

**INFLUENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INITIATIVES ON  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION: CASE OF INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY ACTION IN  
SINAI SLUMS, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been submitted for any award in any other University.

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

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## **DEDICATION**

Dedicated to my Dad Walter, Mum Betty, Sister Winnie, Brother Kelvin, Uncle Daniel, Fiancé Linda and Daughter Zuri whose patience, love and encouragement gave me the support and motivation.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, I would like to thank the almighty God for the strength, health and provisions as I undertake this study. The success of this project wouldn't have been achieved without the human support and contribution I received during the study. Hence, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all individuals who have contributed to this project.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

CTH	Creating a toilet habit
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GDP	Gross domestic product
IPA	Innovations for Poverty Action
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LDI	Local Development Initiative
LMCIs	Low and Middle income Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NGOs	Non-governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SID	Society for International Development
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## **ABSTRACT**

This study sought to examine the influence of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) initiatives on poverty alleviation in slums using Innovation for poverty action (IPA) as a case study. The study was conducted in Sinai slums and research was guided by the following objectives: to assess the influence of community empowerment on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya, to examine the influence of health and sanitation initiatives on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya, to assess the extent to which access to funds influences on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya and to determine the influence of education on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya. This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population was sourced from Sinai slums and IPA Nairobi offices which totaled to three hundred and twenty (320) consisting of both IPA employees and creating a toilet habit (CTH) project participants living in the slums. The study applied stratified random sampling and simple random sampling techniques in the sampling procedure to obtain respondents for the study. A sample of 96 respondents was obtained. Data was collected from secondary and primary sources. Primary data was used in the collection of data comprised of interviews, questionnaires and field observation for primary data and scrutiny of existing records for the secondary data. Data obtained was analyzed through the application of descriptive statistics tools and SPSS version 24. The outcomes of the study were presented using APA tables. There was a large percentage of male respondents who took part in the study. The study results were that IPA initiatives had a significant influence on poverty eradication in Sinai slums through community empowerment, improved health and sanitation, access to financing and education. The IPA initiatives had led to community empowerment, access to funds improved health and sanitation and livelihood to a large extent. The study concluded that NGOs had a significant influence on poverty alleviation in the informal settlements. The study recommended that IPA needs to intensify its socio-economic empowerment initiatives so that beneficiaries can be equipped with knowledge to reduce poverty and in addition a clear policy on NGOs should be developed at a national level to further support the role of NGOs in poverty alleviation.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and its alleviation entails many different kinds of change: social, economic, political, and socio-cultural. Reducing and eventual eradication of poverty is a global challenge and requires a global commitment. Governments, international and local non-governmental organizations alike have placed poverty alleviation at the center of their global efforts to enhance economic growth and social development in society today. Its mitigation and possible eradication has been considered as a significant condition for world peace, security and a requisite to uphold human dignity (UNESCO, 2007).

Poverty concept has received a lot of attention warranting debates around the world in international development forums. For instance, in year 2000, 189 countries endorsed a set of Millennium development goals (MDGs) to be achieved by the year 2015, top of the agenda was to halve the number of people living in absolute poverty relative to levels in the 1990s. However, as the deadline set by the International community on MDGs nears, the United Nations Economic commission for Africa (UNECA, 2013) notes that poverty in Africa is significantly higher, chronic and escalating.

The scope and capacity of national governments to tackle poverty have declined in the wake of fiscal crisis, the end of the cold war, ideological attacks, and privatization. Hence, the continuation of the expansion of the private sector and the emergence of a new globalizing not-for-profit sector. This non-governmental organizations (NGOs) sector began to fill in the vacuum left by nation-states in international relief, healthcare, poverty alleviation and development activities (Lindenberg&Dobel, 1999). Non-governmental organizations were therefore considered as important actors in the field of international development, as providers of services to both vulnerable persons and communities.

NGOs have since World War II, become increasingly more important towards poverty reduction and global development. Across the developing world, states with limited finances, riddled by poor governance and corruption have failed to lead development for all of their citizens (Banks & Hulme, 2012). It was these perceived failures of state led development approaches throughout the 1970s and 1980s that fueled the rise in NGOs as a development alternative, offering innovative and people-centered approaches to service delivery, advocacy, poverty alleviation and community empowerment.

Elliott (1987) and Fernandez (1987), argued that the non-governmental sector is best positioned to articulate the needs of poor people by providing services and enhancing development in remote areas through accessing the most vulnerable, poverty stricken populations. These organizations make the development processes become more accountable, transparent and participatory. They not only fill in the gaps but also act as a response to failures in the public and private sectors in providing basic services, they exist as alternatives. That is, in being voluntary and non-governmental, they are viewed as vehicles for people to participate in development and social change in ways that would not be possible through government programs. NGOs were targeted by donors, as more effective routes to alleviate poverty in low-income countries, than state governments (Porter, 2003). The non-governmental sector has remained a paramount channel for donor investment and arguably, one of the crucial sources of information and expertise on poverty and poverty alleviation.

In addition, poverty alleviation efforts have been almost exclusively funded through international aid programs. Bilateral funders, particularly those representing Western governments, increasingly invest resources directly or indirectly in projects and programs of NGOs. Most of these organizations have recognized the need to act on different fronts in response to the many different kinds of deprivation that most poverty stricken individuals experience on a day to day basis.

It is noteworthy that society today is going through numerous transformations such as urbanization, which has accelerated over the years. This has led to high rates of urban growth that unfolded in the context of low performing economies, poor planning and poor governance which have created a new aspect of poverty concentrated in informal settlements, commonly referred to as slums, in Africa's major cities (Journal of Urban Health, 2011). UN-Habitat shows

that sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the only region where no tangible progress has been made in improving the lives of slum dwellers in line with the targets set under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) framework. These informal settlements are characterized by poor: housing conditions, social services, basic amenities, health outcomes, insecurity, and unstable incomes and livelihoods. If these patterns and trends continue unchecked, the region's socio economic prospects will increasingly be determined by the lives of the urban poor since urban areas will continue to grow much faster than rural areas in SSA.

Urban poverty alleviation has therefore become a major area of attention for the international donor community. Increased urban populations have put a strain on the limited available resource hence the expansion of informal/slum settlements. Kenya best illustrates Africa's escalating poverty stricken populations, creating an urban crisis. With projections that about 55% of its urban population live in informal settlements with limited or no access to even the most basic services. The country is urbanizing at a speed that it is projected to be 50% urban by 2020, and half of Kenya's poor will be living in urban areas (Oxfam, 2009). This is in light of the UNs millennium development goal (MDGs) that calls for a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Globally, the number of people living under absolute poverty has been in decline for around 25 years, yet in Africa it is still increasing. World Bank recently published analysis of global extreme poverty based on internationally comparable poverty lines. Statistics exhibited the proportion of the Sub-Saharan African population living below \$1.25 a day fell from 52.3% in 2005 to 47.5% in 2008. This represents impressive progress in a period where poverty fell by 11.9% between 1993 and 2008. The African continent has however, not been growing and its income level is too low for redistribution to resolve poverty (Collier, 2007).

It has been escalating due to a combination of initial endemic poverty, high inequality and low growth making it a major obstacle to the achievement of poverty reduction and, more generally, overall socio-economic development in much of the African sub-continent (Thorbecke, 2013). Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the only region in the developing world, with the exception of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where the fraction of poor has not declined between 1981 and 2005 and where the absolute number of poor almost doubled.

Kenya, during the last decade witnessed substantial growth in the number of non-governmental organizations, registered under the NGOs Co-ordination Act of 1990. The sector noted significant growth between 2001 and 2007. This growth could largely be attributed to the impact of globalization and the opening up of democratic space in Kenya. Since 2001, the sector has been growing at the rate of 400 organizations per annum. By August 2009, the Board had cumulatively registered 6,075 organizations.

While Kenya's Government development blue print, Vision 2030, targets high quality life for the citizens, it is apparent that it can no longer sufficiently fund or respond to the demands of all its citizens (NGO Co-ordination Board, 2009). Therefore, the Sector plays a complementary role in providing services and essential facilities to all regions, thereby contributing to the country's development through the realization of the social and economic pillars of Vision 2030. According to the NGOs Co-ordination Board, these organizations exist to make a difference in the lives of communities in which they operate. They have a key responsibility of ensuring that Local Development Initiatives (LDIs), including devolved funds, involve local communities through participatory planning and budgeting and foster local public decision-making and accountability of Governments to citizens.

Poverty is too huge a problem and the challenges enormous for a stakeholder to go it alone. Hence the collaboration of organizations which include International Financial Institutions (IFIs), National governments, the private sector, NGOs and Community based organizations (CBOs) have become involved with an aim of alleviating poverty. The road out of poverty is rarely an easy one-way street, people rise above the poverty line only to plunge back beneath it. Vulnerable people return to extreme poverty, or become poor for the first time, when they are hit by a combination or sequence of shocks, such as: - serious drought, a costly illness, and insecurity or conflict in their community.

Nairobi, growing at an estimated annual rate of about 7%, is one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. Most of the growth is as a result of rural-urban migration (APHRC, 2002), and the migrants move into one of the many city's informal settlement areas. Preliminary estimates by the World Bank in early 2008 indicated that poverty in the country had increased by 22% amid rising food prices and inflation, presenting a major barrier to progress towards achieving MDG number one of halving poverty prevalence by 2015. Moreover, the UN-Habitat estimates indicate

that between 60% and 70% of Nairobi city dwellers currently live in slum areas in abject poverty. Kenya's annual informal settlements growth rate of 5%, is said to be the highest in the world and it is likely to double in the next 30 years if positive intervention measures are not put in place (UNDP, 2007).

Poverty Action Lab has its origin in Kenya and the United States of America (USA) and was founded by professors;-Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo, and Sendhil Mullainathan, in 2003 with the support of MIT's Department of Economics. The laboratories concept was to increase their impact by promoting the sharing of methods and results. It was in this year that, an NGO, Development Innovations, run by affiliate Dean Karlan, changed its name to Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), and began an ongoing partnership with the Poverty Action Lab. The two organizations set to work closely, and continue to promote a shared vision of reducing poverty to date.

Each year since then, IPA has managed to at least double in size. It has poverty alleviation and development projects in over 51 countries. IPA partners with other implementing organizations, mostly local and international nonprofits, but also governments and private firms to design and run program evaluations to find out what works and what does not when tackling poverty. Poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon that has multiple dimensions and manifests itself in various forms. IPAs work focuses on various dimensions and sectors to tackle poverty, such as: - Governance & Community Participation, Micro finance and Enterprise, Health, Education and Agriculture.

Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) has key objective of poverty alleviation. It runs projects and programs focusing on sectors such as health, education and micro finance among others aimed at addressing the various dimensions of poverty. The organization has a unique way of dealing with poverty by using scientific backed data conducted through randomized evaluations to spearhead and guide their initiatives in tackling poverty. The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab a partner of IPA based at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) describes a randomized evaluation as a type of Impact evaluation that uses random assignments to allocate resources, run programs, or apply policies as part of the study design. IPA's first randomized evaluations took place in Kenya in 2002 and runs projects both in urban and rural areas, with its Headquarters in Kisumu County and sub offices in Nairobi and Busia Counties.



## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Kenya has continued to record positive economic growth but poverty remains a key concern and priority for the Government and other stakeholders in the country. While the poverty level has in fact been reduced, it is still estimated to range between 34% and 42% with more specific numbers being unavailable, as a household survey has not been carried out in the country since 2005 (KNBS, 2005-2006). Development, consistent economic growth and poverty reduction have remained elusive goals throughout Sub-Saharan Africa since independence (Sahn & Younger, 2004).

In Kenya, poverty incidences have continued to increase among a majority of the general population despite the numerous efforts by government and other stakeholder initiatives to tackle it. Government of Kenya developed the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and formed the poverty eradication commission (PEC) to spearhead the fight against poverty by implementing strategies and measures outlined in the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP). The NPEP's objective is to reduce poverty levels by 50% by the year 2015 and strengthen the capabilities of poor and vulnerable communities. NGOs have expanded and have gained a much greater capacity to respond to the problems of the poor populations (Miraftab, 1997). Kenya has over 6,075 registered non-governmental organizations and they site poverty and development as a main concern in their operations (Galway, Corbett & Zeng, 2012).

