be unjust for the community to withhold consent if the project were actually necessary for raising opportunities elsewhere and thus equalizing them within the larger society (Jay, 1999).

We can therefore conclude that the general conception of justice cuts both ways as it raises a standard for states and projects to consult with potentially displaced communities and also sets a standard for those communities, should they find themselves in a negotiating position where refusal of the project might have unjust effects on other communities and other sections of the society.

Critics.

The relocation of the women to the decanting site may have had some effects in their lives according to the theories applied. The socio economic effects may be positive or negative as the critics have explained.

Robert Paul criticizes Rawls theory of justice on the account of its inclination to Marxist perspective (Sandel, 1984). Paul argues in this work that Rawls' theory is an apology for the status quo in so far as it constructs justice from existing practice and forecloses the possibility that there may be problems of injustice embedded in capitalist social relations, private property or the market economy.

Susan Moller largely focused on the extent to which Rawls' theory could account for injustices and hierarchies embedded in familial relations. Rawls argued that justice ought only to apply to the "basic structure of society". Feminists, rallying around the theme of 'the personal is political', took Rawls to task for failing to account for injustices found in patriarchal social relations and the gendered division of labor, especially in the household (Okin, 1989).

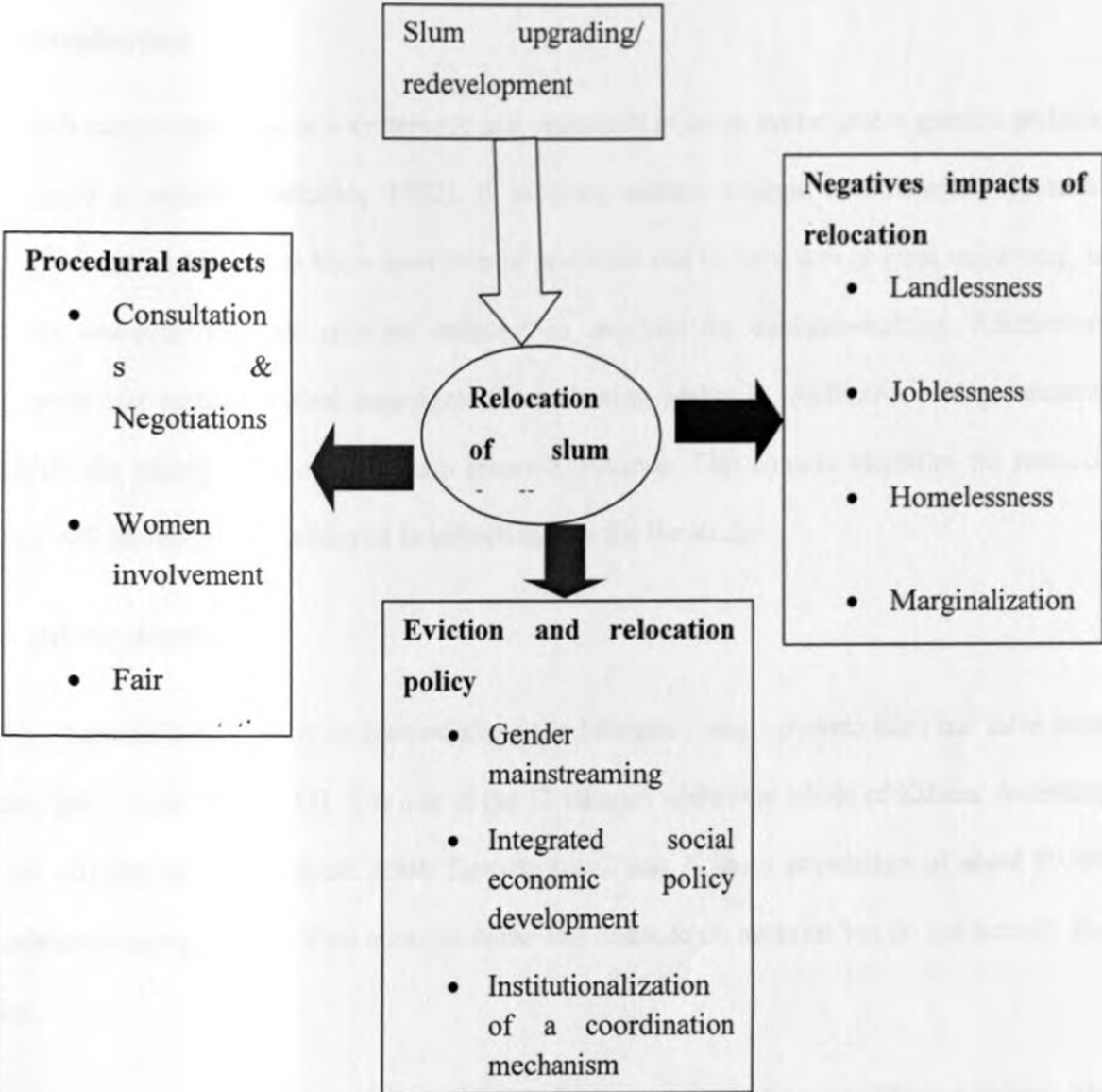
The assumptions of the original position, and in particular, the use of maximin reasoning, have also been criticized with the implication either that Rawls designed the original position to

derive the two principles, or that an original position more faithful to its initial purpose would not lead to his favored principles (Harsanyi, 1979).