Rapid urbanization with unequal expansion in facilities in urban areas has seen emergence of slums, one of the biggest in Nairobi being Sinai slums. Majority of residents here live under extreme poverty, lack proper sanitation, clean water and source of income. Due to the huge resources required to upgrade the living standards at the slum, government and non-governmental organizations like IPA efforts have not achieved much success raises questions on whether it is about the resources or the methodology used by the government and NGOs.

Studies done also show that NGOs play a great role in alleviation of poverty. Riddell and Robinson (1995) found that NGO projects were successful and effective in improving the social status of the poor; however, not all the projects were successful in reaching the poor. Mohanan (2000) also points out that NGOs have been playing a very important role in the country over the last quarter of the century in the sphere of social development. He opines that NGOs are a powerful tool in poverty alleviation and development. This is in line with the findings of

Mwkwanzazi, (2012) and Devi (2013) who found that NGOs play a vital role in uplifting the general conditions of the poor.

These studies however have focused on NGOs generally and have not detailed on how each specific impacts to alleviation of poverty. Also there are a few studies conducted in Kenya pertaining to alleviation of poverty in the slums, especially in Sinai Slums, Nairobi County. Moreover no studies have been conducted on IPA. This study therefore sought to bridge this gap and answered the research question; what is the role of NGOs on poverty alleviation in Slums, taking a case of Innovations for Poverty Action in Sinai Slums?

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) initiatives on poverty alleviation in slums.

### **1.4 Objective of the Study**

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To assess the influence of community empowerment on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya.
- ii. To examine the influence of health and sanitation initiatives on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya.
- iii. To establish the extent to which access to funds influences on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya.
- iv. To determine the influence of education on poverty alleviation among the Sinai slums dwellers, Nairobi County, Kenya.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

To address the foregoing objectives, the study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. How does community empowerment initiatives influence on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya?

- ii. How do health and sanitation initiatives influence on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya?
- iii. How do access to funds influence poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya?
- iv. How do education initiatives influence on poverty alleviation among Sinai slums dwellers, Nairobi County, Kenya?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

Poverty in slums is a major challenge facing the economic development of Kenya. For sustainable development, grassroots approaches that have proven to work such as IPA approach should be applauded. Thus the findings of the study may be useful to the following:

The study will guide government policy pertaining to poverty, poverty alleviation and expansion of development programs. In addition, the research can help NGOs identify and highlight appropriate strategies and interventions to alleviate poverty and enhance development. The research can help NGOs formulate clear policies, adopt prudent resource management and develop organization culture and hire qualified staff. Thus this interventions will help to alleviate poverty and enhance development.

The research may also produce a document containing useful information that can be used for future by scholars, students and other NGOs serving as a basis of reference for conducting research, which in turn, will lead to better understanding of poverty reduction and development. This still remains a serious socio-economic problem that needs to be further investigated into. Future researchers will be able to refer to the study to understand social relationships and seek answers to various social problems that will arise from recommendations.

The research can support and inform our understanding of the complex nexus of factors involved in poverty, its alleviation and development and possible prevention which can help identify vulnerabilities that directly impact on the activities of IPA to solve various operational and planning shortcomings.

### **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

The researcher was faced with a language barrier during conducting the study due to the high illiteracy level among the slum dwellers therefore the required data was not fully obtained. To mitigate this, the researcher sought translation from research assistants. Further, the study was limited in scope where it focused majorly on IPA's influence on poverty alleviation in Sinai Slums and not all NGO's in Kenya; IPA was not representative of all NGOs in Kenya. Hence the findings by this study may not be generalized across all NGOs on the influence of NGOs initiatives on alleviation of poverty in Slums in Kenya.

The study was also limited by negative attitude of the respondents during data collection. The negative attitude could be attributed to them not fully understating the importance of this study. This situation could lead to wrong data being collected or no data being sourced for the study. To mitigate against this the researcher developed rapport with the respondents, exercise patience and offer clear explanation to the significance of conducting the study.

In addition the researcher could not easily be able to access the data relevant to the study objectives. This limitation arose due to bureaucratic nature of IPA, an NGO with its headquarters in the United States. The organization had long bureaucratic structures whereby information considered sensitive could not easily be released to public. To mitigate this, the researcher sought prior permission from management to be allowed to conduct the study at the NGO and gain access to all the offices and data bank.

### **1.8 Delimitations of the Study**

This study coverage was limited to Sinai Slums, Nairobi County and did not cover other slums in Nairobi County or Kenya. Therefore, the findings by this study are not be representative of the situation in other slums or other parts of the country. The slum has a population of approximately 30,000 individuals in 7200 households. There are five clusters comprising the larger Sinai slum; Sinai original, Sinai railway, Paradise A, Paradise Centre and Paradise B. The selection of this site is informed by the fact that urban poverty is more concentrated in the slums and Sinai Slums is among the fastest growing slums in Nairobi. The site was also selected because little studies has been carried out there compared to other slums in the County. The researcher also had easy access to the slum using matatu and motorcycle transport accompanied by a field guide.

### **1.9 Assumptions of the Study**

It is assumed that by studying IPA we will get a broad understanding of ideas and approaches for managing organizations within their, political, cultural, social and institutional context to solve problems related to poverty alleviation.

Moreover, the informal settlement under study were assumed to represent the other slums and the situation of urban poverty in Kenya. It was also assumed that the time period of three months allocated to the study was adequate to enable the undertaking of all the activities to completion of the study. Finally, the study assumed that all the information given by the respondents was true and accurate and that secondary data used is accurate and reliable.

We also assumed by studying IPA we will be able to get an integrative Kenyan perspective on poverty reduction issues.

## **1.10 Definition of Significant Terms of the Study**

### **Access to Funds**

This is to the ability to find the resources in monetary terms advanced by NGOs. It might be conditional or unconditional cash transfers required by a person identified as a beneficiary of a program to meet their needs.

### **Community Empowerment**

Is the process of instilling ability or capacity to a group of people living in a certain locality. It refers to the process of enabling communities to increase control over their lives. Communities are groups of people that may or may not be spatially connected, but who share common interests, concerns or identities.

### **Deprivation**

Deprivation is a situation where an individual lacks the resources to afford the adequate basic necessities of food, shelter and clothing which results from a lack of financial resources.

### **Development**

Is the process of enhancing the quality of human lives by creating conducive conditions to growth of people's lives, including rights and freedoms. It covers activities that improve awareness and identity, develop talents and potential, build human capital, enhance quality of life and contribute to the realization of dreams and aspirations.

### **Education**

Education is a means of acquiring knowledge which may be through formal or informal initiatives aimed at transferring skills and technical know-how to slum dwellers to help alleviate poverty.

### **Empowerment**

This is a process that raises awareness in people for use in their own lives, communities and society, by taking control and acting on issues they define as important. Its systems, practices, activities and programs designed to improve a slum dwellers position status and conditions of living in the informal.

## **Non-governmental organization Initiatives**

A non-governmental organization is an organization not affiliated to the government, works independently to improve lives in vulnerable communities. Non-governmental initiatives are concentrated around some programmes such as micro-loans, empowerment, education and health in a bid to alleviate poverty.

## **Poverty alleviation**

Poverty is a human condition characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices security and power necessary for enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

Poverty alleviation in the study therefore refers to efforts geared towards reduction of the poor by the governments, MFIs, and NGOs as postulated.

## **Slums**

Slums are dwellings characterized by inadequate and poor infrastructure, unsustainable environment, uncontrolled and unhealthy population's densities and lack of effective administration by the county government. Slum dwellers-people who reside in the informal settlements.

## **Urban poverty**

This is the lack of the basic needs among population in urban areas and more specifically informal settlements located in urban areas. The urban poor live with many deprivations. It is depicted by daily challenges that may include limited access to employment opportunities and income, inadequate and insecure housing and services, violent and unhealthy environments, little or no social protection mechanisms, and limited access to adequate health and education opportunities.

### **1.11 Organization of the Study**

The study is organized in five chapters. Chapter one discusses the introduction covering the background of the study, statement of the problem and what the research the study objective, research questions and definitions on key terms and concepts used in the study. The chapter also outlined the limitations, delimitations and the assumptions of the study.

Chapter two consists of a review of literature in line with the study objectives. The chapter has covered logical framework and theoretical approaches to NGOs and poverty alleviation and discussions. Theory of influence of NGOs and concept of poverty alleviation provided critical guide to development of the study methodology and research instruments.

Chapter three outlines the overall methodology that was used in the study. This included the research design, population of the study, data collection methods, research procedures and data analysis and presentation and ethical considerations.

Chapter four presents data analysis and key statistics on various study constructs, presentation and interpretation of the results. Data analysis and interpretation was done in line with the study objectives.

Chapter five contains the summary of the findings, discussions, conclusions drawn from the study, recommendations for policy and suggestions for further research. The paper ends with references and appendices.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This section reviews the existing theoretical and empirical literature on the role of NGOs in alleviation of poverty in Slums. The chapter reviews the concept of poverty, types and nature of deprivation caused by poverty. It also reviews the empirical literature with emphasis from previous studies. The chapter finalizes by giving the conceptual framework, summary of the literatures and the research gap.

##### **2.1.1 Concept of Poverty**

Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and its alleviation entails many different kinds of change: social, economic, political, and socio-cultural. Reducing and eventual eradication of poverty is a global challenge and requires a global commitment. Poverty is an occurrence witnessed all over the world and the World Bank estimates that currently, more than 1 billion people still live in poverty, a state of affairs that is morally unacceptable given the resources and technology available today (World Bank, 2013).

##### **2.1.2 Poverty in the Developed World**

The concept of poverty has received a lot of attention warranting debates around the world in international development forums. According to the European anti-poverty network, poverty is primarily the consequence of the way society is organized and how resources are allocated. The causes and levels of poverty vary by geographical region and demographical distributions, yet the negative, if not devastating effect it has on populations affected varies little to none. With the recent worldwide financial crisis, researchers have estimated that another 100 million people may become extremely poor (Ferguson, 2011). Often, the effects of poverty are mistaken for the causes. For instance, higher crime rates, teenage pregnancies, food deprivation, school drop outs, societal isolation, homelessness, poor living conditions, serious health conditions and poor welfare are some of the bi- products of poverty. Poverty is existent in both developed and developing countries but more prone in the later (Collier, 2007).

Countries that are sovereign and have highly advanced economies, are industrialized with better technologies and infrastructure are said to be developed. Moreover, in these developed countries, the World Bank does not track progress on reducing poverty, even though poverty is a major public policy concern in those countries. Their major concern is the standard of living relative to other people in the country.

Statistics from the United States (US) Census Bureau (2013), there were 45.3 million people in poverty this translated to the official poverty rate standing at 15 percent. The poverty rate was 2.5 percentage points higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent economic recession that hit many countries around the world. Although the number of people living in poverty went up from 46.2 million in 2011, the national poverty rate remained unchanged at 15%. The main cause of poverty in the US is said to be a lack of access to proper food, health care and education inequality (Oxfam, 2009).

In 2011 the European anti-poverty network stated that almost 120 million people, that is, about 24 % of the European population was at risk of poverty. Most countries in the European region experienced an increase in the number of people at risk of poverty since 2008, just after the start of the economic crisis, therefore widening its prevalence. However, it is important to note that the poverty levels do vary considerably among specific member countries each having its own unique set of causes and indicators. For instance, in year 2011, Bulgaria had almost half of its population, approximately 49.1 %, living at risk of poverty, while in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Sweden the rate was about three times lower. Same year, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden and Denmark witnessed an increase in poverty by 10 % to 20 % ( UNESCO, 2007). Most vulnerable sections of the population are women, children, and people living in single-parent households, lowly educated people and migrants. The different distributions and variations of poverty in Europe is attributed to the uneven impact of the recession on member states.

### **2.1.3 Poverty in Developing World**

Developing countries on the other hand have high poverty rates characterized by lower standards of living, an underdeveloped industrial base and unstable economies. South America for instance, has seen a fair share of its population living in poverty. Even with a high performing and fast growing economy in Latin America, Peru's poverty remains high and widespread. Almost half the population is poverty stricken where 20% of the total population is classified as extremely poor, which is significantly higher in the rural areas. More than 39% of the total population and two thirds of the rural population in Peru live below the poverty line. The levels are above those witnessed in Argentina and Brazil based on \$2 a day poverty line (Thorbecke, 2013).