Some egalitarian critics have raised concerns over Rawls' emphasis on primary social goods. For instance, Amartya Sen has argued that we should attend not only to the distribution of primary goods, but also how effectively people are able to use those goods to pursue their ends (Sen, 1992). In a related vein, Norman Daniels has wondered why healthcare shouldn't be treated as a primary good (Daniels, 1991)

In response to some of the critics, Rawls has emphasized the role of the original position as a "device of representation" for making sense of the idea of a fair choice situation for free and equal citizens (Rawls, 1983). He has also emphasized the relatively modest role that maximin plays in his argument as "a useful heuristic rule of thumb" given the curious features of choice behind the veil of ignorance (Rawls, 1983). His subsequent work has addressed the question of a right to health care within a broad Rawlsian framework.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER 3 – METHODOLOGY

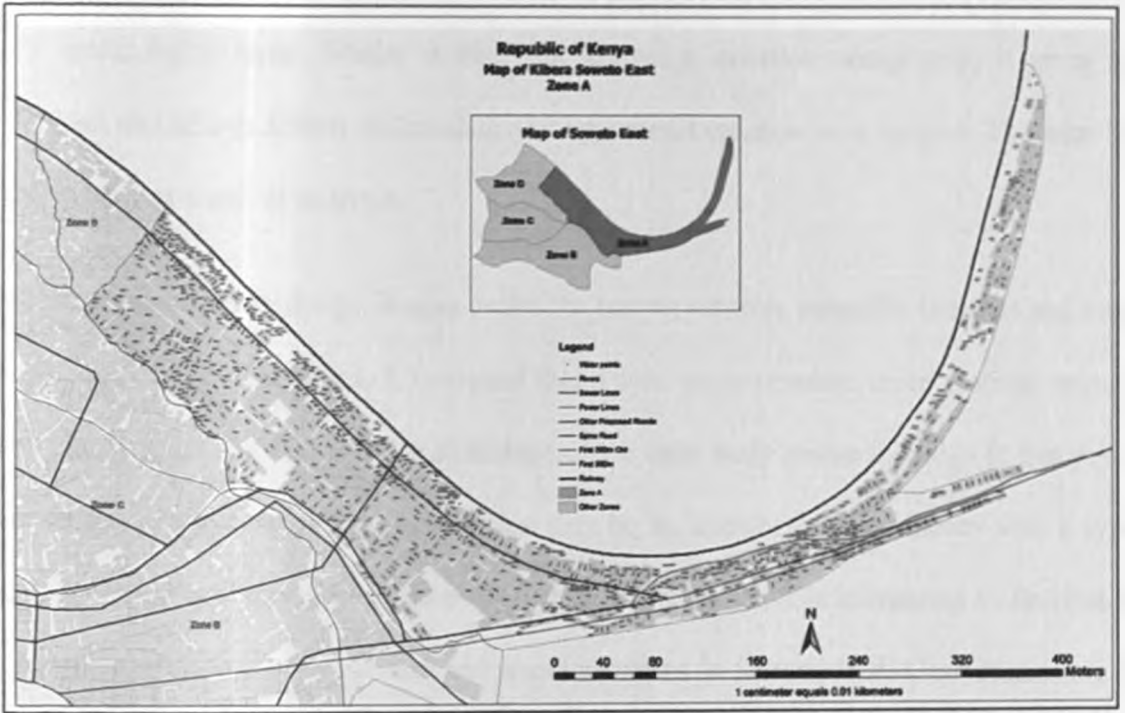
3.1- Introduction

Research can be described as a systematic and organized effort to investigate a specific problem that needs a solution (Sekaran, 1992). It involves serious thought and carefully executed activities that enable one to know how certain problems can be solved or at least minimized. In essence, research provides relevant information required for decision-making. Researchers utilize various methodological paradigms in conducting research. Qualitative and quantitative methods are among the most important research methods. This chapter identifies the research design and methodology employed in collecting data for the study.

3.2 Site Description.

Kibera Soweto East zone A, is located along the Mbagathi way. Soweto East has three other zones that is zone B, C and D. It is one of the 12 villages within the whole of Kibera. According to the physical planning report 2004, Soweto East Zone A has a population of about 60,000 inhabitants during the day. This includes those who come to do business but do not actually live there.

Langata decanting site is located south of Nairobi next to the Langata Women Prison. The houses cover an area of 16 hectares. The decanting site was donated to the Ministry of Housing by the Ministry of Home Affairs as it previously belonged to the Langata Women Prison. There are 18 blocks of houses with approximately 40 houses in each block. Each house has three rooms and allocation of the number of rooms was done as per the ability to pay the Ksh 1000 rent.



3.3. Research Design.

The research captured both qualitative and quantitative research data for both Soweto East and decanting site. The quantitative data will be most useful as the baseline for measuring the relocations effect and the qualitative information will help understand better the overall context, the community fabric and the challenges the women face in their day to day life in the settlements.

The study is a descriptive research that seeks to establish the socio-economic effects of the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) relocation process on women. This study provides a retrospective analysis of various housing strategies and policies that have been used

to deal with slums in relation to women. The type of design adopted for this particular study is a case study. A case study is an in depth study of a particular situation rather than a sweeping statistical survey. It is a method used to narrow down a very broad field of research into one easily researchable topic. Whilst it does not answer a question completely, it gives some indications and allows further elaboration and hypothesis creation on a subject. The term “case study” describes a unit of analysis.

The case study research design is also useful for testing whether scientific theories and models actually work in the real world. It is argued that a case study provides more realistic responses than a purely statistical survey. The advantage of the case study research design is that you can focus on specific and interesting cases. This may be an attempt to test a theory with a typical case or it can be a specific topic that is of interest. For instance, it is interesting to find out how the programme has affected incomes and social networks in Soweto East. Case studies are also flexible and may lead to the introduction of new ideas. Whilst a pure scientist is trying to prove or disprove a hypothesis, a case study might introduce new and unexpected results during its course, and lead to research taking new directions which could be more meaningful in the research area.