Children are the most vulnerable and unprotected. A collaborated study by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) found that 81 million children under 18 years old suffer from poverty in Latin America which is equivalent to 45%. In Peru for instance, out of the 3.8 million people living in extreme poverty 2.1 million are children.

Asia and the Pacific region on the other hand remain home to the largest number of people living in poverty. In 2008, around 63% of the poor worldwide lived in this region. South Asia is the developing sub region with the largest number of poor people (43%) of the developing world's 1billion poor people live in South Asian countries (UN, 2009).The World Bank however, reported that China lifted more than 600 million people out of poverty between 1981&2012 since it initiated market reforms. Statistics from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs show that over two decades, China has accounted for 70% of the decline in world Poverty (China Today, 2013).

Economic growth and poverty reduction have remained elusive goals throughout most of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries after independence (Sahn& Younger, 2004). The SSA region is the only one in the developing world, with the exception of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where proportion of poor has not declined. In fact, the absolute number of the poor has almost doubled. A combination of factors such as initial endemic poverty, high inequality and low growth has been disadvantageous to the achievement of poverty reduction and overall socio-economic development (Sahn& Younger, 2004).

Based on data from the World Bank the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day in sub-Saharan Africa fell from 56.5 to 48.5 percent between 1990 and 2010, at a rate of about 0.8% per year. The majority of this decline occurred during the 2000s, fueled by gross domestic product (GDP) growth which averaged 5% per year. With a high population growth, SSA poverty rates have not declined fast enough to reduce the number of poor in the region, which increased from 290 to 413 million between 1990 and 2010.

UN-Habitat further indicates that SSA is the only region where no tangible progress has been made in improving the lives of urban slum dwellers in line with the targets set under the MDGs framework. While the proportion of urban residents living in informal settlements declined from 70% to 62% between 1990 and 2010, the actual number of slum dwellers doubled from 103 million to 200 million over this period. These informal settlements are characterized by poor housing conditions, poor or lack of social services and security, lack of basic amenities, poor health outcomes, insecurity, and unstable incomes and livelihoods.

Closer home, although there is increased investor interest and profound integration in the East Africa region, poverty is persisting at very high levels. Data from a survey conducted by the Society for International Development (SID, 2012) suggests that the number of people living below the poverty line increased from 44 million to 53 million. The report also highlighted that the high population growth rate is proving to be a strong obstacle for member states to reduce their poverty rate. Estimates from the survey indicate that for instance between 2005 and 2010, there were 24 million new born East Africans.

Over a 17 year period (1994-2010) Tanzania, Kenya and Burundi saw an increase in poverty at 4.9 million, 8.2 million and 1.5 million people living below the poverty line respectively. Rwanda and Uganda on the other hand offer a sharp contrast to its neighbors, in that, they reduced their poverty levels by 12% and 2.3 million people respectively.

In 2005, close to 17 million Kenyans, that is, 47% of the total populations were estimated to be living in poverty. This is based on the last representative household budget survey conducted in year 2005 by the government which aimed to measure the prevalence of poverty in the country. However, since then, it is not known exactly how poverty has changed in the past 9 years. The changes currently existing depend on projections.

Kenya best illustrates Africa's escalating poverty stricken populations, creating an urban crisis, with projections that about 55% of its urban population live in informal settlements and that this number has not changed between 1990 and 2009. Nairobi, Kenya's capital city and economic hub for example, saw its population grow from 120,000 in 1948 to 3.1 Million in 2009. The slum areas in Nairobi for instance, are home to the bulk of the poor in the country's capital. UN-Habitat approximations indicated that 60% to 70% of inhabitants in Nairobi are slum dwellers living in extreme poverty conditions.

#### **2.1.4 Types and Nature of Poverty in Sinai**

A couple of the determinants of poverty that affect the Sinai slum dwellers include: - poor economic growth/instability and income inequality. The number of people living in poverty has increased due to rising disparities in the distribution of resources. Increased environmental degradation by people has led to shortages of the most basic needs of food, shelter materials and clean water provided by nature, therefore causing poverty. Inequality in access to productive and other resources such as land has left many to be squatters in the Sinai slums. Stretching of the available resources has been brought about with the increase in the rural to urban migration, which leads to overpopulation. Improper social security policies and poor governance by those in leadership hinders pro-poor growth initiatives and causes major obstacles in developing sound policies to tackle poverty.

In addition, society is going through numerous developments and transformations, for example, urbanization, which has accelerated over the years. In the process, the poverty situation has also become urbanized through growth of informal settlements such as Sinai. The situation is depicted by poor planning, governance and under development. This has created a new aspect of abject poverty concentrated in the informal settlements, commonly referred to as slums, in Africa's major cities (Journal of Urban Health, 2011). UN-Habitat estimates indicate that between 60% and 70% of Nairobi city dwellers currently live in slum areas.

There are different types of poverty experienced by residents of Sinai slums. The types of poverty include: - lack of money or limited income that is income poverty, common to any definition of poverty. Another type of poverty occurs when thinking of starving people, living without proper shelter, clothing or medical care, basically struggling to stay alive (Sen, 1984). This is known as absolute poverty. Most people in Sinai especially experience this type of

poverty. Food poverty is another type of poverty experienced in the informal settlements. According to the KNBS (2005/2006) over 16 million Kenyans are unable to meet the cost of buying the amount of calories sufficient to meet recommended daily calorie intake. Almost one out of every five Kenyans lived in severe poverty, in that they could not meet the cost of a basic food bundle even if they spent their entire budget on food.

Therefore, the formulation of effective policies, strategies and programs for poverty alleviation and development requires knowledge about the traits of the poor (Manda, 2001). Poverty stricken populations in the settlement is characterized as: - being less educated, have large households, receive lower incomes and are at more difficulty in gaining well paid employment. They also depict the following characteristics: - employed as unskilled/casual public and private workers, unpaid family workers, lack safe drinking water, use kerosene and charcoal for lighting and cooking and are in most cases depicted by single-parent households. They are also less likely to report health problems or even seek treatment compared to the non-poor.

Global assessment of slums undertaken by the UN-HABITAT in 2010 shows that 828 million or 33% of the urban population of developing countries resides in slums. In sub-Saharan Africa, 62% of the urban population resides in such settlements. The United Nations estimates that some 925 million people worldwide are slum dwellers, with many of them residing in informal settlements that lack access to secure land tenure and basic services (UN, 2005). They are exposed to disease, crime and vulnerable to natural disasters. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) emerged due to a rise in globalization as the extremely important part of financing and running social welfare played by government declined with time (Nyong'o, 2001). NGO numbers therefore increased in the 1970s to fill in the vacuum left by National Government in providing relief, social welfare and the running of development activities, with a bias to poverty alleviation.

NGOs have equally and increasingly become key stakeholders in the fight against poverty and promoting development around the globe. Research done by the Globalization and Health organization points out that the NGOs mainly operate their projects in low and middle income countries (LMICs), where growth of informal settlements is ever increasing and poverty is rife.

Since the 1950s, NGO numbers have grown twenty-fold. They gained increasing prominence in the 1980s and 1990s as they were targeted by donors, as more effective routes to poverty

alleviation in low-income countries than state governments (Porter, 2003) and became a major area of attention for the donor community (Wegelin&Borgman, 1995).

Initiatives that have been utilized by NGOs in the informal settlement in a bid to alleviate poverty include: developing savings and credit schemes for emergency credit, credit for micro-enterprise, housing improvement initiatives; installing some infrastructure; and setting up and managing basic services such as water and sanitation.

NGOs with a global presence have been operating projects around the country's informal settlements with an aim of alleviating poverty and enhancing development. Their priority interventions include Food Security, Economic Development, that is, Small Scale Enterprise, Education, Health, HIV & AIDS, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Public Policy & Advocacy and Humanitarian Emergency Response. These organizations have initiated projects in micro-enterprise startups and management to empower and help the poor economically. For instance, the girl empowerment programme by IPA in Mukuru aims to equip young teenage girls with entrepreneurial skills. Many other non-governmental organizations observe this as an avenue to alleviate poverty and enhance development by enabling the poor generates income to support their families through the following ways.

## **2.2 Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation**

Community empowerment has gradually become a center of attention in development strategy (UNESCO, 2009). Empowerment was brought into development from several different sources, such as the scholar Paolo Freire's radical theory of 'conscientization', and from social work theory. State governments and NGOs alike are involved in development and alleviation of poverty are increasingly putting an emphasis on community empowerment as a key to sustainable development. Slum dwellers are faced with various livelihood problems including deficiencies in income, shelter and social services. It is arguably only through empowerment that slum dwellers stand a chance of any structural and all round improvement of their living conditions.

Community empowerment initiatives by NGOs for alleviation of urban poverty are thought to critically depend on the collective agency of slum dwellers (Joop de Wit & Erhard Berner, 2009). In some circumstances community based organizations (CBOs) join NGOs in playing a

crucial role in designing best strategies for empowering urban slum dwellers through lobbying and advocacy campaigns for better housing, livelihoods and political representation (Patel, 2001). In sectors such as health and education for the public, NGOs have been occupying the role of main service providers over the past few years. Without doubt, the continuation of their role to fill the void is majorly influenced by the government's lack of empowering the communities.

NGOs too have increasingly petitioned for change by governments' to pay more attention to those people who have not yet been reached. They help empower slum dwellers to gain control of development in their community, and work with and strengthen capacities of local institutions within the slums. The NGOs also engage in policy advocacy to influence public policies relating to the poor people. They empower slum dwellers through a combination of micro-credit, sensitization, trainings and other social services. In the long run, the aim of NGOs is to promote sustainable community development through activities that promote capacity building and self-reliance, therefore, alleviating poverty (Nikkhah, &Ma'rof, 2010). They adopt a bottom-up approach enabling slum dwellers to define their own problems including poverty situations and equip them with abilities and capacity to solve them through organizing and participating themselves.

### **2.3 Health and Sanitation and Poverty Alleviation**

According to WaterAid (2013), access to safe water and sanitation is a constant and urgent problem in developing countries. Nearly 800 million people live without safe water, while a staggering 2.5 billion people have no access to adequate bathroom facilities. Every year 3.4 million people, mostly children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (Hesperian foundation & UNDP 2005). In 2002, participants in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, made a commitment to reduce by half the proportion of people lacking access to basic sanitation by the year 2015. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) believes that this target can only be achieved through empowering individuals, households, and communities to take charge of their own development. In sub-Saharan Africa the NGOs sector has played a significant role in the provision of health and sanitation education services since the colonial period (Robinson and White, 2009).



Though there are a lot of barriers to progress in water and sanitation access depending on specific countries. Four universal barriers to access water and sanitation are seen to be consisting of:- inadequate investment in water and sanitation infrastructures, lack of political will to tackle the tough problems in this area, the tendency to avoid new technological or implementation methods and apply orthodox water and sanitation interventions, without community involvement, over and over again even when they are inappropriate for the specific environment and community needs, and finally failure to conduct evaluations of water and sanitation interventions to determine whether they are successful and sustainable (Moe & Rheingans, 2006).

Global statistics on sanitation hide the horrid state of affairs in some developing regions. With an average coverage in third world regions of 50%, only one out of two people has access to some sort of improved sanitation facility. The regions presenting the lowest coverage are 37% in sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia at 38% and 45% in Eastern Asia. Western Asia at 84% has the highest coverage among developing regions (WHO, 2006). The urban poor in developing countries have few options but to live in squalid and dangerous environments where they encounter numerous threats presenting major risks to public health. Diseases attributable to poor sanitation currently kill more children globally than malaria, AIDS and measles put together (Yael Velleman, 2011).

Reducing the burden of sanitation related diseases borne by poor people in developing countries remains slow and is holding back progress on all other development outcomes including alleviation of poverty. In a study of 56 developing countries, Gwatkin (2007) found that health of the poor is notably worse than that of the middle and upper class. Health conditions may increase the risk of poverty through lost earnings when they should be working and health expenditures. Poor health reduces the capacity to work and has substantive effects on wages, labor force participation and job choice (Currie & Madrian 1999).

Health and Sanitary conditions are particularly poor in Nairobi's informal settlements. Lack of access to clean water, poor hygiene, and higher risk of illnesses, such as diarrhea, malaria and tuberculosis affect a large number of slum dwellers (UN-HABITAT 2006). NGOs have become increasingly important players in the realm of global health and development. The health sector is one of their primary focus areas. It is often asserted that NGOs tend to work in regions with

limited public health systems coverage and service availability (Galway, Corbett and Zeng, 2012). They have enabled access to preventive and curative healthcare products in informal settlements where poverty is rife and absence of healthcare facilities is evident.

#### **2.4 Access to Funds and Poverty Alleviation**

The philosophy of economic transformation, wealth and job creation dominate the activities of most NGOs around the world. This revolves around the economic principle that poverty can effectively be eradicated if individuals are economically empowered (Ogaboh&Ocheni, 2014). Poverty in development economics also centers essentially on the interface between economic growth and poverty. Economic growth is seen to have a domino effect on poverty reduction. During the 1990s, scholars have increasingly referred to microfinance as an effective means of poverty reduction (Cerven&Ghazanfar 1999).

NGOs have been seen to improve the access to loans and to saving services for the poor. They have promoted microfinance as a key development strategy for poverty eradication and economic development of the poor. It has the potential to effectively tackle material poverty by addressing physical deprivation of goods and services and the income to attain them by granting financial services to households who are not supported by the formal banking sector (Sheraton, 2004).

NGOs and other private sector stakeholders advance micro credit through various initiatives enabling dwellers in the slum start small enterprises. Their initiatives in enabling access to funds are aimed at promoting entrepreneurial growth. This in turn creates and sustains the jobs necessary for poor people to work and earn an income needed to purchase goods and services, create jobs, deliver innovation and raise productivity. Small and medium enterprise (SME) programs are designed by NGOs with an aim of enhancing poor households to use and access improved financial services (IPA, 2012).

#### **2.5 Education and Poverty Alleviation**

Patel and Mitlin(2004), argue that no urban programme aimed at alleviating poverty can work in the long run until institutions are owned and controlled by the communities and the programs designed and executed by slum dwellers, those meant to benefit from them. Non-Governmental

Organizations are highly active in the sector of informal and non-formal education (Begum, Zaman & Khan, 2004). They argue that the best way to develop human resource is through appropriate education. Illiterates created due to lack of education is a major obstacle to socio economic development hence also for poverty reduction. NGOs are important because they partner with urban poor households and their CBOs to educate communities they work in and increase their voice, and offer local potential support in reducing poverty (Satterthwaite, 2011). Their work has resulted in local innovation, mobilization of the masses, policy change and improved health and sanitation in urban slums and other informal and rural settlements.

It is worthy to note that NGO activities vary from one community to another and do not have a unitary methodology. They are instead guided by a universal principle that is, trust in the abilities of the poor with the aim of not providing to them but increase possibilities open to them to enable them reduce poverty. By designing and implementing customized innovative interventions they have enhanced quality of life of slum dwellers (Suharko, 2007). A great deal of NGOs successes is attributed to a strong commitment to community driven development.

In areas where NGOs are encouraged to work, community development and education activities have been powerful in bringing about change and can complement a government's national development effort (Agbola, 1994). They are devoted to identifying and solving the core causes of poverty, for instance poor sanitation and housing, with their flexible community based initiatives (Rahman, 2002) by transferring the necessary knowledge and skills. Therefore, NGOs through some programs and functions, such as microfinance, capacity building and more so education help communities to be empowered, therefore, contributing to alleviation of poverty and sustainable community development.

## **2.6 Theoretical Framework**

Functional theory was developed and adopted to try and explain social change phenomenon. As society changes, the various parts of society become differentiated with these parts adapting to new challenges and needs. When there is a disturbance in the social world, the various parts have a means of adjusting society to a more normal state of affairs. The parts work together moving towards equilibrium. It considers social change to be more evolutionary and gradual rather than being spontaneous and dramatic (Emiel and Karin, 1995).

The theory's argument is based on the idea that something is existent in society only because it is needed to perform a useful function. Those non-important functions to the societal system both transform and adjust to become functional or disappear completely.

NGOs perform various functions to meet the needs of a society partially or as a whole, they are part of the social system. According to the research, non-governmental organizations like IPA play very important roles and functions in a bid to alleviate poverty and enhance development within society. They are a “*necessary evil*” since the important part of financing and running social welfare played by government declined with time (Nyong'o, 2001). NGO numbers therefore increased to fill the vacuum left by National Governments in providing relief, social welfare and the running of development activities and poverty alleviation. Through their various programs, NGOs have tried to cause social change to enhance development and reduce poverty incidences in societies they operate in.

From a functionalist viewpoint, NGOs have always tried to bring about positive social change by providing quite a number of the basic and secondary needs and initiating projects that will cause sustainable development, mores-so in the informal settlements such as the ones selected for the study. IPA plays an important function in society aimed at helping poverty stricken and underdeveloped communities. However, if IPA ceases to exist in the informal settlements it operates in the communities will no longer thrive in terms of poverty alleviation and development but survive non-the-less. The settlements will not die because IPA has ceased to exist and provide its functions.

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework illustrates a diagrammatical representation that shows the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables of the study (Young, 2009). The conceptual framework that will be adopted by the study is as shown by figure 2.1.

*Independent Variables*

*Moderating Variables*

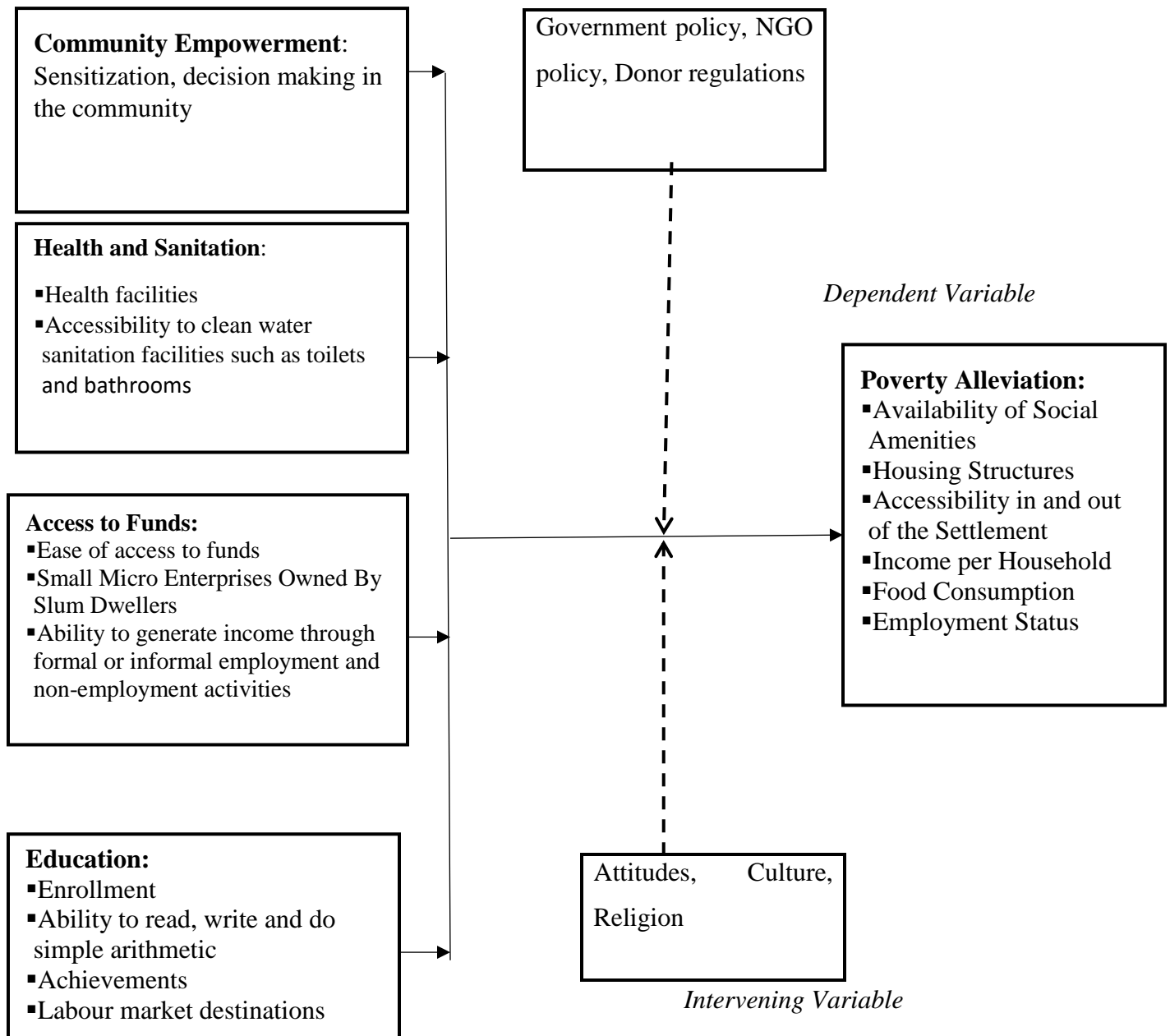


Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the study

## **2.8 Explanation of Relationships of Variables in the Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework shows how poverty alleviation and development in Sinai slums (dependent variable) is affected by the independent variables which are IPA initiatives in; community empowerment, health and sanitation, accessibility to funds and contribution to livelihood. The framework shows a direct relationship between the variables.

For poverty to be alleviated and to enhance development in the slum, IPA should sustain their programmes and initiatives. If IPA for instance withdraws any one of the four initiatives, slum dwellers will tend to suffer and fall deeper into poverty and the community will not develop. However, if the initiatives are sustained there is a high chance that the populations residing within the slums can come out of poverty hence alleviating it and since they somehow will have better living conditions, development can take place in the communities.

## **2.9 Knowledge Gap**

Despite the growing prominence of NGOs in low and middle income countries (LMICs), the ways in which these organizations influence and are influenced by the context in which they work is not well understood (Galway, Corbett, & Zeng, 2012). Also Oluoko, (2008) found that for poverty to be understood more and interventions to reduce it be comprehensive, there is need to define poverty and basic needs since they have a strong linkage to one another.

Most studies have however focused on NGOs as a whole and have indicated a positive impact. Ramesh, (2004) concluded that NGOs are playing active role in development activities in the fields of education, health and sanitation, women and children to improve the quality of life. Kumar, (2005) noticed that there is an urgent need that Government Organizations and NGOs act in collaboration for rural development. Kuponiyi, and Ladele, (2007) explored that NGOs are very reliable in effective adaptation and transfer of technology to farmers, delivery of agricultural support services and effective vehicles for alleviating rural poverty. These studies have been done internationally and might not be an equal representation of the situation in Kenya hence creating a gap.

Uma, (2013) conducted a study on the role of NGOs in the poverty reduction of India. The study established the important roles played by NGOs in the fight against poverty through micro-finance, capacity building, self-reliance, peace building, sustainable community development, and empowerment especially women's empowerment all aiming at poverty alleviation. However, some limitations was observed in the NGO effort to poverty eradication for instance, leaving out the ultra-poor, partial and sub-divided working periphery, area based differences in activities/projects, differentiating outside target people and weak relationship, participating in commercial activities, supporting political parties etc. and this requires further study on how to improve the NGO's activities.

Omogi, (2014) conducted a study on factors influencing participation of men in poverty reduction Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Slums, a case of Korogocho. The study found that most of the respondents (69%) were in mixed poverty reduction SHGs and only 31% respondents were in men only poverty reduction SHGs. In the mixed groups, 85% of the respondents were in SHGs where numbers of women were more than men thus confirmed low participation of men in poverty reduction SHGs. This indicates that men's low participation in alleviation of poverty initiatives causes the increased poverty levels despite their being NGOs.

Most of the aforementioned research undertaken has focused on socio-cultural factors influences but this study. Also the available literature does not provide a definite framework for understanding the factors undermining NGO's activities in the slum areas. This study aimed at filling this gap as it studied the Influence of NGOs on poverty alleviation.