However, some argue that because a case study is such a narrow field that its results cannot be extrapolated to fit an entire question and that they show only one narrow example. They are also limited to the extent to which one can generalize them to fit an entire population or ecosystem. In this case the pilot project might have specific qualities that another slum improvement project does not have, making it hard to generalize findings.

In view of both arguments for a case study, it was considered the most appropriate for this study for various reasons. One is because the field of study which is slum upgrading is too broad and dynamic and therefore the need to narrow down the research through a case study. It was also in an attempt to establish the extent to which the theories of social justice in relocation processes are actually working in reality.

3.4 Unit of Analysis

This research studied the groups and individuals attitudes and reactions towards their new found residence. The unit of analysis is the outcome of the social interactions and welfare of the individual women and groups at the neighbourhood level.

3.4.1 The Units of Observation.

This research studied the groups and individuals attitudes and reactions towards their new found residence. This unit consisted of the women both from the decanting site and Kibera Soweto and, key informants e.g the local leaders.

3.5 Sample Size.

The sample size covered both at the Soweto East, and at the Decanting Site. The sample targeted 120 respondents. However due to logistical issues 80 respondents were captured. At least 40 from both areas.

3.5.1 - Target Population

The Soweto East women residents who are currently in the Lang'ata decanting site formed the target population. The targeted women were those who fall in the (20 -60) year's age bracket.

For the women, who are the main target in this research, must be a resident at the decanting site who was formally residing at Kibera Soweto East.

For the women respondents they must be those who are residing at the decanting site.

3.6 Sampling Design.

(i) Decanting site - Systematic Random Sampling.

The household questionnaire was administered to 40 women of Soweto East who are now residing in Lang'ata decanting site so that issues of relocation that are key in determining the socio economic analysis.

Systematic random was then used to administer the questionnaire in each of the 18 clusters. A total of 2 households per block were systematically selected to form a sample size of 40.

(ii) Soweto East

Another sample of 40 was administered to the women who were left behind at Soweto East. The sample was derived from the remaining four zones. Systematic sampling was used where the sample was derived from the tenth household. This provided for comparative group analysis. The data is therefore both qualitative and quantitative.

(iii) Key Informants.

Purposive sampling technique was used to sample the key informants/ opinion leaders in the community. The opinion leaders were identified as those members of the community who have

a lot of influence and impact within the area. The key informants were identified from the slum and from the decanting site.

Criteria for the key respondent:

3. Knowledge of the project activities since conception stage to the relocation process
4. Be able to give information without being influenced by others.

3.7 Sources of Data.

Data on housing policies that have been used to deal with slums has been collected from Government and development agencies' publications. The socio economic status of the women before and after the KENSUP relocation was of importance. In this case data was collected regarding changes in income as far as expenses and employment opportunities are concerned. Accessibility in terms of cost and distance to services such as water, health and education was also established. Equality in accessing services and also in representation in development issues was also captured. The level of participation in community activities by different groups in the community will also be of importance. Other issues which built a case for this study include the rate of migration since the relocation process started, level of awareness of individual rights especially against forced evictions and also the perception of the women towards the implementing institutions.

3.7.1 Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished information sources. This includes recorded and archived information mainly through literature review from libraries, and internet sources. The Kibera social economic survey report and the Nairobi situational analysis

report are of importance in this study to provide the socio economic status of the women before the intervention of KENSUP. Other published documents from government agencies such as the Ministry of Housing , City Council of Nairobi; relevant reference publications from development agencies such as UN-Habitat; reports of previous studies done such as thesis, dissertation and project reports have also provide valuable information.

3.7.2 -Primary Sources of Data

Primary data was collected using questionnaires, interviews, observation guides and focused group discussions from the women tenants, women groups, Community workers, City Council of Nairobi offices in Kibera. All these are based at Soweto East and the Langata Decanting Site.

3.8 Data Collection Methods.

3.8.1 - Interviews

Interviews can be defined as a conversation with a purpose of gathering information (Behr, 1983). In order to fulfill the objectives of the study, data was collected through interviews using semi structured questionnaires with households and through oral interviews with key resource persons.

3.8.2 Key Informant Interviews.

This was conducted with community leaders such as women group leaders, block representatives, religious leaders, female household heads. Discussions were held with the provincial administration that is familiar with the activities within the area. The key informants came from both the Decanting Site and the Soweto.

3.8.3. Focus Group Discussions.

Focus group Discussions were held with the women from both the decanting site and the Soweto East where the women came from. The groups consisted of about 6-8 members each.

3.8. 4 - Observation

Physical elements that are relevant to the study was obtained through observation to argument verbal claims by respondents.

3.8.5 Photography

Images were taken in the area of study for purposes of data presentation.

3.8.6 Data Collection Tools

3.8.6.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used to collect data from the households, community and relevant institutions. The questionnaires were open ended others were structured questionnaires. Semi structured questionnaires were also used.

3.8.6.2 Observation Guides

This provided a guide on the elements to be observed. What was observed was the social behavior of the women from both areas. How they reacted during the interviews was also observed. This included how comfortable they are living either in the slum or at the decanting site/

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation.

Analyzing results for a case study tends to be more opinion based than statistical methods. The usual idea is to try and collate data into a manageable form and construct a narrative around it. In addition, unlike a scientific study which deals with facts, a case study is based on opinion and is very much designed to provoke reasoned debate. Data is highly descriptive as it will be more qualitative. However quantitative data will also form part of the analysis.