## **2.10 Summary of Literature Reviewed**

The chapter discusses poverty at large across the globe and highlights statistics of selected areas and the poverty prevalence. NGOs have also been discussed and highlighted the kind roles they play in attempting to reduce poverty. The nature and forms of deprivation experienced in these informal settlements has also been discussed. Literature gaps have been identified which deserves further probing through research on the poverty issues and efforts to alleviate it. Functional theory of social change has also been adopted as a framework to guide the study and conceptual framework discussed.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

This chapter explains the methodology that was used in this study. The chapter details the research design, the target population, sampling procedures, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, data collection techniques, ethical considerations and operationalization of the variables in the study.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

This study adopted the descriptive survey design. A descriptive survey method entails a method of data collection by interviews and questionnaires to a sample of individuals and is not only restricted to fact findings. Moreover it enables one to draw valid conclusions from facts discussed where possible. This study intended on capturing the information on the influence of NGOs in alleviation of poverty in slums, taking a case of Innovations for Poverty Action in Sinai Slums, Nairobi County. This design enabled close analysis of association between the two variables at that given point without any alteration to the conditions hence more appropriate. Also the design is appropriate since it helped to determine the characteristics of the Sinai slum dwellers and the frequency of poverty shocks they encounter. Data was collected using questionnaires and field observations and was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency of occurrence and percentages.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

The population targeted by the study consisted of employees from IPA and residents of Sinai slum who are participants of the CTH project. The target population was derived from both the organization's staff and those who are beneficiaries of IPA's creating a toilet habit (CTH) project operating in the Sinai slums which totaled to a population of 320. The target population comprised of IPA Nairobi office which currently has 170 employees on various levels: five (5) executive staff, nine (9) departmental staff, fifteen (15) project associates/investigators, twenty

five (25) assistant project managers, eighteen (18) team leads, ninety eight (98) field officers and 150 respondents from the slums in the CTH project (IPA, 2013).

**Table 3.1: Target population of the study**

Category Of Population	Frequency	Percent (%)
Executive Staff	5	1
Departmental Staff	9	3
Project Associates/investigators	15	4
Assistant project managers	25	8
Team leads	18	6
Field officers	98	31
CTH respondents	150	47
Total	320	100

### 3.4. Sampling Size

This study used proportionate sampling technique to select a sample of 30% of the entire population and this gave ninety six (96) respondents. The sample size of 30% was advocated for by Mugenda&Mugenda (2003) who indicated that where sample size is large, a representative sample of 30% of the population may be adequate. The sample size of ninety six (96) comprised of two (2) executive staff, three (3) departmental staff, five (5) project associates/investigators, seven (7) assistant project managers, five (5) team leads, twenty nine (29) field officers and forty five (45) slum dwellers who are respondents in the CTH project as illustrated on Table 3.2.

The choice of the sample largely depended on a number of factors including, duration of the research (time), financial constraints and characteristics of the population. A large population needs a small sample ratio so as to provide an applicable and manageable sample. On the other hand, when the population is small, the sample ratio needs to be large so as to capture the sample that was a realistic representation of the population. Hence, the choice of a sample ratio of 30% in the determination of the sample was justified on the basis of the population features and the period required carrying out for the research.

**Table 3.2: Sample Size**

Category Of Population	Frequency	Sample ratio	Sample size
Executive Staff	5	0.3	2
Departmental Staff	9	0.3	3
Project Associates/investigators	15	0.3	5
Assistant project managers	25	0.3	7
Team leads	18	0.3	5
Field officers	98	0.3	29
CTH respondents	150	0.3	45
Total	320	0.3	96

### 3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

This discusses the techniques that were applied in identifying the study sample and identification of the respondents.

The researcher used stratified and simple random sampling techniques to obtain a representative sample from each group. The use of stratified random sampling was ideal in the fact that the population of the study could be classified into distinctive groups with each stratum able of being studied independently without interfering with the other categories. The sample was divided into different sub-populations that are individually more homogenous than the total population enabling independent study of the various strata. The researcher then carried out simple random sampling to ensure that respondents are drawn from each stratum to get a relatively comprehensive sample for the study. This ensured everyone in the various strata had an equal chance of being selected hence eliminating bias.

### **3.5 Data Collection Instrument**

Data was sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources were obtained through observation, administering of questionnaires to respondents and carry out interviews. Sets of questionnaires were administered to coordinators of the project, NGOs and CBOs who are involved in proper toilet use and sanitation and other poverty reduction programs in the area of study. The questionnaires were divided into different sections whereby each section addresses questions to achieve each of the specific objectives of the study. The questionnaires also consisted of items applying the Likert scale.

The respondents to the study were project coordinators, field guides, and county development departments, community based organizations and non-governmental organizations were interviewed. These interviews were open ended so as to be able to get as much independent and objective information as possible. In the case of the Community, sample households and individuals was selected from the project participants list at random and interviewed, using appropriate approaches that will ensure representation.

In addition, field observation was used by the researcher in collecting data. The researcher's physical involvement in community activities where possible and visiting the research area largely formed a strong base of data to be collected. This method was additionally used to gather information during the study within the area. Observations such as availability of health centers, infrastructure, availability of food and water, sanitation facilities such as toilets, proper housing, school and social amenities was observed.

Secondary data sources was obtained from existing scientific studies and reports, records on poverty, poverty reduction and development, records of organizations and institutions related to the NGO sector were carefully selected and reviewed. They are the foundation on which the theoretical and conceptual framework of the research was built.

### **3.5.1 Pilot Study**

The questionnaires were pilot tested on some selected subjects and the results obtained were used to improve it by ensuring the data obtained was sufficient to the subjects. According Connelly (2008), extant literature suggests that a pilot study sample should be 10% of the sample projected for the larger parent study. The researcher used 10 % (10) respondents for the pilot study who were randomly selected. The pilot study ensured that the study obtained an all-inclusive sampling frame and determined an adequate sample for the study. During this reconnaissance the questionnaire was amended before the actual data for the study was collected to ensure validity and reliability of data.

### **3.5.2 Validity of the Questionnaire**

In order to realize validity the researcher first conducted a pilot study. Content validity was done to ensure that the extent to which the questionnaires and interview guides adequately cover objectives of the topic under study. Therefore, content validity of the instrument was determined by experts in research from University of Nairobi Department of Extra-Mural Studies who looked at the measuring technique and coverage of specific objectives covered by the study. The experts then advised the researcher on the items to be corrected. The corrections on the identified questions were incorporated in the instrument to increase validity.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of the Questionnaire**

A research instrument is reliable if it produces consistent results or data after repeated trials (Gibbs, 2007). In order to test the reliability of the instruments in this study, Cronbach's Alpha was used. Cronbach's Alpha measures the internal consistency of the data and ranges between 0 and 0.9 with reliability increasing with the increase in value. Coefficient of 0.6 to 0.7 is commonly accepted rule of the thumb that indicates acceptable reliability and 0.8 or higher indicates good reliability. A high value of alpha (>0.9) may suggest redundancies and shows that the test length should be shortened. This ensured that the instrument captured all the required data. All the study constructs indicated Cronbach's Alpha of above 0.6 and hence the measurements constructs were reliable.

### **3.6 Data Collection Procedure**

The researcher first obtained a letter from the University which was used to obtain a research permit from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology through the National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) allowing him to go to the field. The questionnaires were then distributed to respondents who were the selected sample of slum dwellers and members of IPA staff with the help of two research assistants. A visit was paid to the slum on designated dates during which the questionnaires that had earlier been distributed was collected for analysis.

### **3.7 Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis refers to the process of obtaining meaningful information from the collected data. Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were checked for completeness and comprehensibility to ensure consistency. The data was then edited, classified and coded. The research tools used both the qualitative analysis and the quantitative analysis techniques.

Open-ended items helped in collecting qualitative data. Qualitative data was analysed by grouping responses from the respondents by categories and coding of the particular common responses and then presented using percentages and frequencies in thematic forms according to research questions.

Data collected using closed-ended questions was directly analyzed using descriptive statistics by determining the means, standard deviations, frequencies and percentages. This information was then presented quantitatively using APA tables. Statistical Package (SPSS) version 24 was used to analyze data quantitatively.

### **3.8 Ethical Consideration**

The researcher sought the required approvals from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology through the National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) before data collection. In the course of data collection, respondents were duly briefed on the purpose, duration and potential use of the research results beyond academic purposes; and any other research related information that might be of interest to the informants was clarified before any data is collected. Respondents were also informed of their right to

disqualify themselves or withdraw at any stage of the study since participation was on a voluntary basis. The study respondents were assured of confidentiality during the publication of the research findings through the use of coded names hence safeguarding their identity.

### 3.9 Operational Definition of Variables

**Table 3.3: Operationalization of variables**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Type of Variable</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Measurement Scale</b>	<b>Measurement Dimensions</b>	<b>Data analysis method</b>
To establish factors influencing poverty alleviation and development.	Dependent Variable Poverty Alleviation & Development	-Housing Structures -Availability Of Social Amenities -Accessibility In And Out Of The Settlement -Income Per Household -Food Consumption -Employment Status	Ordinal	-Weekly Income -Meals Per Day -Upgrading Of Housing -Income Per Month	Descriptive Statistics Frequency Distribution Percentages
To determine how the community empowerment by IPA influences poverty alleviation and development.	Independent Variable Community empowerment	- Sensitization, decision making in the community	Ordinal	Level Of Involvement And Participation In Decision Making, Planning For Development	Descriptive Statistics, Frequency Distribution Measures Of Central Tendency (Mean, Mode, Median) Percentages
To establish the impact of IPA towards Health and Sanitation	Independent Variable	- Poor Health -Accessibility To Clean	Ordinal	-Level Of Skills, Knowledge And ,	Descriptive Statistics



on poverty alleviation and development.	Health and Sanitation	Water - Sanitation Facilities Such As Toilets And Bathrooms,		Abilities -Level Of Innovation Exhibited to Effect Change And Development	Frequency Distribution Measures Of Central Tendency (Mean, Mode, Median) Percentages
To determine how accessibility to funds influences poverty alleviation and development.	Independent variable Access to funds	-Ease of access to funds - Small Micro Enterprises Owned By Slum Dwellers -ability to generate income through formal or informal employment and non-employment activities	Ordinal	- Level Of Skills, Knowledge And , Abilities To Run A Business -Level Of Innovation And Creativity -Accessibility to economic opportunities	Descriptive Statistics Frequency Distribution Measures Of Central Tendency (Mean, Mode, Median) Percentages
To determine the influence of education on poverty alleviation among the Sinai slums dwellers, Nairobi County, Kenya	Independent variable Contribution to livelihoods	-Availability of education facilities -Accessibility To education facilities -Enrollment - Ability to read and write	Ordinal	Accessibility To Health Facilities, Their Distance And Availability Income Levels	Descriptive Statistics Frequency Distribution Measures Of Central Tendency (Mean, Mode, Median) Percentages

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the data analysis, interpretation and presentation of the findings of the study. The main purpose of the study was to establish the role played by Non-governmental organizations on poverty alleviation in slums, taking a case of IPA in Sinai Slums. The data was gathered exclusively from the questionnaire as the research instrument. The researcher made use of descriptive analysis to present the results in tables and figures.

#### **4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate**

Out of the 96 questionnaires distributed, 92 were completed and returned. This represented a questionnaire return rate of 94.6% consisting both from Sinai slum and IPA respondents. The remaining 4 questionnaires were never returned.

#### **4.3 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Sinai Slums Respondents**

This section sought to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. This was important in determining the reliability of the information provided. The socio-demographic characteristics sought related to occupation of the respondents, academic qualifications, gender, whether the respondent had benefited with the initiatives and for how long.

### 4.3.1 Gender of the Sinai slum Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender diversity of the Sinai respondents. The results were as indicated in Table 4.1

**Table 4.1: Gender of the Slum dwellers**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	23	<b>51%</b>
Female	22	<b>49%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

The results obtained showed that 23 (51%) were male while 22 (49%) were female, thus showing a high diversity of the gender. This is an indication that we had more male respondents in the study. Rekha & Gaonkar (2010) have noted that women in most developing countries have a low socio-economic status than that of their male counterparts thus their participation was hampered.