3.10 Pilot Study

Pre testing of household and institutional questionnaire was done before the actual field research was carried out, to determine the validity and reliability of the instrument. The research instrument was pre tested to a selected sample similar to the actual sample that will be used in the study. Coolian (1994) noted that pilot trials is trying out prototype of a study of questionnaires on a sample in order to discover snags or errors on a design, or develop workable measuring instruments. Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), cautions that subjects in the actual sample should not be used in the pre-test.

3.11. Reliability

Information obtained through analysis of questionnaires during the pre-test was compared with documented reports and substantial deviations corrected so as to ensure reliability of this instrument. The questions were also set categorically to address the stated objectives. Some questions were repeated to confirm some of the earlier statements made by the interviewee to establish consistency in the answers.

3.12 Validity

Validity refers to whether the questionnaire or survey measures what it intends to measure. The overriding principle of validity is that it focuses on how a questionnaire or assessment process is used. Reliability is a characteristic of the instrument itself, but validity comes from the way the instrument is employed. Sampled individuals were assured of confidentiality during the interviews.

3.13 Logistical and Ethical Considerations

In order to facilitate easier collection of data in the field, an introduction letter from University of Nairobi was used for identification. A reconnaissance to the women in the decanting and stakeholders' offices for notification and consent purposes was conducted. Sampled individuals who did not wish to give information were not forced to do it.

3.14 Challenges Faced

The greatest challenge faced was logistical. This includes the issue of transport especially in the slum as the researchers had to move from one place to another.

The other challenge faced was lack of cooperation from some of the women who were to be interviewed. Most of them expected compensation in terms of cash for the time taken during the interview. This contributed to the reduced number of respondents

CHAPTER 4.- DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.

The research covered 40 respondents from Soweto East Slum and 40 respondents living in the Langata Decanting site. This is a total of 80 respondents in total from the two areas. Decanting site has 18 blocks and two women were randomly picked from each block. Soweto East which has four zones, the fourth household was selected from each zone. This meant that each zone has ten respondents.

4.1.1 Age of respondents.

An analysis of the age of the respondents covered reveals that around majority of the women living in the informal settlements are aged between 20- 30 years. However it was challenging to interview the younger girls below 20 years.

Age in Years	Decanting Site		Soweto East	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
20- 30	18	45	19	47.5
31-40	12	30	11	27.5
41-50	6	15	5	12.5
51-60	4	10	5	12.5
Total	40	100	40	100

This table shows that there is no big difference in the ages of the respondents in both the decanting site and Kibera Soweto East.

4.1.2 Education levels:

This study reports on the low levels of education for the women. It is found out that some of the women have no formal Education. In decanting site 54 per cent have at least joined secondary school though not necessarily finishing form four while at the decanting they are 55 per cent. The others 46 per cent and 45 per cent respectively have managed at least some primary education. The few cases of dropouts 20 per cent at the decanting are caused by either pregnancy or early marriage. They did not cite school fees as a cause of dropping out of school.

Education Level	Decanting Site		Soweto East	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Level	23	58	22	55
Secondary Level	17	42	16	40
University	0	0	2	5
Total	40	100	40	100

4.1.3 Marital status:

Out of the 40 respondents in each settlement, in Kibera 27(67.5 per cent) women are married, 11(27.5 per cent) single and 2(5per cent) divorced. Meanwhile at the decanting site 32(80 per cent)married , 4 (10per cent) single and 3(7.5per cent) divorced. 1(2.5per cent) is widowed.

4.1.4 Duration of stay.

Data on duration of stay in Langata Decanting Site is 3 years as the majority of the residents were relocated at the same time. It is to be noted that those at the decanting site are meant to stay there for at least five years as they await to move back to the redeveloped houses in Kibera Soweto East.

4.1.5 House type :

Most house in Kibera Soweto East are made of tin (Mabati). However all their counterparts in decanting are enjoying permanent structures made of stone blocks. Electricity: 36 (90per cent) respondents in decanting have access to electricity compared to 25(62.5per cent) in Soweto. Those without electricity have other options like the tin lamp and lantern which use paraffin.

4.2. Data Analysis and Interpretation.

This chapter will give an analysis of data collected. Data was collected using questionnaires/ interviews and focus Group Discussions. The data set was meant to be 120. However the research managed to collect data from 40 respondents from each area. The data was analyzed manually since the data set was not large.

The data collected is both qualitative and quantitative. The household data will be qualitative while the effects will be mainly descriptive.

4.2.1. - Explore housing strategies, policies and approaches to slum -upgrading that relate to women.

The slum upgrading project used the temporary relocation strategy to upgrade the Soweto East Slum. This meant that the residents were temporarily relocated to a temporary site to pave way for redevelopment of the slum. According to the women they are formed into cooperatives where they are saving in order to buy the redeveloped houses.

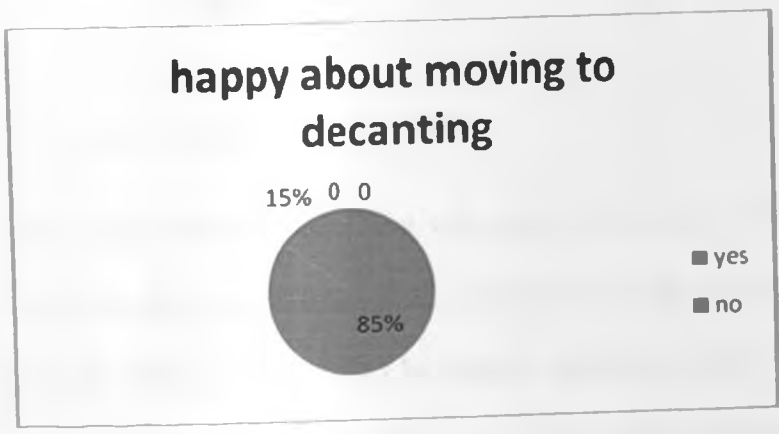
However some were not happy about this arrangement since they say they are already used to living at the decanting site. They also want the policy where one family can only benefit from one house be changed since they have older children who can own their own houses or rooms.