### 4.3.2 Occupation of the Respondents

This section aimed at establishing the source of livelihood of Sinai Slum dwellers. In this regard, the respondents were required to indicate their occupation. The data obtained is summarized in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Occupation of the Slum dwellers**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Wage worker	18	<b>40%</b>
Casual worker	10	<b>22%</b>
Unemployed	8	<b>18%</b>
Business person	9	<b>20%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

The findings indicated that majority of the respondents 18 (40%) were wage workers, 10 (22%) were casual workers, 9 (20%) were business persons while 8 (18%) were unemployed. This implied that only a small proportion of the individuals had a reliable source of income and this could be the basis of the high poverty levels in the Sinai Slum region. Moreover, the unemployed will not be able to fully cater for their personal and family needs leading to low living standards.

### 4.3.3 Academic Qualification

The study sought to obtain background information relating to respondents educational qualifications. This information had been considered for determining the ability of the respondents to provide accurate information. In this regard, the respondents were required to indicate their highest education level. The findings are presented in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Education Levels of the Sinai Slum respondents**

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	18	<b>40%</b>
Secondary	16	<b>36%</b>
Diploma	7	<b>16%</b>
Form 6	2	<b>4%</b>
Degree	1	<b>2%</b>
form 5	1	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

The finding on academic qualifications revealed that majority of the respondents who were 18 (40%) had attained only up to the primary level, 16 (36%) up to secondary, 7 (16%) up to diploma, 2 (4%) up to form 6, and 1 (2%) to up to form five and degree levels respectively. This shows that the academic qualifications of the Sinai slum dwellers were relatively low as only 1 (2%) had attained the higher education. The academic qualification of an individual is a clear indicator of their lifestyle as more learned people are most likely able to get better paying jobs.

The low education levels thus could be one of the contributing factors to the poverty in the Slums. Graham, B. and Paul, C., (2010) Find that staying in school really does pay off and that the connection between schooling and employability and wages exists not only today, but also existed over 20 years ago. The more educated you are, the better your chances of getting hired, and the more likely you are to earn more. And all of that, of course, leads to a better overall living standard.

#### **4.3.4 Respondents who Benefited from IPA Initiatives**

The study sought to establish the respondents who had benefited from IPA initiatives in Sinai Slum area. The results obtained show that majority of the respondents at 40(89%) had benefited from IPA initiatives. On the other hand, 5 (11%) respondents however indicated that they were yet to benefit from the IPA initiatives; this implied that the larger proportion had benefited from the initiative and were thus conversant with the study topic.

#### **4.3.5 Duration Benefited from Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives**

The study aimed at determining the durations the respondents had benefited from the IPA initiatives. This was considered important for assessing the ability of the respondents to provide reliable information. To achieve this, the respondents were required to indicate the range of number of months they had benefited from IPA initiatives. The findings are presented in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Duration of benefit from IPA**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0-4 months	10	<b>22%</b>
5-9 months	9	<b>20%</b>
10-14 months	4	<b>9%</b>
15-19 months	11	<b>24%</b>
1-2 years	6	<b>13%</b>
Not benefited	5	<b>11%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

The results obtained indicated that majority of the respondents who were 11 (24%) had benefited for a duration of 15-19 months, 10 (22%) for a duration of 0-4 months, 9 (20%) for a period of 5-9 months, 6 (13%) for a period of 1-2 years, 5 (11%) had not yet benefited while 4 (9%) had benefited for a duration of 10-14 months. This implies that majority of the respondents had benefited from the IPA initiatives for a considerable period of time and hence they were assumed to be capable of providing information that could be beneficial to the study which would enable the researcher to make conclusions on the study subject.

#### **4.4 Socio-demographic Characteristics of IPA Respondents-position**

This section aimed at identifying the position of the staff at IPA. Socio demographic information sought by the respondents related to their positions and duration worked with IPA. This was necessary in determining whether the respondents were in a position to provide accurate and reliable information.

##### **4.4.1 Working Duration of the staff at IPA**

The study sought to determine the position of the respondents at IPA. The respondents were presented with various staff position categories and required to specify their respective positions. The information obtained was presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Position of the staff at IPA**

<b>Position at IPA</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Field officer	29	<b>57%</b>
Assistant project manager	7	<b>14%</b>
Project associates/investigators	5	<b>10%</b>
Team lead	5	<b>10%</b>
Departmental staff	3	<b>6%</b>
Executive staff	2	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>

The study established that 29 (58%) respondents were field officers, 7 (14%) were assistant project managers, 5 (10%) were team leaders, 5 (10%) were project associates, 3 (6%) were departmental staff and 2 (4%) were executive staff. This meant that majority of the respondents (field officers) were tasked with project implementation at the slum hence at the center of the IPA initiatives. They thus were in a position to provide fairly credible information as they were well conversant of IPA operations.

#### 4.4.2 Working Duration of the staff at IPA

The respondents were required to indicate the period for which they had worked at IPA. This helped in determination of the respondents' ability to provide accurate and reliable information. The findings are presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.6: Respondents Working Duration at IPA**

<b>Working Duration at IPA</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 1 year	16	31%
2-4 years	22	43%
5-10 years	11	22%
over 10 years	2	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>

Majority of the respondents had worked for duration of 2-4 years with a frequency of 22 (43%), 16 (31%) of them for duration of less than a year, 11 (22%) for 5-10 years while only 2 (4%) for over 10 years. The respondents had thus worked for a significant duration, this indicates that most respondents (43%) had enough experience, knowledge and skills to execute initiatives put in place by the organization. Findings by McDaniel, Schmidt and Hunter (1988) support this, saying that their results indicate that for all levels of job experience and for both low- and high-complexity jobs, the correlation between job experience and job performance is positive.

#### 4.5 The Influence of Innovation for Poverty Actions on Poverty Alleviation in Sinai Slums

This section sought to determine the influence of non-governmental organizations on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums using the initiative for poverty actions in Sinai slums. Specifically, the

study sought to determine the effect of IPA initiatives on community empowerment, health and sanitation, access to funds and education.

#### **4.5.1 Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation**

This section aimed at establishing the various ways into which IPA initiatives had impacted in community empowerment. A five-point scale of 1 to 5; 1 was to a very large extent 2 was Large extent 3 was to moderate extent, 4 to small extent and 5 to a very small extent. The findings are as presented in Table 4.7.

The findings were that community members' involvement in decision making process of formulation and implementation of initiatives of Innovations for Poverty Action had a mean 2.8854, community members' understanding on the strategies used by Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives to alleviate poverty had a mean of 2.7917 while the community's willingness to engage in Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives had a mean of 2.6250. On the Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives being used frequently by community members to sustain themselves a mean of 2.5104 was obtained and there being an increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by IPA initiatives in community empowerment had a mean of 2.3541 therefore showed that they had a considerable knowledge to incorporate their own ideas and make decisions during project development phase. Individual empowerment and sensitization methods were also established to be measures of community empowerment.

This implies that most of the IPA initiatives have enhanced the community empowerment to a large extent (65%). The empowerment is a great step in the poverty alleviation as the individuals are not only able to make informed decisions but also able to come up with ways to sustain themselves. It was however established that the community is committed towards ensuring the Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives prosper 3.0313. This indicates that the community isn't yet fully committed in ensuring the success and prosperity of IPA initiatives. According to Szent-Ivanyi and Tetenyi (2013), community participation ensures mutual trust; understanding that there are mutual rights and responsibilities related to accountability and transparency; observing the principle of benefitting the community at large, rather than individuals, and ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people are included in the programme.



**Table 4.7: Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation**

<b>Statement</b>	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Very small extent	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
Community members understand the strategies used by Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives to alleviate poverty	11	8	11	6	9	2.7917	0.2948
Community members are involved in decision making process of formulation and implementation of initiatives of Innovations for Poverty Action	14	12	12	4	3	2.8854	0.2726
The community is committed towards ensuring the Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives prosper	11	12	8	6	8	3.0313	0.4142
The community is willing to engage in Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives	11	11	6	10	7	2.6250	0.2063
Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives as used frequently by community members to sustain themselves	11	12	8	6	8	2.5104	0.2039
There is increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by IPA initiatives in community empowerment	10	10	11	8	6	2.3541	0.1592
<b>Overall</b>						<b>2.6997</b>	<b>0.2585</b>

#### **4.6 Health and Sanitation and Poverty Alleviation**

The study sought to establish the IPA initiatives in health and sanitation. The responses were recorded on a five -point likert Scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 was to a very large extent 2 was to large extent, 3 was to moderate extent, 4 to small extent and 5 to a very small extent. Summary of findings are shown in Table 4.8

The findings indicated that to a large extent IPA initiatives have helped improve health and sanitation conditions (mean of 2.3125), the medical services provided by IPA are easily accessible to a large extent with a mean of 2.4790. Further, majority of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that death reports resulting from medical conditions have decreased due to IPA initiatives largely with a mean of 2.708. Various other initiatives were also been established to impact on the health and sanitation, such as helping in emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera with a mean of 2.625, improving community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal with a mean of 2.5729 and that IPA initiatives have increased accessibility to clean water sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms with a mean of 2.333. This meant that the IPA initiatives succeed in enhancing the welfare of the Sinai Slum dwellers health wise as most of the initiatives (69%) had been impacted by the initiatives to a large extent. However there was still room for improvement of existing health and sanitation initiatives as none of them impacted on health and sanitation to a very large extent. NGOs educate the public about health issues and provide preventive and prescribed medication and often influence the government to enhance the public-private partnerships (Jivani, 2010).

**Table 4.8: Health and Sanitation and Poverty Alleviation**

<b>Statement</b>	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Very small extent	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives have helped improve the health conditions of Sinai Slum	13	11	8	9	4	2.3125	0.1371
The medical services provided by IPA are easily accessible	14	11	5	11	4	2.479	0.2317
IPA initiatives have increased accessibility to clean water sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms	14	15	10	4	2	2.333	0.2066
The extent to which the death reports resulting from medical conditions have decreased due to IPA initiatives	6	10	11	13	5	2.708	0.2335
IPA initiatives help in managing emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera	10	9	10	11	5	2.625	0.1977
The initiatives by IPA have improved community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal	12	13	5	9	6	2.5729	0.214
<b>Overall</b>						<b>2.5051</b>	<b>0.2034</b>

#### **4.7 Access to Funds and Poverty Alleviation**

The study sought to determine the extent IPA initiatives through access of funds impact in alleviating the poverty levels in the Sinai Slums. A Likert Scale of 1-5 was used to rate the responses where, 1 was to a very large extent, 2 was to large extent, 3 was to moderate extent 4, to small extent and 5 to very small extent. The findings are shown in table 4.9

The findings were that due to IPA initiatives, the ease of access to funds had improved to large extent with a mean of 2.2291, the economic level of the slum dwellers was established to improve due to this initiative of accessibility to funds by IPA also to a large extent with a mean 2.3438. The funds provided by IPA were determined to be reliable and could be obtained anytime needed to a large extent with a mean of 2.4166. To a large extent, community opting to IPA as a convenient method of obtaining funds for their needs with a mean of 2.4479. To a moderate extent, IPA initiatives had led to accessibility to funds by IPA and enabled individuals to generate income through formal and informal activities with a mean of 2.6667. Also, to a moderate extent, IPA initiatives had facilitated savings and credibility among the slum dwellers with a mean of 2.8750.

On whether the respondents had received funds from IPA, 44% of the respondents agreed while 56% disagreed. Of those who agreed, the funds were majorly used to start /support business. The findings also indicated that to a large extent (75%) accessibility of funds impacts on the alleviation of poverty in the Sinai Slums. The availability of funds is very crucial for sustainability of improved living standards. The funds enabled one to not just formulate ideas but also implement them. The positive impact thus created by this initiative could be as a result of the financial aids it offers to the Slum dwellers. However, IPA was established to enable continued assistance towards poor so that they can create own investment by saving at a growing rate from upward income to only a moderate extent with a mean of 3.0729. This implies that the saving rates and the level of investment activities still remains low. Jivani, (2010) says that microcredit advanced by NGOs not only assists in meeting the immediate needs such as school fees and medical expenses, but it also encourages initiatives to create sustainable economic activities. Sustainability of a business or activity subtly hints at increased incomes and therefore, gives hope for a better future.