The data looked into the different strategies used in relocating the women. During the focus group discussions the women alluded to the fact that during enumeration of residents their husbands took the lead. In fact there was no mention of next of kin in the forms they were filling. They also noted that they normally don't attend the consultative meetings unless their husbands are away.

However, 60 per cent of the women at the decanting site feel empowered while 40per cent felt they do not have enough empowerment from the Government. This is due to the fact that jobs for them do not come easily. They are not usually involved in awareness creation. Those who are empowered feel that they empowered because they have better housing with more rooms for their children

4.2.2 Establish the attitudes of the women in regard towards relocation to the decanting site

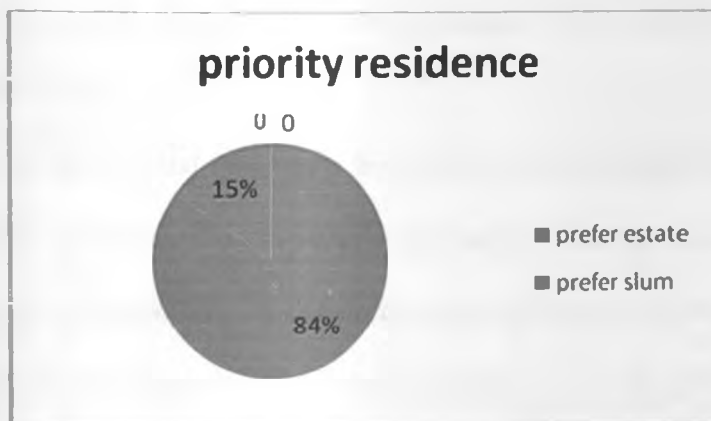
34(85per cent) out of 40 women interviewed in Soweto East noted that they were happy about moving to the decanting site. 6(15per cent) said they were not happy for many reasons.



Those at the decanting site said that they are happy due to the fact that they now have more rooms to accommodate their families. They now have privacy in their houses. In the focus group discussions they also noted that they are happy because they have electricity and water. They were also happy with the housing structures and the environment in general.

Those who said they were not happy complained about conflicts which arise due to sharing of facilities like the kitchen and toilets. The ones who had business in the slum complained that they had lost their customers since the population at the decanting was not as dense as that of Soweto East.

84 per cent from decanting thought they are much better than those in Soweto Slums. 16per cent thought those in slum are better off mainly because they can do business easily due to readily available market.



**The women refer to decanting site as estate.*

The women from Soweto East who preferred to move to the decanting site imagined that life there would be much easier since they will have electricity and water. They also thought that at the decanting site life would be cheaper since they won't have to buy the water. They believe that their children will not suffer from diseases if they relocated to the decanting site.

The Soweto women mentioned the stereotype characteristics of the slums as reasons why they would like move to the decanting site. This includes lack of security, leaking roofs, high rents, diseases, poor infrastructure poor sanitation or toilets.

4.2.3 .Establish a comparison of the social - economic lives of the women both at the new(decanting) and old (Soweto east).

(a) Access to Sanitary Facilities:

Majority of the women residents in the slum use the shared pit latrines where they pay 5ksh per visit. They also have to pay the same for bathroom facilities. Meanwhile those at the decanting site use the flush toilets. They also have access to bathrooms inside the houses. Those at the decanting site mention that they are much better off than using the congested and unhygienic pit latrines in the slum. They appreciate the fact that they don't have to queue or pay for the use of toilet.

Despite this good facilities a few women still complained that maintenance of the indoor toilets is still a challenge as in some cases they are sharing with other families who do not want to cooperate especially when it comes to cleanliness. Also when there is water shortage they have to look for water outside the estate in order to maintain the toilet cleanliness.

(b) Access to water.

Decanting Site			Soweto East		
Quality	Number	Percentage	Quality	Number	Percentage
Poor	-	0	Poor	20	50
Good	7	17.5	Good	14	35
Very Good	33	82.5	Very Good	6	15
Total	40	100	Total	40	100

We find that there is a significant difference in households' satisfaction and perception of water quality according to the women at both the sites. The women at the decanting site are happy with the water quality and accessibility. Meanwhile those in the slum complain about having to waste time looking for water and having to carry it and paying 3 shillings for each 20 liter jerrican.

Access to water the decanting site has improved the general hygiene of the women. One key informant who is male mentioned that the women are now smarter and cleaner and the same applies to their children.

Compared to those in the decanting, the women in the slum have limited access to water therefore their hygiene standards are lower. However those at decanting site complained that during water shortages they suffer because they have to buy water from the nearby slum at 10ksh and they have to carry the jerry can up the stairs to the top floors. But they are happy with the quality of water and they have hope as the Government is installing a borehole in the estate. Half the respondents from Soweto do not have confidence in the water they buy. 50per cent said that the water quality is actually poor. They treat water mainly using water guard and boiling.

(c) Access to income.

According to the findings the woman earning the highest income is Ksh. 70,000 (decanting site) while the lowest earnings was quoted as 1,600 (Decanting) per month. One of the biggest challenges cited was that there are no business opportunities at the decanting site as the population is much lower than in the slum itself. The women also complained about having their businesses having being interrupted by the relocation to the decanting site. One of the ways is that they left without collecting their debts so they have to go back to the slum to claim.

On the other hand, women living in Soweto did not complain about access to income. They cited the availability of ready market for their businesses. Also in the slum there are no formal rules so they are able to conduct illegal business e.g selling illegal brew.

Those in slum also mentioned that they have the advantage of having access to relief food which is occasionally distributed form the chiefs office. Meanwhile in the decanting site there are no such privileges.

(d) Sources of income: Respondents from both areas had the following major sources of income:

Businesses, casual jobs and house helps. Others depend on their husbands for upkeep and support. Below is the summary of the incomes of the women in both areas.

Income - Ksh	Soweto East	Decanting Site
Between 1000- 2000	0per cent	6per cent
2001 - 5000	43per cent	50per cent
5001- 10000	31per cent	22per cent
10,001- 20,000	22per cent	16per cent
20,001 - over	4per cent	6per cent
TOTAL	100per cent	100per cent

From the above table it is seen that those at the decanting site have lower incomes than those in the slum. This justifies the fact that the Soweto east has a wider market when it comes to business.

(e) Health issues in Kibera – Diseases which affect the women most.

The women in Soweto East cited malaria as the most common disease which affects them. During focus group discussions the women at decanting site complained that they did not have access to medical facilities the way they used to in the slum. They have to go out of the estate to look for basic medical services unlike in the slum where there were medical facilities all over including traditional healers including traditional birth attendants.

However they noted that the infections had reduces drastically especially in children as they now have access to water and the environment is much cleaner. During the focus group discussions the ladies appreciated that there was organized solid waste management in the estate. This has given the youth jobs and thus environmental cleanliness was maintained leading to less diseases unlike in the slum where there is garbage everywhere. Waterborne diseases such as dysentery and respiratory e.g T.B infections have greatly reduced.

(f) Fuel Consumption:

The women at Soweto East use charcoal as their main source of fuel. At the decanting site, the women mostly use kerosene. Since there are rules in the estate they cannot use firewood as they did in Kibera.

4.2.4 Socio economic effects

The relocation of women to the decanting site has had some social effects on their lives. Positively they mentioned during the focus group discussions that they are now able to live with many different ethnic groups peacefully. In the slum they were divided along tribal neighbours.

They now appreciate the good housing with balcony to hang their clothes. According to them the housing is cheaper as they pay 1000 shillings per room.

They also noted that they now have electricity and water and this has improved their standards of living. The bathrooms and toilets are also within the house. They spend less time searching for water and use the extra time to generate income.

With the new rules and regulations they now live in harmony in their homes. For example since illegal brew is not allowed at the decanting site, there are less cases of domestic violence due to reduced drunkenness.

Security has been enhanced and they now do not live in fear of being mugged or raped as the estate is enclosed. There are also no threats of fires as was the case in the slum.

Despite being moved to better housing, the women had several grievances during the focus group discussions. According to them, they have to live with hostile neighbours. Fights and conflicts are common especially when using the common areas such as bathroom and toilet. They claim to have lost good friends from the slum as their social networks have been broken. Their social groups like "chamas" (self help groups) have also died or split by distance.

According to them their children do not have access to many schools like in the slum. Fees are high and they lack teachers. They also claim the children do not have space to play.

At the decanting they have to face challenges like when there are water shortages they buy water outside and carrying it up the stairs makes them tired.

Another effect they cited was the lack of accessibility as the roads have not been completed. They think that the distance to decanting has affected them in that it is far from the industrial area where their husbands go to search for jobs. The decanting according to them is also far from the Central Business District.

They said that at first they experienced culture shock when they moved to the decanting site. They had to get sensitized on how to use the flush toilets and maintain cleanliness. They also had to adjust their old ways of life to the new one. For instance they mentioned that they had to stop pouring dirty water from the balcony as they were used to throwing dirt anyhow when they were in the slum.

These effects prove that where there are norms, rules and regulations the residents will not jeopardize their comfort as it would lead to breach of contract which may lead to eviction.

4.2.5 -Recommendations to the best approach to engage women during slum upgrading relocation for their benefit.

According to the Kibera Socio-economic report, women are the key groups of residents who are vulnerable to relocation. They spend most of their time at home in congested houses and are unemployed. According to the report the priorities of women are very different from their male counterparts.

The women from both slum and decanting said that they want to be fully involved during the planning process and how they will be relocated. They are not happy due to the fact that during enumeration it is their husbands who were mostly engaged in the process. They did not attend the sensitization meetings as frequent as the men. It is therefore recommended that the cultural norms be done away with and they be given the same legal rights as the men.

In the book “A critical review of women property rights in Kenya”, March 2006 , by The Kenya Section of the international Jurists, ..”Participation of women in policy generating and decision making structures can make a big difference.”

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The slum upgrading programme aims at improving the lives of people living and working in the slums. Relocation to better houses was meant to make their lives better. However, the upgrading concentrated mainly on the physical aspect of the house. The main objective was for them to have decent housing. However, much as the residents appreciate decent housing with electricity and water, their lives have not drastically improved as expected.

As reflected in this paper, some women are not necessarily happy about moving to the decanting site. Much as their living standards may have improved, other aspects of their lives e.g social and economic/livelihoods needs to be addressed. Considerations need to be put in place especially when relocating women. First and foremost they need to be empowered. There is need to have gender rights as proposed by the women. Majority feel that they need more sensitizations before being relocated. They propose that they be given opportunities to attend consultative meetings convened by the project , on relocation and contribute to issues that affect them.