**Table 4.9: Access to Funds and Poverty Alleviation**

<b>Statement</b>	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Very small extent	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
There is ease of access to funds that are provided by IPA	14	13	8	7	3	2.2291	0.1854
Access to funds initiatives by IPA has enabled individuals generate income through formal and informal activities	9	13	8	11	4	2.6667	0.2149
The funds provided by IPA are reliable and can be obtained anytime needed	9	13	11	10	2	2.4166	0.2403
The community opt to IPA as a convenient method of obtaining funds for their needs	16	10	5	8	6	2.4479	0.1875
The economic level of the slum dwellers has improved due to this initiative of accessibility to funds by IPA	12	11	6	8	8	2.3438	0.1895
IPA has enabled continued assistance towards poor so that they can create own investment by saving at a growing rate from upward income	9	14	6	9	7	3.0729	0.3193
IPA initiatives have facilitated savings and credibility among the slum dwellers	13	14	5	10	3	2.875	0.3654
<b>Overall</b>						<b>2.5789</b>	<b>0.2432</b>

#### **4.8 Education and Poverty Alleviation**

This section aimed at determining the extent to which IPA initiatives improved livelihoods. The respondents were required to rate the responses using a Likert Scale of 1-5 where, 1= to a very large extent, 2= Large extent, 3= moderate extent, 4=small extent and 5= very small extent. The results obtained are as shown by table 4.10

To a large extent, the results established that the initiatives had enabled the slum dwellers to be able to support themselves financially (mean of 2.3125), skills transfer enabling dwellers to live better lives (mean of 2.4680), the general living conditions of the slum dwellers having increased due to IPA (mean of 2.5833). The initiatives were also found out to have helped the individuals improve economically such as through technical skills training and financial education with a mean of 2.4375 and that IPA has enhanced community development in the slum for example improved education facilities having a mean of 2.4270.

This thus meant that education of the Slum dwellers has been enhanced to a large extent (65%) by IPA initiatives. In relation to the findings, randomized evaluations of NGO projects in Kenya and India found that they improved educational outcomes (Banerjee et al., 2003). The initiatives were however established to have increased knowledge to manage resources such as water and finances only moderately as it had a mean of 3.4167. Therefore to improve the education standards even more, the accessibility to educational facilities should be enhanced. Based on the respondents' own responses, it was established that IPA initiatives had influenced positively on poverty alleviation in Sinai Slum, thus affirming the positive influence IPA initiatives had played.

**Table 4.10: Education and Poverty Alleviation**

<b>Statement</b>	Very large exten t	Large exten t	Mode rate exten t	Small extent	Very small extent	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
The initiatives have enabled the slum dwellers be able to support themselves financially	11	16	9	4	5	2.3125	0.2301
Skills transfer enable dwellers live better lives	9	13	5	10	8	2.468	0.2121
The general living conditions of the slum dwellers has increased due to IPA	9	17	5	9	5	2.5833	0.2795
The initiatives have helped the individuals improve economically such as through technical skills training and financial education	14	8	8	9	6	2.4375	0.1045
IPA has enhanced community development in the slum for example improved education facilities	9	16	3	10	7	2.427	0.1895
The community have increased knowledge to manage resources such as water and finances	16	13	12	3	1	3.4167	0.4469
<b>Overall</b>						<b>2.6075</b>	<b>0.2438</b>

## **4.9 Discussion of the Findings**

The study sought to establish the influence of NGOs initiatives on poverty alleviation in the Sinai Slum region. The findings showed that majority of the respondents affirm that they have benefited from IPA with 89% frequency, though the remaining 11% however still stated that they are yet to benefit from the IPA initiatives. This shows that IPA initiatives covered a wide region of the Sinai Slums. The findings also revealed that that IPA has impacted in alleviating poverty in Sinai Slum, thus affirming the positive role played by IPA initiatives. This concurred with argument by Elliott (1987) and Fernandez (1987) that non-governmental sector was well positioned to articulate the needs of poor people by providing services and enhancing development in remote areas through accessing the most vulnerable, poverty stricken populations. Discussion on the specific objectives is as follows:

### **4.9.1 Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation**

The study found that to large extent, there was an increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by IPA initiatives in community empowerment. This findings concur with those of Sekaran (2006), Nachmias and Nachmias (2006) and Odong'o (2014), who established the significant impact made by NGOs in poverty alleviation. Rahimi (2015) also finds that Community empowerment is a useful approach for all countries, developed and undeveloped. Empowering local communities and focusing on agriculture development can help with rural development and ensure that local people can meet their basic needs. It depends on encouraging people to participate actively in the design and implementation of agricultural development programs, creating favorable conditions for investment and private sector activities in the agricultural sector, creating an atmosphere of mutual trust between the people and the government. Further, Joop and Erhard, (2009) found that community empowerment initiatives by NGOs were effective tools for alleviation of urban poverty. Empowering poor people increase their freedom of choice in different contexts. He described four elements of empowerment including access to information, inclusion and participation, accountability, and local organizational capacity. It is very important for poor people to participate in activities and take action in programs and projects offered to them (Narayan 2002). However for the initiatives to succeed even further, the community ought to improve their level of commitment even further.



#### **4.9.2 Health and Sanitation and Poverty Alleviation**

The findings were that to a large extent IPA initiatives had helped improve health and sanitation conditions. WaterAid (2013) findings reveal that as diseases associated with unsafe drinking water and sanitation decrease, families spend less money on doctor visits, treatments, and medicine, and see an increase in income. Productivity is also boosted as malnutrition falls. The findings agreed with those of Porter (2003) that NGO initiatives were more effective routes to poverty alleviation in low-income countries than state governments. Agba, Ogaboh, Akpanudoedehe, and Ocheni (2014) in their study of financing poverty reduction programmes in rural areas in Nigeria findings shows that, there is a significant relationship between NGOs activities and health development in rural communities in Akwa Ibom State. Therefore, with improved health and sanitation, NGOs help alleviate poverty since time and resources lost in accessing medical care is reduced and possibly channeled to income generation activities.

#### **4.9.3 Access to funds and poverty alleviation**

The study also sought to assess the extent to which access to funds contributed to poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya. The study found that due to IPA initiatives, the ease of access to funds had improved to large extent with a mean of 2.2291. These findings agreed with those of Mohanan (2000) who found that NGOs had been playing a very important role in social development and financial inclusion. Also, Mwkwanazi, (2012) and Devi (2013) found that NGOs played a vital role in uplifting the general conditions of the poor. In their study of financing poverty reduction programmes in rural areas in Nigeria (2014) the researchers' analysis showed that NGOs operations significantly influence rural economic development in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. This concurs with IPA (2012) results showed that microcredit enables poor borrowers to improve their lives in small, meaningful ways, however, that it alone will not lift borrowers out of poverty. Access to funds, therefore, is a popular initiative for obtaining finances because most people do not have regular incomes and is perceived to reduce poverty levels by providing a boost to start-up or investment which stimulates greater economic activity.

#### **4.9.4 Education and Poverty Alleviation**

The study also sought to determine the influence of education on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya. Based on the findings, to a large extent, education initiatives have led to poverty reduction. Randomized evaluations of local NGOs projects in Kenya and India found that they improved educational outcomes (Banerjee et al., 2003). This findings also agree with Agba, Ogaboh, Akpanudoedehe, and Ocheni (2014) study results in rural Nigeria which showed that, there is a significant relationship between the development of education in rural communities and the operations of NGOs in Akwa Ibom State. This is also in line with findings from a study by waterAid, (2013) which showed that access to clean water and toilets directly impacts the educational success of school-age children. Attendance rates and academic achievement rise as children's health improves and they have more time to devote to their studies. Pervez, Janjua and Kamal (2011) in there study found that education clearly enhances people's earning ability. Interestingly, education can also help reduce poverty even if there is low growth in overall per capita income and little change in a country's income inequality. On the contrary, according to Wedgwood's (2005) study on Education and Poverty reduction in Tanzania found that Tanzania provides a clear example that getting children in to school on its own is not enough for poverty alleviation. The quality of education has been so poor that many of the potential benefits of education have not been realized. Further, Roger and Robinson (1995) found that NGO education projects were successful and effective in improving the social status of the poor; however, not all the projects were successful in reaching the poor. Therefore, education should be emphasized in collaboration with other poverty alleviating initiatives.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, discussion of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study from the data collected on the influence of NGOs initiatives on poverty alleviation in Sinai Slums. The chapter discusses the findings in relation to the literature review and the objectives identified for the study.

#### **5.2 Summary of the Findings**

The study sought to examine the influence of Non-governmental organizations initiatives on poverty alleviation using the Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA) on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, Nairobi County, Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to assess the influence of community empowerment on poverty alleviation in Sinai slums, to examine the influence of health and sanitation initiatives on poverty alleviation, to establish the extent to which access to funds influences on poverty alleviation and to determine the influence of Education among the Sinai slums dwellers.

The results obtained show that majority of the respondents at 40 (89%) had benefited from IPA initiatives. There was an indication that more males 51% than females 49% participated in the study. This meant that men were more dominant and ready to participate, they were best placed to be entry points of the community to implement initiatives started by IPA. The results illustrated that majority of the respondents 18 (38%) were wage workers, 10 (22%) were casual workers, 9 (20%) were business persons while 8 (18%) were unemployed. This implied that only a small proportion of the individuals had a reliable source of income, this therefore could be the basis of the high poverty levels in the Sinai Slum area. The results further showed that majority of the respondents who were 18 (40%) had attained only up to the primary level and only 1 (2%) had attained the higher education. This is further proof that education level played a vital role in

the ability of the slum dwellers to earn a better living by securing a well-paying job and make decision that would help them alleviate poverty by taking part in IPA initiatives. The academic qualification of an individual highly determines their lifestyle as more learned people are most likely able to get better paying jobs. The low education levels thus could be one of the contributing factors to the poverty in the Slums.

### **5.2.1 Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation**

On the influence of community empowerment on poverty, it was established that the initiatives highly improved the community empowerment. This is through community members' involvement in decision making process of formulation and implementation of the initiatives, the initiatives being used frequently by community members to sustain themselves thus an overall increase in sustainability among the community members. It was however established that the community's commitment towards the success of the IPA initiatives still remained relatively low.

This implies that most of the IPA initiatives have enhanced the community empowerment to a large extent with a mean of 2.6997. The empowerment is a great step in the poverty alleviation as the individuals are not only able to make informed decisions but also able to come up with ways to sustain themselves. According to Szent-Ivanyi and Tetenyi (2013), community participation ensures mutual trust; understanding that there are mutual rights and responsibilities related to accountability and transparency; observing the principle of benefitting the community at large, rather than individuals, and ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people are included the programmes aimed to alleviate poverty.

### **5.2.2 Health and Sanitation and Poverty Alleviation**

The study also sought to examine the influence of health and sanitation on poverty alleviation. The findings indicated that to a large extent IPA initiatives had helped in improvement of health and sanitation conditions with a mean of 2.3125, This shows that the IPA initiatives had successfully enhanced the welfare of the Sinai Slum dwellers health wise as most of the initiatives have impacted to a large extent. The overall goal is to allow healthier and longer lives for the slum dwellers and their future generations. NGOs educate the public about health and sanitation issues and provide preventive and prescribed medication and often influence the government to enhance the public-private partnerships (Jivani, 2010) to address health and sanitation issues aimed at poverty alleviation.

### **5.2.3 Access to Funds and Poverty Alleviation**

In regards to establish the influence of access to funds on poverty alleviation, the findings were that due to IPA initiatives, the ease of access to funds had improved to large extent with a mean of 2.2291. The availability of funds is very crucial for sustainability of improved living standards and poverty alleviation in the long run. The funds enabled one to not just formulate ideas but also implement them. The positive impact thus created by this initiative could be as a result of the financial aids either conditional or unconditional cash transfers it offers to Sinai slum dwellers. However, IPA was established to enable continued assistance towards poor so that they can create own investment by saving at a growing rate from upward income to only a moderate extent with a mean of 3.0729. This implies that the saving rates and the level of investment activities still remains low. Access to funds, therefore, is a popular initiative for obtaining finances because most people do not have regular incomes and is perceived to reduce poverty levels by providing a boost to start-up or investment which stimulates greater economic activity. Razeen Jivani, (2010) says that microcredit advanced by NGOs not only assists in meeting the immediate needs such as school fees and medical expenses, but it also encourages initiatives to create sustainable economic activities. Sustainability of a business or activity subtly hints at increased incomes and therefore, gives hope for a better future.