Government policy -The main objective of the Government of Kenya in upgrading the slums is to improve the lives of people living and working in the slums and informal settlements. The pilot project which was done in Kibera where the residents were relocated. It was hoped that relocating temporarily to decanting site will improve their living standards while they wait for the new reconstruction of their former houses in Soweto East. The women feel that relocating

again to the reconstructed houses will upset their stability as they again have to search for new schools for their children and adjust to the new situation.

Theory -According to the structural functional theory by Robert Merton, society as constantly striving to be in a state of equilibrium which explains why there is an inherent drive within human societies to cohere or stick together. This is where social cohesion takes place. The women who were relocated have to stick together in order to maintain their equilibrium .the Gender inequality offers a good illustration.

According to Structural Functionalist thought, women being subordinate to men allow the cogs of society to function smoothly as everyone knows his/her position in the hierarchy. Therefore there is always desire to maintain the status quo. The women in decanting site are concerned that they is no inclusivity in the ownership or say in the new houses. Gender inequality offers a good illustration. According to Structural Functionalist thought, women being subordinate to men allow the cogs of society to function smoothly as everyone knows his/her position in the hierarchy. Therefore there is always desire to maintain the status quo.

Incomes loss: From the research it is obvious that most of the women have lost their sources of income or market for their products. They however have to work harder to ensure that the rent is paid or they will be evicted.

Social life: According to the women at the estate, their social lives have also been affected. Their networks have been broken and they did not have much choice in selecting their neighbours as is the case in the slum. Surprisingly there are still conflicts amongst the women at the new

site due to sharing of common facilities. Over 90 per cent mentioned drunkenness as still a major issue affecting the families, while others mentioned domestic violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It may be concluded that the Government has achieved to implement The millennium development goal 7 target 11 "Improve the lives of people living and working in the slums". Much effort and resources has been put in the physical aspect of the house in upgrading Kibera. More effort needs to be put in other areas such as social infrastructure and improving the economic lives of the women as they are also key stakeholders.

It is also recommended that the women be given an opportunity to have their names as next of Kin since the men tend to marry many wives at the decanting site. Their names and photograph and id number should be included in the enumeration card given to the residents.

They also recommend that before relocation their income generating activities should be considered. For instance at the decanting they are not allowed farming, poultry or illegal brew. They are therefore limited in the kind of businesses they can undertake.

Consultations and thorough sensitization should also be enhanced before the women are relocated. They also need to be well informed of the consequences when they move out and what to expect.

The group discussions recommended that the projects should not be delayed. Those at the decanting site are supposed to be there temporarily but since the reconstruction of Kibera has

not been completed they have stayed in the estate longer than planned. Construction should therefore be fasttracked so that they can start paying the mortgage. They are already putting their savings into the existing housing cooperatives and they are not seeing much progress.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

It is proposed that in future studies on relocation focusing on how children are affected by relocation needs to be explored. Studies can also be done on how feasible relocation to a decanting site may be before actual relocation is undertaken. When the residents actually move to the houses they are meant to buy a study on the socio economic effects can be undertaken at that point.

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Annex 1.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE A – FOR THOSE RESIDING AT THE DECANTING SITE.

“EFFECTS OF SLUM UPGRADING RELOCATION PROGRAMME ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SOWETO EAST.”

Dear Madam,

I am Gladys Juma, a master’s student at University of Nairobi carrying out a research on *‘Effects of Slum Upgrading Relocation Programme on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Women: A case study of Kibera, Soweto East.* As an important stakeholder, you have been selected to participate in the study by answering the following questions. Information provided will be treated with confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

Questionnaire No.....

Date.....

1. Background Information.

1.1 Household Profile.

NO.	Household Member	Gender	Household Head	Age	Level of Education Attained	Marital Status
		M-Male F-Female				

2.0 Socio-Economic Conditions

2.1 Electricity

Yes No.....

If 'no' what do you use for lighting?

Tin lamp.....Glass lamp.....Pressure lamp.....Solar..... Others (specify).....

2.2 Domestic Water Supply

Source

Piped water.....Community Borehole.....Standpipe.....Others (specify)

Distance from housemeters

What is the cost of water per litreKsh.....

Perceived quality of water

Very Good.....Good.....Poor.....

Do you treat the water yes..... No.....

If 'yes' how do you treat the water

Boiling.....Chlorine.....Water guard.....Others (specify)

2.3 Sanitary Facility.

2.3.1 Which sanitary facility do you normally use?

In side house..... Away..... Other (Specify)

2.3.2 How far are these facilities from the main house?

Close to the house Far from the house Other

(Specify).....

2.4 Health

What are the most common diseases encountered by female household members during the last year? (Please select the three most severe diseases)

Typhoid.....Diahorrhea.....RespiratoryMalaria.....Others (specify).....

2.5 Fuel Consumption

Source of fuel

Firewood.....CharcoalKeroseneElectricity.....Other (specify).....

2.6 Education

Have there been any female school drop outs in the household in the last one year?

Yes No.....

If 'yes' what is the reason?

2.7 Household Income

	Household Member	Weekly (Ksh)	Monthly(Ksh)
Salary			
Subsidiary Business			
Wages from casual			
Work			

3.0 How long have you lived at the KENSUP decanting site?

3.1 Were you happy about moving to the new site..... YesNo

Give reasons for your answer.....

3.2 Are you aware of the activities of KENSUP? Yes No

3.3 Have you attended any activities/ meetings organized by KENSUP? Give 1 example

.....

3.4 What are the challenges that you have experienced during and after relocation:

1. In terms of social networks, friends or neighbours?.....

.....

2. Access to good schools?.....

.....

3. Access to basic amenities e.g. water and electricity?.....

.....

3.3.1 Infrastructure /roads.....

.....

3.3.2

Sanitation.....

.....

3.3.3 Livelihood or income generating activities/credit access/jobs.....

3.3.4 Living in "estate flats".....

3.3.5 Security

3.3.6 Other shared facilities

.....

4.0 Women Empowerment.

Do you feel empowered as women at the decanting site through slum upgrading?.

YesNo.....

Give reasons for your answer.....

Any Comments.....

4.1. What are the social issues that affect you at the new residence compared to Kibera slum? e.g

Domestic violence, drunkenness, etc.

.....

4.2 What are your recommendations with regard to:

Awareness and sensitization during and after relocation.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Relocation procedures (time frame).....

4.3 Would you ever think of going back to Kibera Slum? Yes No.....

Explain.....

.....

.....

5.0 What have you benefited most from at the decanting site.....

.....

6.0. What have you lost by moving to the new estate.....

.....

7.0. Do you see any difference between yourself and those left behind in Soweto East?

Yes..... No.....

Give reasons for your opinion.....

Thank you.

Annex 2

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE -B. – OLD RESIDENCE- (SOWETO EAST)

“EFFECTS OF SLUM UPGRADING RELOCATION PROGRAMME ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SOWETO EAST.”

Dear Madam,

I am Gladys Juma, a master’s student at University of Nairobi carrying out a research on *‘Effects of Slum Upgrading Relocation Programme on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Women: A case study of Kibera, Soweto East.* As an important stakeholder, you have been selected to participate in the study by answering the following questions. Information provided will be treated with confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

Questionnaire No.....

Date.....

1. Background Information.

1.1 Household Profile.

NO.	Household Member	Gender M-Male F-Female	Household Head	Age	Level of Education Attained	Marital Status	Occupation

2. Socio-Economic Conditions

2.1 Type of house.

Mud, iron sheet roof..... Timber, iron sheet roof.....Brick house.....

Stone, cement house

2.2 Does your household have electricity?

Yes No.....

If 'no' what do you use for lighting?

Tin lamp.....Glass lamp.....Pressure lamp.....Solar..... Others (specify).....

2.3 Domestic Water Supply

Source: Piped water.....Community Borehole.....Standpipe.....Others (specify)

Water Distance from housemeters

What is the cost of water per litre.....Kshs

Perceived quality of water

Very Good.....Good.....Not Very goodPoor.....

Do you treat the water? Yes..... No.....

If 'Yes', how do you treat the water?

Boiling.....Chlorine.....Water guard.....Others (specify)

2.4 Sanitary Facilities

What are the available sanitary facilities?

Septic.....Pit Latrine.....River.....Council sewer line.....Open field

.....Others (specify).....

How far are these facilities from the main house?

Close to the house Far from the house

2.5 Health

What are the most common diseases encountered by female household members during the last year? (Please select the three most severe diseases)

Typhoid.....Diarrhea.....RespiratoryMalaria.....others(specify).....

2.6 Fuel Consumption

Source of fuel

Firewood.....CharcoalKeroseneElectricity.....Other (specify).....

2.7 Have there been any female school drop outs in the household in the last one year?

Yes No.....

If 'Yes', what is the reason?

2.8 Household Income

	Household Member	Weekly (Ksh)	Monthly(Ksh)
Salary			
Subsidiary Business			
Wages from casual			
Work			

3.0 Relocation to decanting.

Would you prefer to relocate to the decanting site to live? YES

.....No.....

Give reasons for your answer.....

3.1 Do you think your life would be better if you moved to the decanting site? Yes

No.....

Give reasons for your answer.....

Thank you.

Annex 3.

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**GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS. (DECANTING
SITE)**

1. What is your opinion about moving to the decanting site?
2. What are the greatest challenges faced as women at the decanting site?
3. How has your relationship or networks as women been affected by the new life?
4. As women what policy would you like changed to suit you as regards relocation?
5. Have your families been affected by the relocation? How?
6. Which are the benefits of staying at the decanting site?

Annex 4

“EFFECTS OF SLUM UPGRADING RELOCATION PROGRAMME ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SOWETO EAST.”

GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS: (SOWETO EAST)

1. What is your opinion about moving to the decanting site?
2. What are the greatest challenges faced as women in the slums?
3. Do you think your relationships with the other women will change if you move to the new site?
4. As women what policy would you like changed to suit you as regards relocation?
5. Do you think your families will be affected if you relocate? How?
6. Are there any benefits you get from the slum which you may not get at the decanting site?

Annex 5.

“EFFECTS OF SLUM UPGRADING RELOCATION PROGRAMME ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SOWETO EAST.”

GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS: (DECANTING SITE)

1. What is your key role in the project or at the decanting site?
2. What have you observed as the main changes depicted by the women at the decanting site?
3. How would you compare their life in Kibera with that at the decanting site.
4. Comment about the family lives at both sites and compare.
5. Are there any cases of domestic issues e.g. violence or polygamy, drunkenness at the decanting site?
6. How do the neighbours relate especially now that there are shared facilities like taps and stairs?
7. What is the level of maintenance of the facilities?
8. What type of conflicts do you handle?

Annex 6

“EFFECTS OF SLUM UPGRADING RELOCATION PROGRAMME ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SOWETO EAST.”

GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS: (SOWETO EAST)

1. What is your key role in the project or in Soweto East?
2. Have you observed any differences between the women in Soweto East and those who moved?
3. Would they be better off in Kibera or at the decanting site?
4. Comment about the family lives at both sites and compare.
5. Are there any cases of domestic issues e.g. violence or polygamy, drunkenness in Soweto East?
6. How do the neighbors in this slum who use shared facilities relate?
7. What is the level of maintenance of the facilities?
8. What type of conflicts do you handle?