### **5.2.4 Education and Poverty Alleviation**

The study objective on how education influences on poverty alleviation among the Sinai slum dwellers. Initiatives aimed at advancing both formal and informal education helped in addressing the poverty prevalence with a mean of 2.6075. This means that NGOs including IPA aim for quality education through their work of developing new, both formal and informal skills to develop and manage individual and community resources to alleviate poverty. Jivani (2010), argues that these NGOs ensure quality education through their work of: advocacy, developing new curricula and ensuring that they are being utilized by schools in the country, developing human and academic resources, encouraging and training new and upcoming teachers, and also motivating authors to write books for children. This in the end translates to better qualified teachers who will teach school children better comprehension and writing skills.

### **5.4 Conclusions**

From the analysis of the findings, several conclusions can be drawn from the IPA initiatives in poverty alleviation. First, the study concludes that majority of the IPA initiatives have been able to cater for the needs of majority of the Sinai Slum dwellers. This has been able to change their way of life style. Hence, NGOs are equally and increasingly key stakeholders in the fight against poverty slum poverty.

The IPA initiatives have led to community empowerment. This is through community members' involvement in decision making process of formulation and implementation of the initiatives. The initiatives on community empowerment were being used frequently by community members to sustain themselves thus an overall increase in sustainability among the community members.

The study determines that IPA initiatives play a key role in influencing health and sanitation. The findings indicated that the IPA initiatives had been able to successfully enhance the welfare of

the Sinai Slum dwellers health wise to a large extent. This is through the increased level of sanitation and provision of required resources.

In addition, the IPA initiatives positively influence accessibility of funds to slum dwellers. To a large extent, accessibility of funds was found to have impacted on the alleviation of poverty in the Sinai Slums. Thus NGOs play a vital role on availability of funds to slum dwellers. Access to funds is important in stimulating business growth and sustained improved living standards among the slum population.

Lastly, the IPA initiatives are important on improvement of education. This is through empowerment programs and provision of required resources and financing. NGOs are therefore are concluded to play a substantial role in alleviating the poverty in levels in not only Sinai Slums but also other informal settlement areas.

## **5.5 Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the study makes various recommendations:

The study recommends that IPA to engage the stakeholders more to harmonize its goals and objectives with the aspirations of the stakeholders. Thus reducing the dissonance levels thereby increasing satisfaction. This will ensure that the stakeholders support the activities of IPA.

IPA needs to intensify its socio-economic empowerment initiatives so that beneficiaries can be equipped with knowledge to reduce poverty. There is need for the organization to allow for more meaningful beneficiary participation. Involving beneficiaries in active participation by allowing them to make right choices of intervention and become responsive to such interventions which include Community empowerment, Health and sanitation, Access to funds and Education initiatives.

The study also recommends that the NGOs management adopt prudent resources management and develop organization culture that prudently applies resources as part and parcel of the NGO system and not just assets for an organization. This will enable proper utilization and maximization of the resources. Also, there is need for NGOs to work towards self-sustainability to avoid incomplete implementation due to inadequate resources

Based on the essential role played by IPA in poverty alleviation, a clear policy on NGOs should be developed at a national level, because NGOs have the potential of alleviating poverty and hence leading the country closer to attaining the goals as envisaged by vision 2030. This will enable to highly improve the living conditions in both the slums and also other parts of the country.

## **5.6 Suggestions for Further Research**

Further research should be done on:

1. Determinants of effective NGO management to run poverty reduction programs; study/research should be conducted on NGOs as a whole or with specific case studies.
2. Influence of government policies on poverty eradication by NGOs.
3. Assessment of NGOs initiatives and their sustainability in specific communities/localities.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal

19<sup>th</sup> October, 2015

Raphael Mutisya Malenya,  
University of Nairobi,  
Department of Extra-Mural Studies,  
Tel: 0727262631  
Email: raphaelmalenya@yahoo.com

To my Respondent,

Dear Sir/Madam,

#### **RE: REQUEST FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION**

I am a postgraduate student at the University of Nairobi, carrying out a research study on Factors influencing Non-governmental Organizations on poverty alleviation in Slums: A case of Innovations for Poverty Action in Sinai slums, Nairobi County.

The results of this study will assist policy makers and other stakeholders in designing policies that will enhance poverty alleviation in slums and the feedback obtained from respondents may be used as measurement scale to assess the success of Non-governmental influences in slums.

I humbly request that you kindly participate in this study by filling in the attached questionnaire. The information to be obtained will be purely for the research study and identity of respondents will be confidential.

Thank you for your participation.

Yours faithfully,

Raphael Mutisya Malenya

## Appendix II: Questionnaire for Sinai Slum Respondents

This study seeks to highlight the factors influencing NGOs on poverty alleviation in slums in Kenya, taking the case of IPA in Sinai Slums. Kindly provide information frankly and honestly as possible. All information received will be treated confidentially and used for academic purposes only. Answer by writing in the spaces provided or by ticking in the appropriate box.

### Section A: Socio-demographic Characteristics

1. Please indicate your Gender.

- a) Male ( )
- b) Female ( )

2. Indicate your category of occupation as in:

- a) 'Wage worker' ( )
- b) 'Casual worker' ( )
- c) 'Business person' ( )
- d) Other (s) specify ( )

3. What is your highest academic qualification?

- a) Degree ( )
- b) Diploma ( )
- c) Primary ( )
- d) Secondary ( )
- e) Other(s) specify.....

4. Have you benefited from Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives?

- f) Yes ( ) b) No ( )

5. How long have you benefited from Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives?

- a) 0-2 months ( )
- b) 5-9 months ( )
- c) 10-14 months ( )
- d) 15-19 months ( )
- e) 1-2 years ( )



**Section B: Factors influencing Non-Governmental Organizations in Alleviation of Poverty in Slums; Case of Innovations for Poverty Action in Sinai Slums, Nairobi County, Kenya**

**6. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in community empowerment**

The following statements indicate the views on Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in community empowerment in alleviating poverty in Sinai slums. Please use a tick (✓) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4=small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements on community empowerment initiatives.

<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Community members understand the strategies used by Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives to alleviate poverty					
Community members are involved in decision making process of formulation and implementation of initiatives of Innovations for Poverty Action					
The community is committed towards ensuring the Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives prosper					
The community is willing to engage in Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives					
Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives as used frequently by community members to sustain themselves					
There is increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by IPA initiatives in community empowerment					

Other than the named above initiatives are there other ways in which community empowerment initiatives by IPA help in alleviating poverty among slum dwellers in Sinai?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes please specify

.....  
 .....

**7. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in health and sanitation**

The following statements indicate the views on Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in health and sanitation measures in alleviating poverty in Sinai slums. Please use a tick (√) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements on health and sanitation initiatives.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives have helped improve the health conditions of Sinai Slum					
The medical services provided by IPA are easily accessible					
IPA initiatives have increased accessibility to clean water sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms					
The extent to which the death reports resulting from medical conditions have decreased due to IPA initiatives					
IPA initiatives help in managing emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera					
The initiatives by IPA have improved community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal					

**8. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives through access to funds**

The following statements indicate the views on assessment of the effects of Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in alleviating poverty through measures to provide access to funds to the community. Please use a tick (√) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
There is ease of access to funds that are provided by IPA					
Access to funds initiatives by IPA has enabled individuals generate income through formal and informal activities					
The funds provided by IPA are reliable and can be obtained anytime needed					
The community opt to IPA as a convenient method of obtaining funds for their needs					
The economic level of the slum dwellers has improved due to this initiative of accessibility to funds by IPA					
IPA has enabled continued assistance towards poor so that they can create own investment by saving at a growing rate from upward income					
IPA initiatives have facilitated savings and credibility among the slum dwellers					

Have you ever received funds from IPA?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes what did you use the funds for?

- (a) To meet a personal need
- (b) To meet family expenses
- (c) To start/support business
- (d) Others (please specify)

.....  
 .....  
 If no why haven't you been able to access the funds provided by IPA  
 .....  
 .....

**9. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in education**

The following statements indicate the views on Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives on people's socio-economic livelihood. Please use a tick (√) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5=very small extent to assess of the effects of Innovations for Poverty Action initiative on people's socio-economic livelihood.

<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
The initiatives have enabled the slum dwellers be able to support themselves financially					
Skills transfer enable dwellers live better lives					
The general living conditions of the slum dwellers has increased due to IPA					
The initiatives have helped the individuals improve economically such as through technical skills training and financial education					
IPA has enhanced community development in the slum for example improved education facilities					
The community have increased knowledge to manage resources such as water and finances					

10. In your own opinion do you think Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives have impacted in alleviating poverty in Sinai Slum?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If no please specify why you think IPA has not impacted in alleviating poverty in Sinai Slum

.....  
.....

**Thank you for your co-operation,**

**Malenya Raphael Mutisya,**

**University of Nairobi**

### Appendix III: Questionnaire IPA Staff Members

This study seeks to highlight the role of NGOs on poverty alleviation in slums in Kenya, taking the case of IPA in Sinai Slums. Kindly provide information frankly and honestly as possible. All information received will be treated confidentially and used for academic purposes only. Answer by writing in the spaces provided or by ticking in the appropriate box.

#### Section A: Background Information

1. What is your Position at IPA?

Assistant Project Manager ( ) Executive Manager ( ) Department Staff ( ) Field officer ( )  
 Research associate/Investigators ( ) Team leads ( )

2. How long have you worked with Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives?

Less than 1 year ( )  
 2-4 years ( )  
 5-10 years ( )  
 Over 10 years ( )

#### Section B: The factors influencing Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty alleviation

##### 3. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in community empowerment

The following statements indicate the views on Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in community empowerment in alleviating poverty in Sinai slums. Please use a tick (√) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4=small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements on community empowerment initiatives.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Community members understand the strategies used by Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives to alleviate poverty					
Community members are involved in decision making process of formulation and implementation of initiatives of Innovations for Poverty Action					
The community is committed towards ensuring the Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives prosper					

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The community is willing to engage in Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives					
Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives as used frequently by community members to sustain themselves					
There is increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by IPA initiatives in community empowerment					

Other than the named above initiatives are there other ways in which community empowerment initiatives by IPA help in alleviating poverty among slum dwellers in Sinai?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes please specify

.....  
 .....

#### 4. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in health and sanitation

The following statements indicate the views on Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in health and sanitation measures in alleviating poverty in Sinai slums. Please use a tick (√) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements on health and sanitation initiatives.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives have helped improve the health conditions of Sinai Slum					
The medical services provided by IPA are easily accessible					
IPA initiatives have increased accessibility to clean water sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms					
The extent to which the death reports resulting from medical					

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
conditions have decreased due to IPA initiatives					
IPA initiatives help in managing emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera					
The initiatives by IPA have improved community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal					

### 5. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives through access to funds

The following statements indicate the views on assessment of the effects of Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives in alleviating poverty through measures to provide access to funds to the community. Please use a tick (✓) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
There is ease of access to funds that are provided by IPA					
Access to funds initiatives by IPA has enabled individuals generate income through formal and informal activities					
The funds provided by IPA are reliable and can be obtained anytime needed					
The community opt to IPA as a convenient method of obtaining funds for their needs					
The economic level of the slum dwellers has improved due to this initiative of accessibility to funds by IPA					
IPA has enabled continued assistance towards poor so that they can create own investment by saving at a growing rate from upward income					



Statement	1	2	3	4	5
IPA initiatives have facilitated savings and credibility among the slum dwellers					

### 6. Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives on the improved living standards

The following statements indicate the views on Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives on people's socio-economic livelihood. Please use a tick (✓) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5=very small extent to assess of the effects of Innovations for Poverty Action initiative on people's socio-economic livelihood.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The initiatives have enabled the slum dwellers be able to support themselves financially					
Sanitation facilities enable dwellers live better lives					
The general living conditions of the slum dwellers has increased due to IPA					
The initiatives have helped the individuals improve economically such as through skills training, financial education and training					
IPA has enhanced community development in the slum for example in infrastructure					
The community have increased accessibility to resources such as sustainable water and resources					

7. In your own opinion do you think Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives have impacted in alleviating poverty in Sinai Slum?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If no please specify why you think IPA has not impacted in alleviating poverty in Sinai Slum

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**Thank you for your co-operation,**

**Malenya Raphael Mutisya,**

**University of Nairobi**